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THE ROYAL ROAD
TO
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
(French, German, Spanish, and Italian,)

BEING THE
FIRST TWELVE NUMBERS

“FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY.

LONDON :
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THE ROYAL ROAD
TO
FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE

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TWOPENCE.

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All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY," involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our first number to all their friends.

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TO OUR READERS.

"Of making of books there is no end, and much study is a weariness to the flesh." This was said ages ago, and may be repeated with far greater truth in the present day, when the market is so deluged with books and periodicals of all descriptions, that the appearance of yet another one calls for some explanation.

We offer no apology for our intrusion, believing that we supply a long felt want, to use a hackneyed, but in this case, applicable phrase. Every Englishman of intelligence and education wishes to acquire the principal Foreign Languages, but the periodicals published to that end have either joined the majority, or have but a limited circulation. The reason of this is that they are *not practical*. They are written *by* learned grammarians *for* learned grammarians, and their contents are of little value or interest to the ordinary out-ider. We mean to cater for the masses, and to render "Foreign Languages Made Easy "

A Practical Periodical for Practical People.

The average Englishman (and Englishwoman) does not require so much to pass the preposterous examinations in vogue, as to learn Foreign Languages as they are now spoken and written. We intend to enable them to do this without any tedious study of grammar on the time-honoured but useless school lines. Our plan of teaching will not require the "much study" which, as has so truly been observed, is a weariness to the flesh.

We shall leave grammatical quibbles, and learned dissertations on philology to dry-as-dust professors, and teach only what is

OF PRACTICAL USE.

These, then, are our objects:—

1. To provide FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and ITALIAN Conversation and Reading matter, by which a sound, practical knowledge can be obtained even without a master, and without the drudgery of a systematic study of dry grammatical rules; although our grammatical hints will wonderfully assist learners.

2. To provide an organ for teachers and others interested in the study of languages, in which the burning questions of the day concerning the teaching of Languages, and the merits (or otherwise) of various systems, can be fully and impartially discussed.

3. To open our columns to teachers wishing to bring their own method before the public notice, as many excellent systems remain for ever unknown, on account of editors ignoring the contributions of unknown men, and on account of the expense of publishing, and difficulty of selling a system when published. We doubt whether the majority of Grammars repay the author for his time and trouble.

4. To encourage and facilitate in every possible way the learning of Languages, and, in the words of an esteemed, but enthusiastic contributor, "to revolutionize the study of Languages in Great Britain, and enable Englishmen shortly to excel all other nations in their mastery of Foreign Tongues." A laudable object, as everyone will admit, though perhaps this is rather a "large order," as our American cousins would say.

5. To become the medium of communication between English and Foreign Teachers of Languages, and bring about an understanding between them by which they may work harmoniously together, instead of opposing each other, as is unfortunately at present too often the case. There would be no reason whatever for the jealousy now existing, and hampering students' progress, if the operations of English and native teachers were confined to their proper sphere.

6. To introduce a "NOTES and QUERIES" column, in which any questions respecting knotty points in grammar will be explained, difficult idioms translated, and information and advice on all matters of interest connected with the study of French, German, Spanish, or Italian given. We cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications, nor do we necessarily identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents and contributors.

Having given as our first and foremost object that of providing the means of

PRACTICAL SELF-INSTRUCTION,

we may explain more fully the form which this, our leading, and probably most popular feature, will take. These lessons, which will be prepared by the most experienced professors of The Institute for Teaching Foreign Language 1a, Paternoster Row, London, will contain:

I. A simple section for absolute beginners, giving a gradual insight into the language by a natural conversational method, starting with very easy phrases, and introducing important words only. We shall studiously avoid the stereotyped style of "Hast thou the top-boots of the gardener's son-in-law?" "No, but I have the pears of the blacksmith's niece;" and give in their place sentences that really occur in everyday conversation.

II. Carefully prepared notes, from which students *who wish it* may learn something of the Grammar by seeing the reason of the various constructions, changes of termination, &c.

III. The pronunciation of every word imitated exactly on Hugo's well-known Phonetic system. This will be found of great assistance to those who have no teacher, and will help others to retain the pronunciation heard from their teacher.

IV. A selection of amusing and interesting anecdotes, annotated so copiously and carefully that the veriest tyro can read them easily, with the certainty that he has not mistaken the meaning of a single phrase. (Future numbers will contain *more* reading or conversation in place of the Rules on Pronunciation, and other matter for reference only, which will not be repeated.)

V. A selection of the phrases most likely to be required by Travellers and Tourists, with the pronunciation of the whole sentence.

VI. A carefully prepared series of *Commercial Letters and Phrases* will shortly be introduced, and some more advanced conversational sentences, arranged in a natural sequence, which will be found of enormous assistance in memorizing them. Our early numbers will devote special attention to beginners.

COMICALITIES!

BY OUR CRANKY CONTRIBUTOR.

[We beg most emphatically to disavow our agreement or sympathy with the remark of this Member of the Staff.—Ed.]

THE CRANKY CONTRIBUTOR TO THE READERS AND PURCHASERS OF
"FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY," GREETING:—

The hard-hearted Editor (I dare not say hard-headed, as he looks through all the proofs before going to press), tells me that I have started off with a blunder, as the Readers and Purchasers of this magazine will be synonymous, so that my first remark is tautology. Well, if I have taught-ology, I have begun by teaching something, which I believe is his intention also, so I don't see what he has got to grumble about.

But he is right for once. The man who will read this periodical, let alone mark, learn, and inwardly digest it, without previously (or at all events afterwards) planking down his two-pence for a copy like a man, would be mean enough to take the proverbial halfpenny out of the blind man's hat.

Oh dear! I am in trouble with the Editor again. He tells me that this last sentence is ambiguous (good word, ambiguous), as it will be impossible to buy a copy like a man. All the copies will be like books, not men. However, every man will like a copy, so he needn't be so very particular.

I have been told by a celebrated phrenologist that fulness under the eye denotes *language*. This is undoubtedly correct. In fact, when the fulness under the eye is caused by another man's fist, it generally denotes very bad language.

I was once sent to an out-of-the-way village in Brittany, with a view to acquiring French with the true Parisian accent. I stayed there three months, at the end of which time my teacher wrote home to my parents, saying that he could do nothing more for me, as I knew *as much French as I ever should know*. This was a very great compliment, after only three months' practice, so I offered him a testimonial, and told him that I should be delighted at any time to assist him as far as lay in my power. He declined the testimonial, but asked me, as a great favour, never to tell anyone that I had been his pupil. I don't quite understand what he meant by this, but I promised compliance.

I am very proud of having been sent away by him as a completed student after only one quarter's tuition, but I think he made a mistake in not teaching me the language as pronounced by the lower classes. I have been to France several times since, but never succeed in understanding Frenchmen, or making them understand me. Their pronunciation is so different to mine. I suppose the real Parisian accent is very scarce, which may account for the difficulty. Indeed, I have often been told that very few people pronounce French like I do.

The esteemed Editor is very fond of alluding to this publication as an *organ* for Teachers and Students of languages. This doubtless sounds well; organs sometimes do. The only sort I understand are those which you play by turning a handle, and music by Handel is always liked.

"When I remind the Editor that organs always have stops, and want plenty of wind to make them go, he waxes wroth, and tells me to mind my own business. That's all very well, but I must mind his business too.

should like to know who would buy this magazine for the stuff he puts into it. The time will come when he must admit that the most attractive feature is *my* page, *this* page.

A friend of mine was once asked how he was progressing in his study of French. "Oh, pretty well," was his answer; "I don't know much French yet, but my teacher is beginning to speak English beautifully."

Another friend of mine—you would be surprised at the number of friends I have, especially on pay-day—used to get into great difficulties over his teacher's dreadful pronunciation of English. Said teacher asked him to translate "*dix sept*." He promptly replied "*ce chapeau*." "No, no, no! *diss 'ett, diss 'ett!* I say." Of this he could make nothing, but "*ce chapeau*;" and it was a long time before the worthy professor, with his imperfect English, could make my friend understand that "*dix-sept*" (pronounced *diss-se-tt*) was French, and that the required answer was seventeen.

The foregoing is a true story, and I remember the same sort of difficulty once arising over the simple phrase "*elle est*" (pronounced *ell-ay*), which my worthy readers must all know is the ridiculous way benighted Frenchmen have of saying "*she is*." When the teacher said "*elle est*," the pupil promptly replied *LA*, imagining that the teacher was spelling.

Seriously, these difficulties arise, and always will arise, while Englishmen persist in believing that a native teacher must necessarily be the best, no matter how imperfect his English. With oysters I agree that natives are the best, but teachers are not oysters.

I verily believe that many of my friends would sooner learn French or German from a Swiss or Alsatian peasant, than from an Englishman thoroughly conversant with these languages.

Of course no teachers would acknowledge publicly that he came from anywhere but Paris or Hanover. Oh, dear, no! I never came across a French teacher that was not Parisian, a Spanish one that was not Castilian, a German that was not Hanoverian, or an Italian that was not Tuscan.

I wonder if it ever occurs to the average Englishman how many lies he is responsible for, when he forces every German teacher to say he is from Hanover, and so on.

It always reminds me of the pieces of the True Cross, and the wreck of the "Royal George." If all the bits of wood which claim to have been fished up from the said wreck were put together, it would comfortably build a good sized fleet. And I am sure that if all the Hanoverian teachers of German, (present and past), were brought together, they would be found to comprise more men than Hanover ever produced.

OUR PRIVATE OPINIONS

PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

We think that the appalling ignorance of Foreign Languages now existing among Englishmen, not to mention Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen, is a disgrace to the country.

* * *

Everybody admits that there is something radically wrong with the way languages are taught in England, but no one cares or dares to find out the real cause. Why is this?

* * *

Because the majority of teachers in good positions, and therefore with influence, have everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by a change of system. They are used to teaching in the old-fashioned cut-and-dried grammatical way, and their chief aim is to pull their pupils safely through examinations, not to make them speak and understand the language.

* * *

A man in an assured position, with a comfortable salary, follows the principle of "leave well alone." Whatever is, is right. He is not inclined to risk his position, and his reputation with the college authorities, or whoever the "powers that be" are in his case, by supporting any radical change, or advocating untried theories. He must, above all things, be orthodox and respectable, and in teaching modern languages, follow the musty-fusty "declension and conjugation" system which has been in vogue for centuries with Greek and Latin.

* * *

Teachers who desire a change are generally out-at-elbow individuals, glad to give lessons at a shilling an hour, with no influence whatever. And as soon as they make something of a name, and begin to earn money, they at once join the ranks of the leave-well-alone party. Why should they do otherwise, with an assured income? It is just as a Radical, when once made a Peer, speedily drops his radical opinions.

* * *

This is one *raison d'être* (reason of being) for our existence. We, like a second St. George, intend to fight, and hope to slay the dragon of "precedent," which at present prevents all real progress in the learning of languages.

* * *

Let it not be supposed that we support the parrot-like system of learning a language without grammar. It is a very pretty theory to talk of learning a foreign language as a child learns its native tongue, and this catchpenny phrase often attracts those unfortunate individuals who have a lively recollection of the years at school spent on *nothing but grammar*, and who, nevertheless, feel that this tedious study left them utterly unable to speak or understand the foreign language.

What we say is, *avoid both extremes*. Select a system which gives you the principal rules in a compact and understandable form, and avoid, as you would the cholera microbe, those dreadful systems which attempt the impossible task of cramming into your head more grammar than the average educated native knows.

Those who claim that it is best to learn by ear only, as a child learns its own language, forget that the child spends *several hours a day for some years* in practising before it can speak correctly, or has a comprehensive vocabulary at command.

* * *

Grammar, judiciously administered, is a short cut to the desired end. For instance, when a student has learned that "*partons*" is the French for "let us start," he has learned nothing else. But tell him that such phrases are formed by taking "we" (*nous*) from phrases like "we start" (*nous partons*), and he can at once form for himself the French equivalent for "let us go on," "let us wait," and *thousands of similar expressions*. In the face of this fact, how anyone can seriously contend that it is best to learn without any grammar passes our comprehension.

* * *

Nevertheless, we say emphatically that to attempt to master all the contents of the unwieldy Grammars which exist is ridiculous. We mention no names, but there are some Grammars which—with the laudable but mistaken idea of being complete and thorough—give a mass of unimportant exceptions and little rules over which natives themselves differ. This might be very well if we were all Methuselahs, but life is too short for this sort of thing.

* * *

There are other things in this world to be done besides learning Languages, and wise men will turn to the writers who have taken the trouble to condense and boil down the bulky Grammar for them. It takes a long time to eat a whole ox,—in fact there are some parts which are decidedly indigestible; and the man who provides weak stomachs with *extractum carnis*, Bovril, Bouillon, Essence of Beef, or whatever else it may be called, is a public benefactor.

* * *

Let our readers ponder carefully over this little simile. The old-fashioned Grammars of three and four hundred pages are the ox; and a good condensed grammar, with the important—let us say the most nourishing rules—picked out are the essence of beef. But mind, we mean a grammar with all the important rules picked out, and properly explained. An elementary Grammar, the contents of which correspond with the early lessons only in the exhaustive Grammars referred to, is rather like the head or tail of the ox only; and we do not contend that either extremity contains as much nourishment as the whole animal.

* * *

The "complete" Grammars we have at present in our minds, (not to be personal, we particularise none) are excellent books of their sort, but unfortunately a very bad sort. By this we mean they are unsuitable to learn from. They form handy books of reference for the advanced student who wants to hunt up a minor point of Grammar; but that is a very different thing.

It must be admitted by the majority of Teachers of Languages that at present most students are induced to start with a totally wrong purpose in view. They aim at the impossible result of learning to speak and write Foreign Languages as well as natives themselves do. To attempt an impossibility is to court failure.

Students should be made to understand from the outset that the utmost they can achieve, within a reasonable time, is a practical knowledge which enables them to understand when spoken to, and to express their meaning in a simple way. This can be done in a very short time with a good teacher and a good grammar.

Such a knowledge would more than satisfy nine people out of ten, and the more ambitious will progress much more quickly towards completing their knowledge (as far as completion is possible), if they first get a general grounding in the important rules.

Many teachers are under the mistaken notion that by following this plan they would soon lose their students. We think the contrary. Surely a student who can feel that he has made genuine progress, and can make actual use of what he has learnt, is more likely to continue than one whose time has been wasted on preposterous exceptions of no earthly use in practice.

Examinations, too, as at present held, are a serious impediment to real progress, as they test the student on everything except what he will require outside the examination room. It is the simple fact that an Englishman who has resided in France and Germany for years, has little chance of passing (without special preparation) some of the examinations in French and German. The absurdity of this is self-evident.

We have in mind one examination in particular, which ought to be called the "Examination for the Discouragement of Students." The matter there given for translation into French is so difficult that no French teacher could put it into his own language without first altering the whole construction. The student who has not bought the Examiner's own books, and coached specially therefrom, has little chance of passing, however good his knowledge.

This is a great hardship to private establishments, able and willing to give a practical education. The principals know full well that coaching for examinations is of little good elsewhere, but they are forced to do it.

We are delighted to be able to announce that a serious attempt is being made to do away with these abuses. It is intended to form a Union of Foreign and English Teachers of Languages, with free membership, or a nominal subscription, so that it should be really representative. A preliminary meeting has already been held, at which representatives of the following leading establishments were present :—

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Hampstead. (Haysman's System of International Education.)

THE INSTITUTE FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES, 1a, Paternoster Row, E.C.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

For explanation of the objects of the projected Union, which are cordially supported by the above institutions, see page 29.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Can I have a room here?	Puis-je avoir une chambre ici?	pweesh ah-vwar ün shahng-br ee-see
I want a bedroom.	J'ai besoin d'une chambre à coucher.	sheh ber-zwang düa shahng-br ah koo-sheh
What is the price?	Quel est le prix?	kell ay ler pree
That is too dear.	C'est trop cher.	say tro shair
Waiter, show me the bill of fare.	Garçon, montrez-moi la carte.	garr-song, mong-treh mwah lah kartt
Bring me a cup of coffee.	Apportez-moi une tasse de café.	ahp-porr-teh-mwah ün tahss der kah-feh
[pay.]		
I want (=am going) to	Je vais payer.	sher vay pay-yeh
This is for you.	C'est pour vous.	say poorr voo
I shall start to-morrow morning.	Je partirai demain matin.	sher parr-tee-reh der-mang mah-tang
Wake me at six o'clock.	Réveillez-moi à six heures.	reh-vay-yeh-mwah ah see-zerr
Give me the bill.	Donnez-moi la note.	don-neh-mwah la not
Lend me the time table.	Prêtez-moi l'indicateur (des chemins de fer.)	pray-teh-mwah lang-de-kah-terr day sher-mang der fairr
How far is it from here to the station?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à la gare?	kong-be-ang ee-ah-teel dee-see ah la gahr
Where is the booking-office?	Où est le guichet?	oo ay ler ghee-sheh
Second Class (ticket) to —.	Billet de seconde classe pour ...	bee-yeh der ser-gongd klahss poorr
Is this the train (which goes) to —?	Est-ce le train qui va à ...?	aiss ler trang kee vah ah
Does this carriage go to —?	Cette voiture va-t-elle à ...?	set vwah-tür vah-tell ah
Is this a through train to —?	Ce train va-t-il directement à ...?	ser trang vah-teel de-rekt-mahng ah
Where must I change?	Où dois-je changer?	oo dwahsh shahng-sheh
At what station is the luggage examined?	A quelle station les bagages sont-ils examinés?	ah kel stah-se-ong lay bah-gahsh song-teel-zek-zah-me-neh
Here are my keys.	Voici mes clefs.	vwah-see may kleh
I have nothing to declare.	Je n'ai rien à déclarer.	sher-neh-re-ang ah deh-klah-reh
I have only old things in my trunk.	Je n'ai que de vieux effets dans ma malle.	sher-neh ker der ve-er-zef-feh dahng mah mahll
Go and fetch me a cab.	Allez me chercher un fiacre.	ahl-leh mer shairr-sheh ung fee-ahkr
What is the fare to —?	Combien la course à ..?	kong-be-ang lah koorss ah
Put my trunk outside.	Mettez ma malle dehors.	mett-eh mah mahll der-horr

*Italics indicate nasal sounds. *r* in italics not to be pronounced.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

THE FRENCH ALPHABET. With the names of the 25 Letters.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
ah	beh	seh	deh	eh	eff	sheh	ahsh	ee	shee	kah	ell	
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	X	Y	Z
emm	enn	oh	peh	kū	airr	ess	teh	ü	veh	iks	egreck	zed

It is useless to learn the names of the letters at first.

PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION. (for reference only.)

a	= ah	e (final)	is silent in words	eu	= e in her
é	= eh		of more than one syllable	ou	= oo
è or ê	= ay	i, y	= ee	oi	= wah
e (before a consonant)		o		ill (or ill after a vowel)	
e (at end of syllable)	ay	u	= ee with rounded lips		= ee-ye
	= e in her	ai, ei	= ay	ti, unless beginning a word,	generally = s
		au, eau	= oh		
am, an, em, en	= ahng*	om, on	= ong*	um, un	= ung*
		im, in, aim, ain, eim, ein, ym, yn	= ang*		

* only if no vowel follows.

CONSONANTS (all letters but the Vowels) are pronounced as in English, except :

c	= k	j, or g before e, i, y	= s in <i>leisure</i>	qu	= k
c before e, i, y	= s			s between two vowels	= s
ç (with cedilla)	= s	gn	= ni in <i>union</i>	th	= t
ch before a vowel	= sh	h	is usually silent		

Final Consonants are not pronounced, except *c, f, l, r*; but a final *r* following *e* is silent. Final Consonants (otherwise silent) are pronounced if the next word begins with a vowel. *d* then sounds like *t*, *f* like *v*, and *s, x* like *z*. There is a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

EASY CONVERSATION.

All new words must be learned by heart.

J'ai un parapluie.	Avez-vous eu le temps ?	Qui a mon crayon ?
I have an umbrella	have you had the time	who has my pencil
Sheh ung pah-rah-plwee	ah-veh-voo-zü ler tahng	kee ah mong kray-yong
Il a pris l'argent.	Où avez-vous été ?	Où sont-ils ?
he has taken the money	where have you been	where are they
eel ah pree larr-shahng	oo ah-veh-voo-zeh-teh oo song-teel	eel-song-tah-loh-tell
Il est dans la rue.	Est-il à la maison ?	Nous avons vu le journal.
he is in the street	is he at the house	we have seen the journal.
eel-ay dahng lah rü	ay-teel ah lah may-zong	noo-zah-vong vü ler shoor-nahl
Ont-ils écrit la lettre ?	Ils ont vu la maison.	Les nombres sont :
have they written the letter	they have seen the house	the numbers are
ong-teel-zeh-kree lah let-tr	eel-zong vü lah may-zong	lay nong-br song
un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, etc.		
one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve		
ung äer trwah kahtt-r sangk seess sett weett nerf deess engz dooz		

r (in italics) not to be pronounced; *sh* like *s* in *measure*; *ü* (= *ee* with rounded lips) something like *u* in *flute*. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of French, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "FRENCH SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover.)

Have you bought our ² tickets* ?	Avez-vous acheté ⁶ nos billets ⁷ ?
Yes, they are in my ¹ pocket	Oui ⁸ , ils sont dans ma poche ⁹ .
Where is the ¹ driver ?	Où est le cocher ¹⁰ ?
He is in the street.	Il est dans la rue.
Have you paid the waiter ?	Avez-vous payé ¹¹ le garçon ¹² ?
Not yet ; where is he ?	Pas ¹³ encore ¹³ ; où est-il ?
I have read the newspaper	J'ai lu ¹⁴ le journal.
She has found her ¹ way.	Elle a trouvé ¹⁵ son chemin ¹⁶ .
Has† he received the letter ?	A-t-il ¹⁷ reçu ¹⁸ la lettre ?
No ; but he has received two other letters.	Non ¹⁹ ; mais ²⁰ il a reçu deux autres ²¹ lettres.
Where are our parcels ?	Où sont nos paquets ²² ?
Has† she brought the money ?	A-t-elle ²³ apporté ²⁴ l'argent ?
Who has paid the bill ?	Qui a payé le compte ²⁵ ?
We have lost our way.	Nous avons perdu ²⁶ notre chemin.
Where have they their ³ luggage ?	Où ont-ils leur bagage ²⁷ ?
Who has taken my umbrella ?	Qui a pris mon parapluie ²⁸ ?
He has missed the train.	Il a manqué ²⁹ le train ³⁰ .
Where is the railway station ?	Où est la gare ³¹ ?
You have taken his ¹ chair.	Vous avez pris sa chaise ³² .
Has he sent the answer ?	A-t-il envoyé ³³ la réponse ³⁴ ?
We have bought the postage stamps.	Nous avons acheté les timbres-poste ³⁵ .
Have you taken your ² coffee ?	Avez-vous pris votre café ³⁶ ?

1 the *le* (masc.), *la* (fem.), *les* (plur.), my *mon* (masc.), *me* (fem.), *mes* (plur.), his or her *son* (m.), *sa* (f.), *ses* (pl.)

2 our *notre* (sing.), *nos* (plur.), your *votre* (sing.), *vos* (plur.)

3 their *leur* (sing.), *leurs* (plur.)

These words take the Gender and Number of the next Noun.

PRONUNCIATION.—1 *ler*, *lah*, *lay*, *mong*, *mah*, *may*, *song*, *sah*, *say*. 2 *no-tr*, *noh*, *vo-tr*, *voh*. 3 *letr*.

4 GENERAL RULES FOR LEARNING THE GENDER OF THINGS: All Nouns are *Masculine*, except those ending in *e*, which are *Feminine*.

5 The PLURAL is formed by adding *s* (which is not pronounced) to the Singular.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

6 *ahsh-teh*, 7 *bee-yeh*, 8 *wee*, 9 *posh*, 10 *ko-sheh*, 11 *pay-yeh*, 12 *garr-song*, 13 *pah-zahng-korr*, 14 *li*, 15 *troo-yeh*, 16 *sher-mang*, 17 *ah-teel*, 18 *rer-sü*, 19 *noyg*, 20 *mav*, 21 *oh-tr*, 22 *pah-keh*, 23 *ah-tell*, 24 *ahp-porr-teh*, 25 *kongt*, 26 *païrr-dü*, 27 *bah-gahsh*, 28 *masculine by exception*, 29 *mahng-keh*, 30 *trang*, 31 *garr*, 32 *shaiz*, 33 *ahng-v'wah-yeh*, 34 *reh-pongss*, 35 *tang-br-post*, 36 *kah-feh*.

*Unless the contrary is pointed out, the "Singular" can be found by taking off the final "s" of the Plural.

†"t-" is inserted in Questions to prevent two vowels meeting.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.

This section is slightly more advanced; but no difficulty will be found by Students who have first gone carefully through the preceding pages.

Are they *downstairs*⁵?
 No, they are *upstairs*⁶.
 Is⁷ my newspaper on the table?
 I have not⁴ seen your newspaper.
 Are² the tickets in your bag?
 Is³ the house *on the left* or *on the right*?
 Has he not brought my letters?
 Your letters are there.
 We are not *at home*.
 I am not *late*.
 Have they not paid the driver?
 We are too soon.
 Are they not *in town*?
 We have not seen your sister.
 She is at the door.
 Is not the waiter downstairs?
 Is your friend upstairs?
 The railway station is *on the left*.
 The train is on the right.
 Is your luggage there?
 Are they not at home?
 You are late.
 Is she not too soon?
 His cousin is in town.
 Who is at the door?
 The parcels are not upstairs.
 Who has seen my umbrella?
 I have not yet paid the bill.
 She is not at home.
 Is your sister in town?
 Our luggage is not here.

Sont-ils *en*⁵ *bas*⁵?
 Non, ils sont *en*⁶ *haut*⁶.
 Mon journal est-il sur⁷ la table⁸?
 Je n'ai pas vu⁹ votre journal.
 Les billets sont-ils dans votre sac¹⁰?
 La maison est-elle à¹¹ *gauche*¹¹ ou¹² à¹³ *droite*¹³?
 N'a-t-il pas apporté mes lettres?
 Vos lettres sont là¹⁴.
 Nous ne sommes¹⁵ pas à *la maison*.
 Je ne suis pas *en*¹⁶ *retard*¹⁶.
 N'ont-ils pas payé le cocher?
 Nous sommes trop¹⁷ tôt¹⁸.
 Ne sont-ils pas *en*¹⁹ ...?
 Nous n'avons pas vu votre sœur²⁰.
 Elle est à la porte²¹.
 Le garçon n'est-il pas en bas?
 Votre ami²² est-il en haut?
 La gare est à *gauche*.
 Le train est à *droite*.
 Votre bagage est-il là?
 Ne sont-ils pas à la maison?
 Vous êtes en retard.
 N'est-elle pas trop tôt?
 Son cousin²³ est en ville.
 Qui est à la porte?
 Les paquets ne sont pas en haut.
 Qui a vu mon parapluie.
 Je n'ai pas encore payé le compte.
 Elle n'est pas à la maison.
 Votre sœur est-elle en ville?
 Notre bagage n'est pas ici.

1 In *Questions*, the Verb and Pronoun are connected by a hyphen.

2 If the *Subject* in *Questions* is a *Noun*, this *Noun* begins the sentence, and the *Question* is afterwards asked by means of a *Pronoun*.

3 Idiomatic expressions are printed in *Italics*.

4 not is translated by *ne ... pas*; *ne* (n' before a Vowel) precedes the Verb, and *pas* follows it. Examples: I have not, *je n'ai pas*; have I not? *n'ai-je pas?* I am not, *je ne suis pas*; am I not, *ne suis-je pas?* PRONUNC.—*Sher neh pah, naish-pah, sher ne swee pah, ner sweesh pah.*

5 *ahng* pah, 6 *ahng* hoh, 7 *sür*, 8 *tah-bl*, 9 *vü*, 10 *sahkk*, 11 *ah gohsh*, 12 *oo*, 13 *ah drwahtt*, 14 *lah*, 15 *somm*, 16 *ah-ry rer-tarr*, 17 *tro*, 18 *toh*, 19 *ahng vill*, 20 *serr*, 21 *porrt*, 22 *ah-mee*, 23 *kc*

FRENCH ANECDOTES (with copious Foot-notes).

The foot-notes are so arranged that a very slight knowledge of French is required to read these stories with facility. *Entire beginners* should first go through the early lessons in HUGO'S "FRENCH SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover).

Demande¹: Quel est le milieu² de Paris? Réponse³: C'est⁴ la lettre "r."—Quel est le poisson⁵ qui⁶ a quatorze⁷ pieds⁸ entre⁹ tête¹⁰ et queue¹¹? C'est⁴ l'écrevisse¹².—Pourquoi¹³ les meuniers¹⁴ portent¹⁵-ils des⁰ chapeaux¹⁶ blancs¹⁷? Pour¹⁸ couvrir¹⁹ leurs têtes¹⁰.—Un homme²⁰ dit²¹ un jour²² à quelqu'un²³: "Prêtez-moi²⁴ dix francs, s'il²⁵ vous plaît²⁶." "Mais, monsieur, je n'ai pas l'honneur¹ de vous connaître²⁶." "C'est⁴ précisément²⁷ pour²⁸ cela²⁹ que³⁰ je m'adresse à vous³⁰, car³¹ tous³² ceux³³ qui³⁴ me connaissent³⁵ ne³⁶ veulent pas³⁶ me prêter³⁷."

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 middle, 3 reply, 4 that=it is, 5 fish, 6 which, that, 7 fourteen, 8 feet, 9 between, 10 head, 11 tail, 12 crayfish, 13 why, 14 miller, 15 carry, wear, 16 hat, 17 white, 18 in order to, 19 cover, 20 man, 21 said, 22 day, 23 someone, 24 lend me, 25 if you please, 26 know, 27 exactly, 28 for, 29 that, 30=that I apply to you, 31 for, 32 all, 33 those, 34 who, 35 know, 36 do not want, 37 lend.

Une bonne Réponse³.—Un jeune³ impertinent⁴ posa⁵ la question suivante⁶ à une demoiselle⁷: "Connaissez⁸-vous la différence qu'⁹ il y a⁹ entre¹⁰ une glace¹¹ et une dame?"—"Non," répondit¹² la demoiselle⁷. "C'¹³ est que¹³," dit¹⁴-il, "l'une réfléchit¹⁵ sans parler¹⁶, tandis¹⁷ que¹⁷ l'autre¹⁸ parle sans réfléchir¹⁹."—"Ah!" répliqua¹² la jeune³ dame, après²⁰ un moment de réflexion, "et vous, monsieur, connaissez⁸-vous la différence qu'⁹ il y a⁹ entre¹⁰ une glace¹¹ et un monsieur?"—"Non!"—"Eh²¹ bien²¹! la glace¹¹ est polie²², et les messieurs ne le²³ sont pas toujours²⁴."

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 answer, 3 young, 4 impertinent fellow, 5 put, 6 following, 7 young lady, 8 know, 9 which it there has=there is, 10 between, 11 looking-glass, 12 replied, 13 it is that, 14 said, 15 reflects, 16 speak, 17 whereas, 18 other, 19 reflect, 20 after, 21 well then, 22 polished or polite, 23 it=so, 24 always.

Une bonne femme entra¹ dans un bureau² du Gouvernement pour toucher³ sa rente⁴ viagère⁴, et montra un certificat d'identité de la mairie⁵ de son pays⁶. "Ce certificat n'est pas valable," remarqua l'employé. "Pourquoi pas?" "Parce⁸ qu'⁸il est daté du 25 juillet; comme⁹ votre rente est payable le 15, il¹⁰ nous faut¹⁰ un autre certificat, pour prouver que vous étiez¹¹ en¹² vie¹² ce jour-là."

1 entered, 2 office, 3 obtain, 4 annuity, 5 registry office, 6 land, native place, 7 valid, 8 because, 9 as, 10=we require, 11 were, 12 alive.

FRENCH ANECDOTES—(continued).

Il² y a³ trois sortes d'amis : les amis qui vous aiment³, les amis qui ne⁴ se soucient pas de⁴ vous, et les amis qui vous haïssent⁵.

2 there are, 3 like, 4 do not trouble about, 5 hate.

Un meunier² cheminait³ avec son âne.⁴ Un bel⁵ esprit le ren-contre⁵ et se⁶ met⁶ à crier⁷: "Où allez⁸-vous⁸ donc⁹, vous deux ? Chercher¹⁰ du foin¹¹ pour nous trois," répond¹ le meunier².

Un Gascon¹², qui¹³ avait¹⁴ perdu¹⁵ son argent¹⁶ au¹⁷ jeu¹⁷, coucha¹⁸ avec celui¹⁹ qui¹³ le²⁰ lui avait gagné.²⁰

La²¹ nuit²¹, il glissa²² la main sous²³ le chevet²⁴ de son compagnon¹ pour²⁵ reprendre²⁶ son argent¹⁶.

L'autre¹ le²⁷ surprit²⁷, et lui²⁸ demanda¹ ce²⁹ qu'il faisait²⁹. "Mon ami, répondit¹ le Gascon¹², je prends³⁰ ma revanche³¹."

2 miller, 3 was going along, 4 donkey, 5 wit meets him, 6 begins, 7 exclaim, 8 are you going, 9 then, 10 to fetch, 11 hay.

12 native of Gascony (the Irishman of France), 13 who, 14 had, 15 lost, 16 money, 17 at the play, in playing, 18 slept, 19 the one, 20 it (to) from him had gained, 21 in the night, 22 slipped, 23 under, 24 pillow, 25 in order to, 26 take back, 27 surprised him, 28 (to) him, 29 what he was doing, 30 am taking, 31 revenge.

Un Anglais fit², dit-on³, gageure⁴, au commencement du règne¹ de Louis XVI., qu'⁵il se⁶ promènerait le long du⁶ Pont Neuf pendant⁷ deux heures, offrant¹ au public des écus⁸ neufs⁹ de six livres¹⁰ à vingt-quatre sous¹¹ la pièce¹, et qu'⁶il n'épuiserait¹² pas de cette manière¹³ un sac¹⁴ de douze cents francs qu'⁶il tiendrait¹⁵ sous son bras¹⁶. Il se¹⁷ promena¹⁷ en¹ effet¹⁸, criant¹⁹ à²⁰ haute voix²⁰: "Qui veut²¹ des écus⁸ de six francs tout²² neufs⁹ à vingt-quatre sous ?" Plusieurs²³ passants²⁴ touchèrent¹, palpèrent²⁵ les écus, et passèrent²⁶ leur chemin²⁷ en⁰ levant²⁸ les épaules²⁹ et se⁰ disant³⁰ tout²² bas³¹: "Ce³² n'est pas moi qu'⁶on attrape³³." Les autres ne se³⁴ donnèrent³⁵ pas même³⁶ la peine³⁷ de s'⁰arrêter.³⁸ Enfin³⁹ une femme du peuple⁴⁰ en⁴¹ prit⁴² trois en⁰ riant⁴³, les⁴⁴ examina¹ longtemps⁴⁵ et dit⁴⁶ aux spectateurs¹: "Allons, ⁴⁷je risqu¹ trois pièces¹ de vingt-quatre sous par⁴⁸ curiosité¹." "L'homme au sac¹⁴ n'⁴⁹en vendit pas davantage⁴⁹ pendant⁷ une promenade⁵⁰ de deux heures. Il gagna⁵¹ complètement la gageure⁴ contre⁵² celui qui avait bien moins que lui étudié ou connu l'esprit⁵³ du vulgaire¹."

2 made, 3 says one, it is said, 4 bet, 5 that, 6 would walk along the, 7 during, for, 8 pieces of money, 9 new, 10 franc, 11 sous=halfpenny, 12 would exhaust, 13 manner, 14 bag, 15 would hold, 16 arm, 17 walked up and down, 18 fact, 19 shouting, 20 aloud, 21 will have, 22 quite, 23 several, 24 passer-by, 25 felt, 26 passed, 27 way, 28 shrugging, 29 shoulder, 30 saying, 31 low, 32 that, it, 33 catches, 34 themselves, 35 gave, 36 even, 37 trouble, 38 stop, 39 at last, 40 people, 41 of them, 42 took, 43 laughing, 44 them, 45 a long time, 46 said, 47 let us go, come on, 48 through, 49 did not sell any more, 50 walk, 51 won, 52 against the one who had far less than

FOR SEMI-ADVANCED STUDENTS.

• CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE
MOST IMPORTANT IDIOMS.

MODEL SENTENCES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Is it your turn? | <i>Est-ce votre tour?</i> |
| 2. Has your friend arrived? | <i>Votre ami est-il arrivé?</i> |
| 3. I have not seen him yet. | <i>Je ne l'ai pas encore vu.</i> |
| 4. What are you looking at? | <i>Que regardez-vous?</i> |
| 5. Which do you like best, tea or coffee? | <i>Qu'aimez-vous le mieux, le thé ou le café?</i> |
| 6. Why do you not drink any beer? | <i>Pourquoi ne buvez-vous pas de bière?</i> |
| 7. I have drunk a glass. | <i>J'en ai bu un verre.</i> |
| 8. Is he going to speak? | <i>Va-t-il parler?</i> |
| 9. They have just dined. | <i>Ils viennent de dîner.</i> |
| 10. Take this letter to the post. | <i>Portez cette lettre à la poste.</i> |
| 11. Is it not fine to-day? | <i>Ne fait-il pas beau aujourd'hui?</i> |
| 12. Was it not cold yesterday? | <i>Ne faisait-il pas froid hier?</i> |

Exercises on the above.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It is not their turn. Was it not our turn? Your cousin has not arrived. Have our sisters arrived? | 1. Ce n'est pas leur tour. N'était-ce pas notre tour? Votre cousin n'est pas arrivé. Nos sœurs sont-elles arrivées? |
| 2. Have you not seen her yet? Have they not seen them yet? I was looking at you. Whom is he looking at? | 2. Ne l'avez-vous pas encore vue? Ne les ont-ils pas encore vus? Je vous regardais. Qui regarde-t-il? |
| 3. Which does he like best, beer or wine? Why does he not drink any milk? He has drunk a cup. Why do they not drink any wine? They have had a bottle. | 3. Qu'aime-t-il le mieux, la bière ou le vin? Pourquoi ne boit-il pas de lait? Il en a bu une tasse. Pourquoi ne boivent-ils pas de vin? Ils en ont eu une bouteille. |
| 4. We are going to write. Are they not going to sing? He has just commenced. Have you not just finished? She is going to read. | 4. Nous allons écrire. Ne vont-ils pas chanter? Il vient de commencer. Ne venez-vous pas de finir? Elle va lire. |
| 5. We have just read. Has he not just dined? It will be your turn. The ladies have not yet arrived. | 5. Nous venons de lire. Ne vient-il pas de dîner? Ce sera votre tour. Les dames ne sont pas encore arrivées. |
| 6. Have you not spoken to him yet? Why is he looking at me continually? He was looking at the picture behind you. | 6. Ne lui avez-vous pas encore parlé? Pourquoi me regarde-t-il continuellement? Il regardait le tableau derrière vous. |
| 7. Did you not take his letter to the post? Don't take the letters to the post. Will it not be fine to-day? Was it not fine yesterday? It is cold to-day. It was not cold yesterday. | 7. N'avez-vous pas porté sa lettre à la poste? Ne portez pas les lettres à la poste. Ne fera-t-il pas beau aujourd'hui? Ne faisait-il pas beau hier? Il fait froid aujourd'hui. Il ne faisait pas froid hier. |

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Dijon, le 20 avril, 1894.

Monsieur LEMOINE, à Paris.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, par¹ suite de l'extension considérable qu'ont prise² mes affaires, j'ai transféré mes bureaux³ et magasins⁴ au No. 9. Rue Condé où, désormais⁵, toutes demandes devront⁶ être adressées.

La position centrale de mon nouveau local⁷ et le nombreux personnel dont je dispose me⁸ mettent à même⁹ d'exécuter toutes commandes, quelle⁹ qu'en soit⁹ leur importance.

Dans l'espoir¹⁰ que vous continuerez à m'honorer de votre confiance¹¹, je vous prie¹² de recevoir mes salutations les plus cordiales.

AUGUSTE MASSON.

1 in consequence of, 2 taken, 3 offices, 4 warehouses, 5 henceforth, 6 should, 7 premises, 8 place me in a position, 9 whatever (of them) be, 10 hope, 11 confidence, 12 beg.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

London, June 1st, 1890

Paris, 2nd of April, 1889

Cologne, September 13th, 1889

Mr. F. L., Liverpool

Messrs. D. R. & Co., Paris

Londres, le 1er juin,* 1890

Paris, le 2 avril,* 1889

Cologne, 13 septembre,* 1889

Monsieur F. L., Liverpool.

Messrs. D. R. & Cie., Paris

*The names of the months should not begin with a capital letter; but in practice Capitals are very often used.

Dijon, den 20. April 1894.

Herrn A. B. Lemoine, Paris.

Ich beehre¹ mich Ihnen mitzutheilen, daß ich, in Folge² der beträchtlichen³ Ausdehnung⁴ meiner Geschäfte⁵, mein Geschäfts-lokal⁶ und Magazine⁷ nach No. 9 Rue Condé verlegt⁸ habe, wohin⁹ Sie gefl.* alle künftigen¹⁰ Mittheilungen¹¹ u. s. w.† adressiren wollen.

Die günstige¹² Lage¹³ meines neuen Lokals¹⁴ und die große Anzahl¹⁴ meiner Gehilfen¹⁵ setzen¹⁶ mich in den Stand¹⁷, selbst die allergrößten¹⁸ Aufträge¹⁹ prompt²⁰ auszuführen.²¹

In der angenehmen Hoffnung²², daß Sie mich auch in Zukunft²³ mit Ihrem Vertrauen²⁴ beehren¹ werden, zeichne ich mit bekannter²⁵ Hochachtung²⁶

*=gefällig (ft), please; †=und so weiter, and so forth.

1 to honor, 2 in consequence of, 3 considerable, 4 extension, 5 business, 6 premises, 7 warehouses, 8 transferred, 9 whereto, 10 future, 11 communications, 12 favorable, 13 position, 14 number, 15 assistants, 16 place, 17 position, 18 very largest, 19 orders, 20 promptly, 21 to execute, 22 hope, 23 future, 24 confidence, 25 known, 26 high esteem.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

London, June 1st, 1890

Paris, 2nd of April, 1889

Cologne, September 13th, 1889

Mr. F. L., Liverpool

Messrs. D. R. & Co., Paris

London, den 1 sten Juni 1890

Paris, den 2 ten April 1889

Köln, den 13. September 1889

Herrn F. L., Liverpool.

Herren D. R. & Cie, Paris

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Can I have a room ?	Kann ich ein Zimmer haben ?	kahn ik ine tsim-mer hah-ben
I want a bedroom.	Ich wünsche ein Schlafzimmer.	ik vün-shē ine shlahf-tsim-mer
What is the price ?	Was ist der Preis ?	vahss ist dair price
That is too much.	Das ist zu viel.	dahss ist tsoo feel
Waiter, give me the bill of fare.	Kellner, geben Sie mir die Speisekarte.	kell-ner, gai-ben see meer de shpy-se-karr-te
Bring me a cup of coffee.	Bringen Sie mir eine Tasse Kaffee.	bring-en see meer i-ne tahss-e kahff-eh
This is for you.	Dies ist für Sie.	diss ist für see
I shall leave to-morrow morning.	Ich werde morgen früh abreisen.	ik vairr-de morr-ghen frü ahbb-ry-sen
Wake me at six o'clock.	Wecken Sie mich um sechs Uhr.	veck-en see mik oomm sex oor
Give me my bill.	Geben Sie mir meine Rechnung.	gai-ben see meer my-ne rek-noong
Lend me your time table.	Leihen Sie mir Ihren Fahrplan.	ly-en see meer eer-en farr-plahn
How far is it from here to the station ?	Wie weit ist es von hier nach der Station ?	vee vite ist ess fonn heer nahk dair shlah-tse-ohn
Where is the booking-office ?	Wo ist die Kasse ?	vo ist de kahss-e
Second Class (ticket) to —	Zweite(r) Klasse nach—	tsvy-te klahss-e nahk
Is this the train to — ?	Ist dies der Zug nach — ?	ist diss dair tsoog nahk
Does this carriage go to — ?	Fährt dieser Wagen nach — ?	fairrt dee-ser vah-ghen nahk
Is this a through-carriage to — ?	Ist dies ein direkter Wagen nach — ?	ist diss ine de-rek-ter-vah-ghen nahk
Where have I to change ?	Wo habe ich umzu-steigen ?	vo hah-be ik oomm-tsoo-shity-ghen
At what station is the luggage examined ?	Auf welcher Station wird das Gepäck untersucht ?	owf vel-ker shlah-tse-ohn veerd dahss ghe-peck oonn-ter-sookt
Here are my keys.	Hier sind meine Schlüssel.	heer sind my-ne shlüss-el
I have nothing to pay duty on.	Ich habe nichts zu verzollen.	ik hah-be neekts tsoo fer-tsoll-en
I have only old things in my trunk.	Ich habe nur alte Sachen in meinem Koffer.	ik hah-be noor ahl-te sah-ken in my-nem koff-er
Get (=fetch) me a cab.	Holen Sie mir einen Wagen.	hoh-len see meer i-nen vah-ghen

*Thick type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *o* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ü* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips). Words in brackets () may be omitted.

GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS.

THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

With the names of the 26 Letters.

A a, a	B b, b	C c, c	D d, d	E e, e	F f, f	G g, g
ah	beh	tseh	deh	eh	eff	gheh
H h, h	I i, i	J j, j	K k, k	L l, l	M m, m	N n, n
hah	ee	yot	kah	ell	em	en
O o, o	P p, p	Q q, q	R r, r	S s, s	T t, t	U u, u
oh	peh	koo	airr	ess	teh	oo
V v, v	W w, w	X x, x	Y y, y	Z z, z		
fow	veh	icks	ipseelon	tsett.		

It is useless to learn the names of the letters at first.

PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION (for reference only.)

a or aa = ah	u = oo	äu or eu = oy
e " ee = eh	ä = ay	au = ow
i " y = ee	ö = e in her	ai or ei = y in my
o " oo = oh	ü = the French u	ie = ee

CONSONANTS (all letters but the Vowels) are pronounced as in English, except :

c = ts	h is sounded, but silent after a vowel	sch = sh
ç = k before a, o, u	j = y in yes	sp, st = shp, sht at the beginning of a word
ch = ch in Scotch loch	qu = kv	ß (called ess-tsett) = s
chs = x	s = English s, but less hissing at the beginning of a syllable	tient = tse-ent
g = gh (after i sometimes like ch)		tion = tse-ohn
		th, dt = t

v = f, w = v, z and ß = ts.

All vowels sound long as above, unless followed by two consonants. The stress is always on the first syllable, unless the word begins by *be, ge, er, ver, zer, emp, ent*.

EASY CONVERSATION.

All new words must be learned by heart.

Sch bin hier.	Er ist dort.	Ist sie nicht aus?	Wir find zu
I am here	he is there	is she not out	we are at home
ik* bin heer	air ist dorrt	ist see nikt owss	veer sind tsoo how-se
Sind Sie nicht oben?	Sind sie beschäftigt?	Sch war allein.	Es war
are you not upstairs	are they busy	I was alone	it was
sind see nikt oh-ben	sind see be-shaif-tikt	ik var ahl-line	aiss var
nicht zu früh.	Waren sie unten?	Sie waren nicht	
not too early	were they downstairs	they were not there	the numbers
nikt tsoo frü	vah-ren see oonn-ten	see vah-ren nikt dorrt	de tsah-len
find: eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn			
are one two three four five six seven eight nine ten			
sind ine-ss tsay dry fünf sex see-ben ahkt noin tsain			
elf, zwölf, dreizehn, vierzehn, fünfzehn, sechzehn, siebzehn, achtzehn,			
eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen			
elf tsverlf dry-tsain feer-tsain fünf-tsain sek-tsain sibb-tsain ahkt-tsain			
neunzehn, zwanzig, einundzwanzig, neunundzwanzig, dreißig,			
nin-teen twenty one and twenty twenty-nine thirty			
noin-tsain tsvahn-tsik ine-oonnd-tsvahn-tsik noin-oonnd-tsvahn-tsik dry-sik			
ig, sechzig, siebzig, achtzig, neunzig, hundert.			
ig, sechzig, siebzig, achtzig, neunzig, hundert.			
fünf-tsik sek-tsik sibb-tsik ahkt-tsik noin, tsik hoonn-dert			

*For explanation of imitated pronunciation, see page 17.

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATION,

Gradually introducing the Principal Rules.

**The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of German, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "GERMAN SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover).

Where is your² ticket⁶?

There are our² bags⁷.

His¹ parcel⁸ was here.

The newspaper was not there.

Are you the waiter here?

What is his answer¹¹?

The railway station is there.

Was the waiter upstairs?

My¹ glass¹³ was full.

Is our bag empty?

Is not your tea quite cold?

I was very busy yesterday.

Were you not quite alone?

Our house²⁰ was too small.

Their² answer was very short.

Our bill is too high.

His letters²⁵ are very short.

Where was your ticket?

Were her¹ letters long?

My tea was quite cold.

Our parcels are there.

Where were the newspapers?

The waiter was not downstairs.

Was not his glass quite empty?

Wo ist Ihre Karte⁹?

Dort sind unsere Taschen

Sein Paket⁸ war hier.

Die Zeitung⁹ war nicht dort.

Sind Sie der Kellner¹⁰ hier?

Was ist seine Antwort¹¹?

Der Bahnhof¹² ist dort.

War der Kellner oben?

Mein Glas¹³ war voll¹⁴.

Ist unsere Tasche leer¹⁵?

Ist Ihr Thee¹⁶ nicht ganz¹⁷ kalt¹⁸?

Ich war gestern sehr¹⁹ beschäftigt.

Waren Sie nicht ganz allein?

Unser Haus²⁰ war zu klein²¹.

Ihre Antwort war sehr kurz²².

Unsere Rechnung²³ ist zu hoch².

Seine Briefe²⁵ sind sehr kurz.

Wo war Ihre Karte?

Waren ihre Briefe lang²⁶?

Mein Thee war ganz kalt.

Unsere Pakete sind dort.

Wo waren die Zeitungen?

Der Kellner war nicht unten.

War sein Glas nicht ganz leer?

1 my *mein*, his *sein*, her *ihr*; 2 our *unser*, your *Ihr*, their *ihr*, no=not any *kein*. PRONUNCIATION.—1 mine, since, eerr; 2 oonn-ser, eerr, kine.

The above words add an *ei* followed by a *Feminine Noun* or by a *Plural Noun*: as, *meine*, *unsere* (pron. =my-ne, oonn-se-re).

3 the *der* Masculine, *das* Neuter, *die* Feminine and Plural.

4 GENERAL RULE FOR LEARNING THE GENDER OF THINGS: Students should assume all nouns to be *Masculine*, unless the contrary is indicated. Nouns ending in *e*, *ung* are *Feminine*. This rule saves learning the Gender of three-fourths of the Nouns.

5 PLURAL OF NOUNS.—*Feminine* Nouns add *n* or *en* to the Singular;—*Masculine* and *Neuter* Nouns add *e*; but *Masculine* and *Neuter* Nouns ending in *el*, *en*, or *er* do not change in the Plural. Exceptions to these Rules will be pointed out.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

6 karr-te; 7 *Tasche*, *Taschen* (plur.), tah-shen; 8 *Paket* (neuter), pah-kaitt; 9 tsy-toong; 10 kell-ner; 11 (fem.) ahnt-vort; 12 bahn-hohf; 13 (neuter) glahss; 14 foll; 15 lairr; 16 Thee (masc.); 17 gahnts; 18 kahlt; 19 sairr; 20 (neuter) howss; 21 kline; 22 koorts; 23 rek-noong; 24 hohk; 25 *Brief*, *Briefe* (plur.) bree-fe; 26 lahng.

GERMAN CONVERSATION.

This section is slightly more advanced ; but no difficulty will be found by Students who have first gone carefully through the preceding pages.

Have you bought¹ our tickets ?
 Yes, they are in my pocket.
 Where is the cabman ?
 He is in the street.
 Have you paid¹ the waiter ?
 Not yet ; where is he ?
 I have read¹ the newspaper.
 They have found¹ their way.
 Has he received¹ a letter from Paris ?
 No ; but he has received two letters from London.
 Where are our parcels ?
 Has she brought the money ?
 Who has paid the bill ?
 We have lost our way.
 Where have they their luggage ?
 Have you drunk your coffee ?

I have drunk two cups²⁵ (of) tea.
 Who has taken my umbrella ?

He has missed his train.
 Where is the railway station ?
 You have taken his chair.
 Has he sent the answer ?
 We have bought (some) postage stamps.
 Has she found the envelopes ?
 Not yet.
 Have you spoken to the waiter ?
 I have brought the answer.

Haben³ Sie unsere Karten gekauft⁴² ?
 Ja⁵, sie sind in meiner² Tasche.
 Wo ist der Kutscher⁶² ?
 Er ist in der Straße⁷.
 Haben Sie den Kellner bezahlt⁸² ?
 Noch⁹ nicht ; wo ist er ?
 Ich habe die Zeitung gelesen¹⁰.
 Sie haben ihren Weg¹¹ gefunden¹².
 Hat er einen Brief von¹³ Paris¹⁴ erhalten¹⁵² ?
 Nein¹⁶, aber¹⁷ er hat zwei Briefe von London¹⁸ erhalten.
 Wo sind unsere Pakete ?
 Hat sie das Geld¹⁹ gebracht²⁰² ?
 Wer hat die Rechnung bezahlt ?
 Wir haben unseren Weg verloren.²¹
 Wo haben sie ihr Gepäck²² ?
 Haben Sie Ihren Kaffee²³ getrunken²⁴ ? [trunken].
 Ich habe zwei Tassen²⁵ Thee getrunken.
 Wer hat meinen Regenschirm²⁶ genommen²⁷ ?
 Er hat seinen Zug²⁸ verfehlt²⁹.
 Wo ist der Bahnhof ?
 Sie haben seinen Stuhl³⁰ genommen.
 Hat er die Antwort gesandt³¹² ?
 Wir haben Briefmarken³² gekauft.
 Hat sie die Kouverte³³ gefunden ?
 Noch nicht.
 Haben Sie mit³⁴ dem² Kellner gesprochen³⁵ ?
 Ich habe die Antwort gebracht.

1 The Past Participle is always placed at the end of the sentence.

2 Prepositions are generally followed by the Dative Case :—Dative Terminations, masc. and neut. *em*, fem. *er*, plur. *(e)n*. This Rule does not apply to Nouns.

3 *hah-ben* ; 4 *ghe-kowft* ; 5 *yah* ; 6 *koott-sheer* ; 7 *shtrah-se* ; 8 *be-tsahlt* ; 9 *noh* ; 10 *ghe-lay-sen* ; 11 *vaig* ; 12 *ghe-foonn-den* ; 13 *foonn* ; 14 *pah-riss* ; 15 *er-hahll-ten* ; 16 *nine* ; 17 *ah-ber* ; 18 *lon-dohn* ; 19 (neut.) *gheld* ; 20 *ghe-brahkt* ; 21 *fer-lor-en* ; 22 (neut.) *ghe-peck* ; 23 (masc.) *kah-feh* ; 24 *ghe-troonn-ken* ; 25 *Tasse, Tassen* (plur.), *tahss-en* ; 26 *ray-ghen-sheerrn* ; 27 *ghe-nomm-en* ; 28 *tsoog* ; 29 *fer-faill* ; 30 *shtool* ; 31 *ghe-sahnt* ; 32 *Briefmarke, brief-marr-ke* ; 33 *Kouvert* (neut.) *koo-vairrt* ; 34 *mitt* ; 35 *ghe-shpro-ken*.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (with copious Foot-notes.)

The foot-notes are so arranged that only a slight knowledge of German is required to read these stories with facility. *Entire beginners* should first go through the early lessons in HUGO'S "GERMAN SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover).

Zerstreut.²—Ein Professor¹, der seine Bücher vergessen³ hatte, ging⁴ zurück⁵, um⁶ sie zu holen.⁷ Als⁸ er an seiner Wohnung¹¹ angekommen¹⁰ war⁹, läutete¹² er. Das Dienstmädchen¹³, ohne zu¹⁴ sehen¹⁴, wer es war, rief¹⁵ aus der Küche¹⁶: „Der Herr ist nicht zu Hause.“—Wie¹⁷ schade¹⁷, murmelte¹⁸ der Professor und ging⁴

0 not to be translated, 1 the same or nearly the same as in English; 2 absent minded, 3 forgotten, 4 went, 5 back, 6 in order, 7 fetch, 8 when, 9=had, 10 arrived, 11 house, 12 läuten, ring the bell, 13 servant girl, 14=seeing, 15 called, 16 kitchen, 17 what a pity, 18 murmeln to murmur, 19 away.

Wo man² schwimmen⁴ lernt³. Ein Major¹ fragte⁵ einen Soldaten⁶: Können Sie schwimmen⁴?—Ja, Herr⁰ Major.—Wo haben Sie es gelernt³?—Im Wasser⁷,

0 not to be translated, 1 the same or nearly the same as in English.
2 one, 3 lernen, 4 to swim, 5 fragen to ask, 6 soldier, 7 water.

litiös.²—Bettler³ (der auf⁵ sein Flaumbärtchen⁶ sehr stolz⁴ ist): „Liebe⁷ Cousine¹, wie finden Sie meinen Bart⁸?“ Cousine: „Ich finde ihn gar⁹ nicht!“

2 malicious, 3 (male) cousin, 4 proud, 5 of, 6=first hair on his face, 7 dear, 8 beard, 9 at all.

Heimgeschiedt.²—Hübsches³ junges Manschetten⁷?—Kaufmann⁸: Einen Kuß⁹!—Fräulein⁴: Dann geben Sie mir drei Paar, meine Großmutter¹¹ wird sie Ihnen bezahlen¹².

2 sent home, 3 pretty, 4 (young) lady, 5 kosten to cost, 6 pair, 7 cuff, 8 shopkeeper, 9 kiss, 10 give, 11 grandmother, 12 pay.

Ein Herr und eine Dame fuhren² allein in einem Eisenbahnwagen³. Der Herr rauchte⁴ eine Cigarre¹. Plötzlich⁵ öffnete⁶ er das Fenster und sagte⁷: Fräulein⁴, wenn⁸ meine Cigarre Sie geniert¹⁰, so werfe¹¹ ich sie hinaus¹². Die Dame, die nicht wußte¹³, ob¹⁴ er „sie¹⁵“ oder „Sie“ meinte¹⁶, sagte⁷ sehr schnell¹⁷: O bitte¹⁸, gar¹⁹ nicht!¹⁹

2 were travelling, 3 railway carriage, 4 rauchen to smoke, 5 suddenly, 6 öffnen to open, 7 sagen to say, 8 Miss, 9 if, 10 genieren to inconvenience, 11 throw, 12 out, 13 knew, 14 whether, 15 it, 16 meinen to mean, 17 quickly, 18 please, 19 not at all.

Ein Herr verlangte² in einem Hotel¹ die Speisefarte³. Er sagte zu dem Kellner⁴: Hier sind fünfzig Pfennig⁵ für Sie; was können Sie mir mit gutem Gewissen⁶ empfehlen⁷? Kellner⁴: Gehen⁸ Sie in ein⁹ andere⁹.

2 verlangen to demand, 3 bill of fare, 4 waiter, 5 a small German coin, 6 conscience, 7 recommend, 8 go, 9 another.

FOR SEMI-ADVANCED STUDENTS.

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE
MOST IMPORTANT IDIOMS.

MODEL SENTENCES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He <i>has been</i> here for two hours. | <i>Er ist seit zwei Stunden hier.</i> |
| 2. <i>It is I; is it you?</i> | <i>Ich bin es; sind Sie es?</i> |
| 3. You <i>should</i> (or <i>ought to</i>) have spoken. | <i>Sie hätten sprechen sollen.</i> |
| 4. <i>Have it made.</i> | <i>Lassen Sie es machen!</i> |
| 5. He <i>sent for</i> the doctor. | <i>Er liesz den Doktor holen.</i> |
| 6. I <i>was about</i> to read the letter. | <i>Ich wollte den Brief lesen.</i> |
| 7. We saw him three months ago. | <i>Wir sahen ihn vor drei Monaten.</i> |
| 8. It is <i>his turn</i> . | <i>Es (or die Reihe) ist an ihm.</i> |
| 9. You need not go. | <i>Sie brauchen nicht zu gehen.</i> |
| 10. They <i>went on writing</i> . | <i>Sie schrieben weiter.</i> |
| 11. She lost her books, and <i>so did</i> he. | <i>Sie verlor ihre Bücher, und er auch.</i> |
| 12. He is not hungry. Nor am I. | <i>Er ist nicht hungrig (or er hat keinen Hunger). Ich auch nicht.</i> |

Exercises on the above.

(Words in brackets can be added or omitted.)

- How long have you been living in this town? It was not he. She ought to have come yesterday. They are having it built.
- Who sent for him? My cousin was going to sing. Your wife went away five minutes ago. It was not my turn. Do you know who wrote this book? No, I do not.
- They have been playing for more than two hours. It was not we who said so. You ought to have explained it to him.
- I shall have it examined. They sent for him late yesterday. We were about to sit at the table. That was the case a hundred years ago.
- Whose turn was it? It was his turn, but he did not want to play. They ought to have compelled him. We were going to do so, but we feared to disturb the company.
- He need not speak. We went on playing. She was out, and so was he. My brother was not thirsty; nor was I.
- Wie lange (or Seit wann) wohnen Sie (schon) in dieser Stadt? Er war es nicht. Sie hätte gestern kommen sollen. Sie lassen es bauen.
- Wer ließ ihn holen? Mein Vetter wollte singen. Ihre Frau ging vor fünf Minuten weg. Es war nicht an mir. Wissen Sie, wer dieses Buch schrieb? Nein, (ich weiß es nicht).
- Sie spielen seit mehr als zwei Stunden. Wir waren es nicht, die so sagten. Sie hätten es ihm erklären sollen.
- Ich werde es untersuchen lassen. Sie ließen ihn gestern spät holen. Wir wollten uns gerade an den Tisch setzen. Das war vor hundert Jahren der Fall.
- An wem war die Reihe? Es war an ihm, aber er wollte nicht spielen. Man hätte ihn zwingen sollen. Wir wollten dies thun, aber wir fürchteten, die Gesellschaft zu stören.
- Er braucht nicht zu sprechen. Wir spielten weiter. Sie war aus, und er auch. Mein Bruder war nicht durstig (or hatte keinen Durst); ich auch nicht.

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS.

THE SPANISH ALPHABET. With the names of the 29 Letters.

A	B	C	CH	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ah	beh	thah	chah	deh	eh	eff-eh	*H-eh	ah-cheh	ee	*Ho-tah
K	L	LL	M	N	Ñ	O	P	Q	R	S
kah	ell-eh	ell-yeh	emm-eh	enn-eh	enn-yeh	oh	peh	koo	airr-eh	ess-eh
	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z			
	teh	oo	veh	do-bleh-veh	eh-kiss	ee	gre-oh-gah	thah		

*This H must be pronounced in the throat.

It is useless to learn the names of the letters at first.

PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION. (for reference only.)

a=ah, e=eh, i=ee, o=o, u=oo, y=y

CONSONANTS (all letters but the Vowels) are pronounced as in English, except :

h is not pronounced	ñ = <i>nu</i> in <i>union</i>	o before e or i = Spanish z
j = <i>h</i> pronounced in the throat	qu = <i>k</i>	g " " = <i>j</i>
	s = <i>ss</i> in <i>miss</i>	gu " " = <i>g</i> in <i>go</i>
ll = <i>lli</i> in <i>million</i>	z = <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i>	

Words ending in a CONSONANT stress the last syllable ; words ending in a VOWEL stress the last but one ; but syllables ending in S or N, added to form the Plural, are never stressed.

Two vowels together form two syllables, unless one is i or u, and even then if they are the only two vowels in the word. If one is i or u, they form one, the stress not being on the i or u. When i and u are together, the one coming last is stressed. The stress is shown by an acute accent (´), when not in accordance with these rules.

EASY CONVERSATION.

All new words must be learned by heart.

Yo	tengo	un	paraguas.	Nosotros	tenemos	las	cartas.
I	have	an	umbrella	we	have	the	letters
yo	ten-go	oonn	pah-rah-gwahss	no-so-tros	teh-neh-mos	lahss	karr-tahss
¿Qué	tiene	el	señor ?	Yo	estoy	muy	cansado.
what	has	the	gentleman	I	am	very	tired
keh	te-eh-neh	el	sain-yor	yo	ess-to-e	moo-e	kahn-sah-do
						ahl-yee	
están	las	plumas.	¿Estamos	nosotros	¿a tiempo ?	Los	muchachos
are	the	pens	are	we	(to) in time	the	boys
ess-tahn	lahss	ploo-mahss	ess-tah-mos	no-so-tros	ah te-em-po	los	moo-chah-chos
están	escuchando.	Yo	estoy	escribiendo.	Los	números son :	
are	listening	I	am	writing	the	numbers	are
ess-tahn	ess-koo-chahn-do	yo	ess-to-e	ess-kree-be-en-do	los	noo-meh-ros	son
uno,	dos,	tres,	cuatro,	cinco,	seis,	siete,	ocho,
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight
oo-no	dos	trehs	koo'ah-tro	thin-ko	seh-is	se-eh-teh	o-cho
							noo'eh-veh
once,	doce,	trece,	catorce,	quince,	dieciseis	or diez y seis,	etc.
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen		
on-theh	do-theh	treh-theh	kah-tor-theh	kin-theh	de-ehth-e-seh-is		

th always like *th* in *thief* ; H=h pronounced gutturally.
The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type.

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of Spanish, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "SPANISH SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover.)

Have you³ bought⁴ our² tickets?

Yes, they⁶ are in my pocket.

Where is the driver?

He⁵ is in the street.

Where is the waiter?

I¹ have read the newspaper.

She has found the way.

Has he received⁴ the letter?

Not yet.

Where are our parcels?

Has she brought⁴ the money?

Who has paid the bill?

Where have they⁶ put their luggage?

Who has taken my umbrella?

He⁵ has lost the train.

Where is the station?

¿ Ha⁸ comprado⁹ V.¹⁰ nuestros billetes^{*11}?

Si¹², están en¹³ mi bolsillo¹⁴.

¿ Dónde¹⁵ está¹⁶ el cochero¹⁷?

Está en la calle¹⁸.

¿ Dónde está el mozo¹⁹?

He²⁰ leído²¹ el periódico²².

Ella²³ ha hallado²⁴ el camino²⁵.

¿ Ha recibido²⁶ la carta?

Todavía²⁷ no²⁸.

¿ Dónde están nuestros paquetes^{*29}?

¿ Ha traído³⁰ ella el dinero³¹?

¿ Quién³² ha pagado³³ la cuenta³⁴?

¿ Dónde han puesto³⁵ su equipaje³⁶?

¿ Quién ha tomado³⁷ mi paraguas?

Ha perdido³⁸ el tren³⁹.

¿ Dónde está la estación⁴⁰?

1 a, an un (masc.) una (fem.);

the SING. el (masc.) la (fem.); PLUR. los (masc.), las (fem.).

2 my mi; our nuestro (masc.) nuestra (fem.); his, her, its, your, their su. PLUR. mis, nuestros, nuestras, sus.

These words take the Gender and Number of the next Noun (see Note 7).

PRON.—1 oonn, oo-nah; el, lah, los, lahss; 2 mee, noo'ess-tro, noo'ess-trah, soo; Plural (see NOTE 7) meess, etc.

3 For politeness, you is translated "your honor," usted (abbreviated to V.), or "your honors," ustedes (abbr. Vs.); and your is translated "his (honor's)" su.

4 The Subject in Questions is generally put after the Past Participle.

5 The Pronoun (when Subject of the Verb) is generally omitted, unless required for clearness or emphasis.

6 GENERAL RULE ON THE GENDER OF NOUNS.—Nouns ending in a, ion, d, z are Feminine. All others are Masculine.

7 The PLURAL is formed by adding s to the Singular if ending in a Vowel, es if ending in a Consonant or y.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

8 ah, 9 kom-prah-do, 10 ooss-ted (usted ha=your honor has), 11 beel-yeh-tehss, 12 see, 13 en, 14 bol-seel-yo, 15 don-deh, 16 ess-tah, 17 ko-cheh-ro, 18 kahl-yeh (feminine by exception), 19 mo-tho, 20 eh, 21 leh-ee-do, 22 peh-re-o-de-ko, 23 ail-yah, 24 ahl-yah-do, 25 kah-mee-no, 26 reh-the-bee-do, 27 to-dah-vee-ah, 28 no, 29 pah-keh-tehss, 30 trah-ee-do, 31 dee-neh-ro, 32 ke-en, 33 pah-gah-do, 34 koo'en-tah, 35 poo'ess-to, 36 eh-ke-puh-Heh, 37 to-mah-do, 38 pair-dee-do, 39 trainn, 40 ess-tah-the-on.

*Unless the contrary is pointed out, the "Singular" can be found by taking off the final "s" of the Plural.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Can I have a room here?	¿ Puedo tener una habitacion aquí ?	poo'eh-do teh-nair oo-nah ah-be-tah-the-on ah-kee
I want a bedroom.	Deseo una alcoba.	deh-seh-o oo-nah ahl-ko-bah
What is the price ?	¿ Cuál es el precio ?	koo'ahl aiss el preh-the'o
That is too dear.	Es demasiado caro.	aiss deh-mah-se-ah-do kah-ro
Waiter, show me the bill of fare.	Mozo, muéstrame la carta.	mo-tho moo'es-treh-meh lah kar-tah
Bring me a cup of coffee.	Tráigame una taza de café.	trah-e-gah-meh oo-nah tah-thah deh kah-féh
Take this for yourself.	Tome esto para V.	to-meh es-to pah-rah ooss-ted
I shall start to-morrow morning.	Partiré mañana por la mañana.	par-tee-reh mahn-yah-nah por lah mahn-yah-nah
Wake me at six o'clock.	Despiérteme á las seis.	des-pe-airr-teh-meh ah lahss seh-iss
Give me the bill.	Déme la cuenta.	deh-meh lah koo'en-tah
Lend me the time table.	Présteme el horario del ferro-carril.	pres-teh-meh el o-rah-re-o del fairr-ro-kahrr-reell
How far is it from here to the station ?	¿ Cuánto hay de aquí á la estacion ?	koo'ahn-to ah-e deh ah-kee ah lah es-tah-the-on
Where are the tickets sold ?	¿ Dónde se venden los billetes ?	don-deh seh ven-den los beell-yeh-tehss
Second Class (ticket) to —.	Billete de segunda clase para ...	beell-yeh-eh deh seh-goonn-dah klah-seh pah-rah ...
Is this the train which goes to — ?	¿ Es este el tren que va á ... ?	aiss es-teh el trehn keh vah ah ...
Does this carriage go to — ?	¿ Va este coche á ... ?	vah es-teh ko-cheh ah
Does this train go through to — ?	¿ Va este tren á ... directamente ?	vah es-teh trehn ah ... de-rek-tah-men-teh
Where shall I have to change ?	¿ Dónde deberé cambiar ?	don-deh deh-beh-reh kahm-be-ar
At what station do they examine the luggage ?	¿ En qué estacion examinan el equipaje ?	en keh es-tah-the-on ek-sah-mee-nahn el eh-ke-pah-//eh
Here are the keys.	Aquí están las llaves.	ah-kee es-tahn lahss l'yah-vehss
I have nothing liable to duty.	No tengo nada sujeto á derecho.	no ten-go nah-dah soo-Heh-to ah deh-reh-cho
I have only old things in my trunk.	Solo tengo ropa usada en mi baúl.	so-lo ten-go ro-pah oo-sah-dah en me bah-ool
Get (=call) me a cab.	Llame un coche.	l'yah-meh oonn ko-cheh
What is the fare to — ?	¿ Cuánto es el pasaje á ... ?	koo'ahn-to aiss el pah-sah-//eh ah ...
Put my trunk outside.	Ponga mi baúl arriba.	pon-gah me bah-ool arr-ree-bah

*Thick Type indicates stress; H pronounced gutturally. Words in brackets may be omitted.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Can I have a room here?	Posso avere una camera qui?	poss-so ah-vay-ray oo-nah kah-may-rah kwee
I want a bedroom.	Ho bisogno d'una camera da letto.	o be-zohn-yo doo-nah kah-may-rah dah let-to
What is the price?	Qual'è il prezzo?	kwahl ay eell pret-tso
That is too dear.	È troppo caro.	ay trop-po kah-ro
Waiter, let me see the bill of fare.	Cameriere, fatemi vedere la lista.	kah-may-re-ay-ray fah-tay-me vay-day-ray lah lis-tah
Bring me a cup of coffee.	Portatemi una tazza di caffè.	por-tah-tay-me oo-nah taht-tsay de kah-fay
Take this for yourself.	Prendete questo per voi.	pren-day-tay kwes-to pair
I intend to leave to-morrow morning.	Conto di partir domattina.	vo-e kon-to de parr-teer do-maht-tee-nah
Wake me at six o'clock.	Svegliatemi alle sei.	svail-yah-tay-me ahl-lay say-e
Give me the bill.	Datemi il conto.	dah-tay-me eell kon-to
Lend me the time table.	Prestatemi l'orario della ferrovia.	pres-tah-tay-me lo-rah-re-o del-lah fairr-ro-vee-ah
How far is it from here to the station?	Quanto c'è di qui alla stazione?	kwahn-to chay de kwee ahl-lah stah-tse-o-nay
Where are the tickets sold?	Dove si vendono i biglietti?	do-vay se ven-do-no ee beel-yet-te
Second Class (ticket) to —	Biglietto di seconda classe per ...	beel-yet-to de say-kon-dah klahss-say pair
Is this the train which goes to —?	È questo il treno che va a ...?	ay kwes-to eell tray-no kay vah ah
Does this carriage go to —?	Va a ... questo vagone?	vah ah... kwes-to vah-go-nay
Does this train go through to —?	Va diretto a ... questo treno?	vah de-ret-to ah... kwes-to tray-no
Where shall I have to change?	Dove dovrò cambiare?	do-vay do-vro kahm-be-ah-ray
At what station is the luggage examined?	A quale stazione si verifica il bagaglio?	ah kwah-lay stah-tse-o-nay se vay-ree-fe-kah eell
Here are the keys.	Ecco le chiavi.	bah-gahl-yo
I have nothing liable to duty.	Non ho niente soggetto a dazio.	ek-ko lay ke-ah-ve non o ne-en-tay sod-jet-to ah dah-tse-o
I have only old things in my trunk.	Tengo soltanto roba usata nel mio baule.	ten-go sol-tahn-to ro-bah oo-zah-tah nel me-o
Get me a cab.	Procuratemi una vettura.	bah-oo-lay pro-koo-rah-tay-me oo-nah vet-too-rah
What is the fare to —?	Qual'è il prezzo della corsa fino a ...?	kwahl-ay eell pret-tso del-lah kor-r-sah fee-no ah
Put my trunk outside.	Mettete il mio baule al disopra.	met-tay-tay eell me-o bah-oo-lay ahl dee-so-prah
Be careful.	Fate attenzione.	fah-tay ah-ten-tse-o-nay

*Thick Type indicates the stress. Words in brackets may be omitted.

ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS.

THE ITALIAN ALPHABET. With the names of the 22 Letters.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	L
ah	bee	chee	dee	ay	ef-fay	jee	ahk-kah	ee	yay	el-lay
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	Z
em-may	en-nay	o	pee	koo	airr-ray	es-say	tee	oo	vee	dzay-tah

It is useless to learn the names of the letters at first.

PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION (for reference only.)

a=ah, e=ay, i=ee, o=oh, u=oo

CONSONANTS (all letters but the Vowels) are pronounced as in English, except:

c=k	ch=k	j=y in yes
g=g in go	gh=g in go	qu=qu in queen
c before e or i=ch in each	gl=lli in million	s between two vowels=z
g " " =j	gn=ni in union	z=ts (or dz)
sc " " =sh	h is silent	

Every letter must be pronounced separately and distinctly. When a consonant is doubled, it must be sounded twice.

The stress is generally on the last syllable but one.

EASY CONVERSATION.

All new words must be learned by heart.

Noi	siamo	in	tempo.	Siete	voi	là?	Abbiamo	noi
we	are	in	time	are	you	there	have	we
no-e*	se-ah-mo	in	tem-po	se-ay-tay	vo-e	lah	ahb-be-ah-mo	no-e
abbastanza	danaro?	Chi	ha	mandato	il	danaro?	Ha	essa
enough	money	who	has	sent	the	money	has	she
ahb-bah-stahn-tsah	dah-nah-ro	kee	ah	mahn-dah-to	eel	dah-nah-ro	ah	ess-sah
mandato	la	lettera?	Egli	ha	un	regalo	per	voi.
sent	the	letter	he	has	a	present	for	you
mahn-dah-to	lah	let-tay-rah	ail-ye	ah	oonn	ray-gah-lo	pairr	vo-e
so-no	ee-o							
in tempo?	No, voi	siete	in	ritardo.	Essi	hanno	mandato	la
in time?	no you	are	late	they	have	sent	the	
in tem-po	no vo-e	se-ay-tay	in	re-tarr-do	ess-se	ahn-no	mahn-dah-to	lah
risposta.	I	ragazzi	hanno	abbastanza	tempo.	Il	facchino	
answer	the	boys	have	enough	time	the	porter	
ris-poss-tah	ee	rah-gaht-tse	ahn-no	ahb-bah-stahn-tsah	tem-po	eel	fahk-kee-no	
ha	portato	le	lettere.	Noi	abbiamo	comprato	i	libri.
has	brought	the	letters	we	have	bought	the	books
ah	porr-tah-to	lay	let-tay-ray	no-e	ahb-be-ah-mo	kom-prah-to	ee	lee-bre
I	numeri	sono:	uno, due,	tre,	quattro,	cinque,	sei,	sette,
the numbers	are	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven
ee	noo-may-re	so-no	oo-no	doo-ay	tray	koo'ah-t-tro	chin-koo'ay	say-e
otto, nove,	dieci,	undici,	dodici,	tredici,	quattordici,	etc.		
eight	nine	ten	eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen		
ot-to	no-vay	de'ay-che	oon-dee-che	do-dee-che	tray-dre-che	koo'ah-t-torr-dee-che		

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type.

EASY ITALIAN CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of Italian, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover).

I have four parcels.	Io ho ⁶ quattro colli ⁷ .
Who has the ² postage stamps?	Chi ha i francobolli ⁸ ?
I have received the ² answer.	Io ho ricevuto ⁹ la risposta.
The envelope is here.	La busta ¹⁰ è ¹¹ qui ¹² .
The boy has brought the letter.	Il ragazzo ha portato la lettera.
Have you read the ² book?	Avete ¹³ voi letto ¹⁴ il libro?
Where are the stamps and the letters?	Dove ¹⁵ sono i francobolli buste?
Have they bought the paper?	Hanno essi comprato la carta ¹⁷ ?
I am very tired.	Io sono molto ¹⁸ stanco ¹⁹ .
Have you taken an ¹ envelope?	Avete voi preso ²⁰ una busta?
Who has a ¹ knife?	Chi ha un coltello ²¹ ?
From whom has he received a present?	Da ²² chi ha egli ricevuto un regalo?
Are the letters here?—No.	Sono le lettere qui?—No ²³ .
Are we late?	Siamo noi in ritardo?
I am quite ready.	Io sono affatto ²⁴ pronto ²⁵ .
The money is for you.	Il danaro è per voi.
Have you received a letter?	Avete voi ricevuto una lettera?
Who has seen the house?	Chi ha veduto ²⁶ la casa ²⁷ ?
We have received the telegram.	Noi abbiamo ricevuto il dispaccio ²⁸ .
He has forgotten the address.	Egli ha dimenticato ²⁹ l'indirizzo ³⁰ .
Where is the waiter?	Dov'è il cameriere ³¹ ?
I have found the postage stamps.	Io ho trovato ³² i francobolli.
She has sent the telegram.	Essa ha mandato il dispaccio.

1 a or an MASC. *un* (*uno* before *z*, or *s* followed by another Consonant); FEM. *una* (*un'* before a Vowel).

2 the MASC. SING. *il* (*l'* before a Vowel; *lo* before *z*, or *s* followed by another Consonant); FEM. SING. *la* (*l'* before a Vowel); MASC. PLUR. *i* (*gli* before a Vowel, a *z*, or *s* followed by another Consonant); FEM. PLUR. *le*.
PRON.—1 oonn, oo-no, oo-nah; 2 eel, lo, lah, ee, l'yee, lay.

3 GENERAL RULE ON THE GENDER OF NOUNS: Nouns ending in *a*, *ione*, *ine* are *Feminine*. All others are *Masculine*.

4 The PLURAL OF NOUNS is formed by changing the final Vowel to *i*; 5 but FEMININE Nouns ending in *a* change it to *e*.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

6 oh, 7 kol-le (collo, sing.), 8 frahn-ko-bol-le (francobollo, sing.), 9 re-chay-vo-o-to, 10 booss-tah, 11 ay, 12 kwee, 13 ah-vay-tay, 14 let-to, 15 do-vay, 16 ay, 17 kar-tah, 18 mol-to, 19 stahn-ko, 20 pray-zo, 21 kol-tell-to, 22 dah, 23 no, 24 ahf-fahnt-to, 25 pron-to, 26 vay-doo-to, 27 kah-zah, 28 dis-paht-cho, 29 de-men-te-kah-to, 30 lin-de-reett-tso, 31 kah-may-re-ay-ray, 32 tro-vah-to.

Foreign Languages made Easy.

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

NO. 2.

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TWOPENCE.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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OUR PRIVATE OPINIONS

PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

We are glad to be able to inform our Readers and Students *that, to judge from the numerous expressions of good-will which have reached us, FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY really seems to supply a long-felt want, which hope we expressed in No. 1.* The paper is bought readily wherever it is shown to the public, and we are greatly obliged to all who introduce it to their friends, and ask their newsagent to show it prominently.

The contents seem to be satisfactory to nearly everyone, and as we wish each number to be an improvement on the previous one, we invite suggestions from our Readers, which will make it easier for us to meet the demands of the majority. Whenever we do not carry out any suggestions, we will try to give our reasons.

We shall endeavour to give still more space to the Language matter, beginning with No. 3, even if we have to omit some of our Miscellaneous matter. Readers who wish to be amused are referred to the literal English translation of the anecdotes, especially that from the German, which they will find comic enough. This reading page with literal translation will in future be specially written in simple conversational language, and thus stories which are almost useless to foreigners on account of the selected words and forced style, will be made of priceless value for conversational purposes to Englishmen (who are the foreigners in this case).

It is excellent practice to learn such short stories by heart, or to re-translate them into the foreign language, beginners using the literal English, and more advanced students a good translation of their own. These stories, although in simple language, will not be written in a childish style, and we cannot sufficiently impress on teachers and students alike, that the more simply people express themselves in a foreign language, the better it is.

It is even a good thing to speak and write in simple language in one's native tongue, but much more difficult to do than those think who have never tried it. We know it is especially difficult for Englishmen, as in ordinary life one word does duty for half a dozen or more meanings, just as if the rich English language had not a separate word for each. Now in translating into a foreign language, one must use the exact word for the meaning one wants to convey, and many a student has been proved by his teacher not to know exactly in English what he wants to say in French.

Think this well over, all of you who *would like* to talk French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc., and as an encouragement we promise you that half the battle is won as soon as you have determined to do two things. The first is to speak simple English, and to use a word the meaning of which cannot be misunderstood, instead of an ambiguous word, which may mean many other things. The second is, to be satisfied with learning only *simple* French, German, etc. This last resolve saves a great deal of disappointment, as in spite of all attempts to the contrary, you cannot learn more, and by recognizing this fact at once boldly, you will acquire in three months more practical knowledge of the language than an average student gets in six years at school.

By a knowledge of simple French, etc., we mean that you can say and write correctly everything you wish to, and that natives will understand you, which will most probably not be the case if you attempt to express yourself in choice phrases, used in preference by all those who want to hide the poorness of their thoughts in high-flown language and unusual words; the absurdity of such language becomes especially evident when anyone tries to translate such matter into another language.

It is a very common thing to hear or read of persons "who speak one or several languages like a native," and there are plenty of people who find this quite natural. This expression is either used in ignorance by those who do not speak a foreign language themselves, or if they do, they use it knowing fully well that they *greatly exaggerate*, to put it mildly. We have never come across anyone yet who speaks even *one* foreign language like a native. There are plenty of people who speak foreign languages fluently, *but not like natives*, and this is all that is required. It also frequently happens that persons residing in a foreign country speak their own language more like a foreigner, without having mastered the tongue of the country of their choice (or necessity).

Many people envy the supposed advantages which the children of foreigners resident in England, or those of Englishmen resident abroad, have in acquiring two languages. We know from experience that this is a great drawback to these children, as they grow up without knowing either of the two languages properly. A child should always be taught one language thoroughly, and the other languages should be treated as mere accessories, because if equal practice is given in the two, they will talk French or German in English idioms, and *vice versa*. We also consider it a great mistake to send English children abroad before they are thoroughly grounded in English, and that there may be no chance of their forgetting it, which is hardly the case before they are fourteen.

The astonishing results obtained in schools and by private students who follow Hugo's Simplified System convinces us more than ever that his is *the plan* which gives the most practical result in the shortest time. Mr. Hugo ridicules the idea of teaching *without grammar*, but he maintains at the same time that *too much grammar* is perhaps even worse. His grammars are marvellously lucid books, and all difficulties disappear as if by magic; but to obtain fluency there must be constant conversational practice in simple sentences, which we provide in this Journal.

These Conversational Sentences are all based on grammar, as only thus can they benefit students, and this is one of the reasons why there are not always answers to the questions. This would lead beginners out of their depth, and discourage them. Still more conversation will be introduced as we go along, and we will endeavour to meet the wishes of all.

One correspondent writes that two of our French rules are misleading,—that which says the Plural is formed by adding *s* to the Singular, and that which says that Nouns ending in *e* are Feminine. Surely this correspondent must see the utility of a rule which is correct in nineteen out of twenty cases. This is the essence of Hugo's system,—the most important rules first.

PROJECTED UNION OF TEACHERS.

Numerous applications and enquiries respecting this Association have been received. Printed replies will be sent in due course, when a definite course of procedure has been decided on.

HUMOROUS JOTTINGS.

By Señor CRANQUI, of MADRID.

I accepted the title of "THE CRANKY CONTRIBUTOR" last month, that I might have more liberty in my remarks. My intention was to speak true words in jest, but when letters from irate correspondents come addressed to "Old Cranky," I object. I have in consequence taken six lessons in Spanish, and am now called *Señor Cranqui*, the celebrated native professor of Spanish. Of course I come from Castile. What teacher of Spanish doesn't?

The boundaries of Castile, according to my experience, are as elastic as those of Kensington, which (since it became the fashionable quarter) stretches on the north to Kensal Green, south to the Thames, east to Mayfair, and west to Turnham Green, or thereabouts. The boundaries of Castile apparently reach as far as the Argentine Republic and Mexico; at least plenty of excellent Castilian professors come from those countries.

These enlarged boundaries are made compulsory by the demand of Britons for what they call the best and purest accent. It never occurs to them in their insularity that there may be several correct ways of pronouncing, and that Parisian French, like the Londoner's English, is looked on as a dialect by many people of education in other parts of the respective countries. The man who wastes time in the vain endeavor to perfect his accent, grasps at the shadow and misses the substance. *Englishmen seemingly cannot realize that the great thing is to understand, and be understood; not to pass as a native.*

Herr Dullwitz, a fellow professor of mine, was engaging a valet some time back, and was naturally anxious to secure a Londoner, so that he might acquire the true Cockney accent. As the first applicant's pronunciation seemed peculiar, the Herr asked him, "What part of England do you come from?" The answer came out *pat*: "Och, shure, and it's from Westhminsther oy am!" This young man was not engaged; and the professor is now improving his English by conversing constantly with his new valet, who speaks with the very best London (Whitechapel) accent.

Talking of servants, a few months ago I engaged an office-boy, and—I state this with great pride—he still lives. The number of times that I have been tempted to slay him, and have refrained, speaks volumes—aye, whole British Museum Libraries—for my angelic forbearance. Had I given way to the temptation, any jury would have brought in a verdict of "justifiable boyicide."

Ah, well! we all have our trials, and our convictions too, sometimes, unfortunately; and Albert Shakespeare Snooks (nice name, especially about the initials) is doubtless sent by Providence to try my temper. He certainly does that. Indeed, if I organized the work in my office as it should be, there would be three men employed for the express purpose of swearing at this bright youth; and then they would often have to work overtime.

I am going to speak about Master Snooks at some considerable length, as he represents a crying evil in the English educational system. Languages are far from being the only subject taught improperly in England.

Of course he came with the very best of references ; these geniuses always do. The Head Master (a real live B.A.) of the Board School responsible for this youth's educational attainments has placed it on record that "Albert Shakespeare Snooks passed the 6th and 7th Standards with credit, and is in every respect an industrious, capable, quick, and intelligent boy." This means that Master Snooks has received the education which my Lords of the Education Department consider best fitted for a working-man's son who has to earn his own living after leaving school.

Now mark the result. This boy can tell me the capital of Kamskatchka (I hope I have spelt it properly), or the population of Spitzbergen ; but he came to me with no idea of the whereabouts of Cheapside or the Strand, or whether Bayswater is west or east of St. Paul's. He can analyse and parse beautifully ; but he often cannot spell the simplest word. He can do decimals and complex fractions, and knows all sorts of extraordinary tables of weights and measures ; but he cannot tell how much a parcel costs by book-post, even after he is informed that each two ounces or fraction of two ounces cost a halfpenny.

This is a very serious state of things, as it tends to prove that nine-tenths of what is taught in schools is of no use outside the school walls.

Two or three correspondents have written to ask that Latin should be added to the languages taught in our periodical. Most certainly not. Very few want it ; and even if there were a demand, we should fight against, instead of giving way to it. It is sad to think what could be done in the time now wasted on the eternal *mensa* and *amo*, bearing in mind that Latin, which is not mastered by one in fifty thousand of those who begin it, is of no practical use when learned. I have not forgotten the *O table* ! by, with or from the table, of my school days, and will do nothing to inflict the same thing on those who have never injured me. However, to oblige these correspondents, here is some.

I.—*Is abili eres ago fortibus is in aro*
 Nos es bili dabe tiux voti sinum pes an dux.
 II.—*Mollis abuti has an acuti*
 No lasso finnis molli divinis.

For the benefit of students who have not gone through Part I. of my (unpublished) work, "Idiomatic Latin Conversation Acquired in Half-an-Hour," by Crancus Maximus, I subjoin the literal translation.

I. I say, Billy ! here's a go ; forty busses in a row ; no, says Billy, dey be trucks ; what is in 'em ? peas and ducks. II. Molly's a beauty ; has an acute eye ; no lass so fine is, Molly divine is.

A constant subscriber (pretty good, this, at the second number) writes :— "There is an old ballad, I believe by a French *chevalier*, the refrain of which is, '*Qui vas-tu rencontrer, Guillaume ? as-tu acheté la rue, Guillaume ?*' The title of this pathetic song is not French ; I rather think it must be Latin, as I remember that the word *noctem* occurs therein. Can you tell me the title of the complete poem, and where to obtain it ?"

Although not much of a French scholar myself, I have tried to help this constant subscriber of one month's standing. I find from my dictionary that the translation is "*Whom goest thou to meet, William ? Hast thou purchased the street, William ?*" but I have not the least idea where he will find the whole poem. Perhaps some of my readers may be better informed.

EDITORIAL.

In our "Answers to Correspondents" we have partly repeated what we are going to explain here, as it seems of general interest, judging from the numerous suggestions with which we have been favoured, for which we beg again to tender our best thanks.

We have received from several Correspondents, principally Phonographers, suggestions to the effect that we should indicate our imitated pronunciation in a similar way to that by which Sir Isaac Pitman indicates the phonetic sound in English. There is no doubt that this is an excellent way to imitate the correct pronunciation to perfection, but it would necessitate the learning of the meaning of a large number of signs for those who have not availed themselves of Sir Isaac's excellent system, which we personally very much admire. We however give the preference to Hugo's system which only indicates the pronunciation approximately, but which has the enormous advantage that every Englishman can read it without a key, save for two or three exceptions where there is no corresponding sound in English. We can guarantee that an Englishman of average capacity can without trouble reproduce the sounds from it, and be understood by a Native at once.

When Mr. Hugo introduced this system of pronunciation, in "Every One his Own French Professor," some ten years ago, teachers laughed at it, but now, although still sneering at it, they imitate it right and left, *and even without acknowledgment.* The proverb says: "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," but Mr. Hugo would prefer to do without the latter, especially when, as was the case a few years ago, two individuals, an Englishman and a Spaniard, copied Hugo's Spanish Grammar almost word for word, and sold it to a well known London firm for about one hundred pounds, and this stolen grammar is now being sold in opposition to Hugo's.

Another proposal made by an even larger number of correspondents was that we should add answers to our questions. Our reasons against this are manifold, the principal being—

1. We do not like childish conversation, such as "Have you the hat? Yes, I have the hat," etc., or even worse.
2. It is difficult to make a number of *sensible* questions and answers in simple language (and we invite our correspondents to compile any conversations they like in English, and we will do our best to translate them into good French, German, Spanish, and Italian).
3. Although we do not insist that our readers should study grammar, all the phrases are kept within certain rules, as otherwise the less advanced students would get quite bewildered by the many (to them) unaccountable changes. As soon as we want to answer each question, we cannot avoid going beyond the beginner's depth.
4. In the Travellers' Phrases no answers are inserted, as it is impossible to guess what the reply may be, and those who are compelled to use those phrases would not understand the answer even if contained in the book. It is a well known fact that in the first fortnight abroad *understanding what is said* is more troublesome than asking questions, but after a month the state of things is reversed, understanding being easy enough, while the replies cause the difficulty. Our friend is then no longer satisfied with his erstwhile simple phrases, but wants now to talk as if he were speaking English, without having learnt to express his thoughts in a simple way.

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of Spanish, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "SPANISH SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover.)

<i>The men are in the street.</i>	<i>Los hombres³ están en la calle.</i>
<i>The man has¹ a great deal</i> <i>of (=much) money.</i>	<i>El hombre tiene⁴ mucho⁵ dinero.</i>
<i>Have¹ they enough ink?</i>	<i>¿ Tienen ellos bastante⁶ tinta⁷?</i>
<i>Has¹ the train arrived?</i>	<i>¿ Ha llegado⁸ el tren?</i>
<i>What have you² for the boy?</i>	<i>¿ Qué tiene V. para⁹ el muchacho?</i>
<i>I have a present for him.</i>	<i>Tengo un regalo¹⁰ para él¹¹.</i>
<i>Has she enough money?</i>	<i>¿ Tiene ella¹² bastante dinero?</i>
<i>We have written the letters.</i>	<i>Hemos¹³ escrito¹⁴ las cartas.</i>
<i>What have you² done?</i>	<i>¿ Qué ha hecho¹⁵ V.?</i>
<i>Who is there?</i>	<i>¿ Quién está allí¹⁶?</i>
<i>To whom have you written?</i>	<i>¿ A¹⁷ quién ha escrito V.?</i>
<i>They have done their work.</i>	<i>Han hecho su trabajo¹⁸.</i>
<i>What are you writing?</i>	<i>¿ Qué está V. escribiendo¹⁹?</i>
<i>I am writing a letter.</i>	<i>Estoy escribiendo una carta.</i>
<i>The boy is very tired.</i>	<i>El muchacho está muy²⁰ cansado.</i>
<i>Who has brought the parcel?</i>	<i>¿ Quién ha traído²¹ el paquete²²?</i>
<i>Some one has taken my news- paper.</i>	<i>Algüen²³ ha tomado mi peri- ódico²⁴.</i>
<i>Have the men started?</i>	<i>¿ Han partido²⁵ los hombres?</i>
<i>Have you received the answer?</i>	<i>¿ Ha recibido V. la respuesta²⁶?</i>
<i>He is reading the newspaper.</i>	<i>Está leyendo²⁷ el periódico.</i>
<i>What have you in your hand?</i>	<i>¿ Qué tiene V. en la (the) mano²⁸?</i>
<i>I have something for you.</i>	<i>Tengo algo²⁹ para V.</i>
<i>The waiter has brought the coffee.</i>	<i>El mozo³⁰ ha traído el café³¹.</i>
<i>Where is our luggage?</i>	<i>¿ Dónde está nuestro equipaje³²?</i>
<i>Some one has lost his umbrella.</i>	<i>Algüen ha perdido³³ su paraguas.</i>

also Notes 1 to 7, page 24.)

1 *tengo* (I) have, *tiene* (he) has, *tenemos* (we) have, *tienen* (they) have. These words (from *tener*, to have) mean hold, possess; before a Past Participle *he*, *ha*, *hemos*, *han* (from *haber*, to have) are used.

2 *thou* (*tú*), you (*vosotros*) must not be used by Foreigners. The polite form of address is "your honor" (*vuestra merced*). This is abbreviated to *usted* in speaking, and to *V.* or *U.* in writing. Plural—"your honors," *ustedes* (abbreviation *Vs.*), "You have" therefore is "your honor has," *V. tiene*, etc.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

3 om-brehs, 4 te-eh-neh, 5 moo-cho, 6 bah-stahn-teh, 7 tin-tah, 8 l'yeh-gah-do, 9 pah-rah, 10 reh-gah-lo, 11 aill, 12 ail-yah, 13 eh-mos, 14 es-kree-to, 15 ay-cho, 16 ahl-yee, 17 ah, 18 trah-bah-Ho, 19 es-kree-be-en-do, 20 moo-e, 21 trah-ee-do, 22 pah-keh-teh, 23 ahl-ghe-en, 24 peh-re-o-de-ko, 25 parr-tee-do, 26 res-poo-ess-tah, 27 leh-yen-do, 28 mah-no (feminine by exception), 29 ahl-go, 30 mo-tho, 31 kah-feh, 32 eh-ke-pah-Heh, 33 pairr-dee-do.

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATION—(continued).

Have you read her answer?
 Has the ship arrived?
 Has the train started? [stick?
 Why have you brought your
 Here is the parcel.
 Has he sent the answer? [stamps.
 We have bought the postage
 Have you taken your coffee?
 Have you done your work?
 Not yet.—I have been busy.
 Where are the postage-stamps?
 They are not² in my pocket.
 He has something in his hand.
 The lesson is¹ difficult.
 We are¹ sailors.
 They are¹ my brothers.
 I am¹ not² his brother; I am
 his cousin.
 What are you reading?
 Where is the key of the door?
 The keys are not² here.
 It is not² true.
 Our lesson is not very difficult.
 We have not enough ink.
 Where have you been?
 I have been in the country.
 I have not read the book yet.
 What time is it? [glasses.
 The waiter has not brought the
 Have you read the answer?
 I have not written the letter yet.
 We have sent a telegram to his
 brother. [letters.
 He has not put the stamps on the

¿Ha leído V. su respuesta?
 ¿Ha llegado el buque?
 ¿Ha partido el tren?
 ¿Porqué⁴ ha traído V. su bastón?
 Aquí⁶ está el paquete.
 ¿Ha enviado⁷ la respuesta?
 Hemos comprado los sellos⁸.
 ¿Ha tomado V. su café?
 ¿Ha hecho V. su trabajo?
 Todavía no.—He estado⁹ ocupado¹⁰.
 ¿Dónde están los sellos?
 No² están en mi bolsillo.
 Tiene algo en la (the) mano.
 La lección¹¹ es¹ difícil¹².
 Somos¹ marineros¹³.
 Son¹ mis hermanos¹⁴.
 No² soy¹ su hermano; soy su
 primo¹⁵.
 ¿Qué está leyendo V.? [puerta¹⁶?
 ¿Dónde está la llave¹⁶ de la
 Las llaves no² están aquí.
 No² es verdad¹⁸ (truth).
 Nuestra lección no es muy difícil.
 No tenemos bastante tinta.
 ¿Dónde ha estado V.?
 He estado en el campo¹⁹.
 No he leído el libro²⁰ todavía.
 ¿Qué hora²¹ es?
 El mozo no ha traído los vasos²².
 ¿Ha leído V. la respuesta?
 No he escrito la carta todavía.
 Hemos enviado un telegrama²³ á
 su hermano.
 No ha puesto los sellos en las cartas.

1 *soy* (I) am, *es* (he) is, *somos* (we) are, *son* (they) are. These words (from *ser*, to be) are used to denote a permanent condition. *Estoy, está, estamos, están* (from *estar*, to be) denote anything temporary. When in doubt, students should use *ser*, bearing in mind that place is always considered temporary, and possession of a thing, or a person's profession, permanent.

2 *no* (meaning not) always comes before the Verb. In Compound Tenses, *no* precedes the Auxiliary.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

3 boo-keh, 4 porr-keh, 5 bah-sion, 6 ah-kee, 7 en-ve-ah-do, 8 sail-yo, 9 ess-tah-do, 10 o-koo-pah-do, 11 lek-the-on, 12 de-fee-thil, 13 mah-re-neh-ros, 14 airr-mah-nos, 15 pree-mo, 16 yah-veh, 17 poo-airr-tah, 18 vairr-dahd, 19 kahm-po, 20 lee-bro, 21 o-rah, 22 vah-sos, 23 teh-leh-grah-mah (or teh-leh-grah-mah).

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

(1) Un tendero que en poco tiempo se hizo rico, compró las haciendas de un caballero, (2) y un día quiso hacer ver á uno de sus amigos su nueva adquisicion. (3) Llegaron al jardin y le mostró diferentes estatuas de bronce que adornaban las avenidas. (4) ¿Qué figura es esta? le dice su amigo mostrándole un busto.—(5) ¿Esa figura?... espere V.... no me acuerdo...(6) ah, sí, esa debe ser la de Vénus ó Vulcano, pero no sé positivamente cuál de las dos; (7) lo preguntaremos al jardinero: (8) como son del mismo metal, es muy difícil distinguirlas.

(1) A shopkeeper who in little time himself made rich, bought the estates of a gentleman, (2) and one day wanted to make see (show) to one of his friends his new acquisition. (3) They arrived at the garden and to him he showed different statues of bronze which adorned the avenues: (4) What figure is this? to him says his friend showing him a bust. (5) That figure? .. wait (you) .. (1) not remember .. (6) ah, yes, that must be that of Venus or Vulcan, but (1) not know positively which of the two: (7) it we shall ask to the gardener: (8) as they are of the same metal, it is very difficult to distinguish them.

(1) Un poeta hizo en unos versos el elogio de un pastelero, y éste creyó debía demostrarle su reconocimiento regalándole un pastel, lo que ejecutó inmediatamente; (2) pero habiendo advertido el poeta que el papel que cubria el fondo del pastel era parte de su produccion, reconvino amargamente á su protegido por tal desprecio, (3) y éste le respondió: ¿Pero qué motivo tiene usted para quejarse? (4) Ahora es cuando estamos juego á juego, (5) pues usted ha hecho versos sobre mi pasta, y yo he hecho pastas sobre sus versos.

(1) A poet made in some verses the eulogy of a pastrycook, and this (the latter) thought he ought to show him his gratitude presenting to him a pie, the which he executed immediately; (2) but having noticed the poet that the paper which covered the bottom of the pie was part of his production, reproached bitterly to his protégé for such indignity; (3) and this (the latter) to him replied: but what reason have you for to complain? (4) Now it is when we are game to game (quits), (5) since you have made verses on my pastry, and I have made pastry on your verses.

(1) La hija de un alcalde estaba cuidando un canario que tenia, y habiendo dejado abierta la ventanilla de la jaula, se escapó el pajarillo. (2) La primera precaucion que tomó su padre, luego que lo supo, fué mandar cerrar las puertas de la ciudad.

(1) The daughter of a mayor was taking care of a canary which she had, and having left open the little window of the cage, itself escaped the little bird. (2) The first precaution that took her father, as soon as it he knew, was to order to be shut the gates of the town.

Un predicador dijo en un sermón que San Francisco Xavier habia convertido en un día diez mil hombres en una isla desierta.

A preacher said in a sermon that St. Francis Xavier had converted in one day ten thousand men in a desert island.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

EASY CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

Il a apporté un paquet. Où est la porte de l'hôtel? Quel journal
 he has brought a parcel where is the door of the hotel which newspaper
 eel ah ah-porr-teh ung pah-keh oo ay lah porrt der-loh-tel kel shoorr-nahl

a-t-il¹ lu? Quels billets ont-ils? Son père est-il en ville? Je ne
 has he read what tickets have they his father is he in town I
 ah-teel lü kel bee-yeh ong-teel song pair ay-teel ahng vil sher-ner.

suis pas très occupé aujourd'hui. Le vapeur est-il en retard? N'avez-
 am not very busy to-day the steamer is it late have
 swee-pah tray-zok-tü-peh oh-shoorr-dwee ler-vah-per ay-teel ahng rer-tahr nah-veh.

vous pas été à l'exposition? Elle n'a pas encore été à Londres. Ils
 you not been to the exhibition she has not yet been to London they
 voo-pah-zeh-teh ah lex-po-zee-se-ong ell-nah-pah-zahng-kor eh-teh ah long-dr eel

n'ont pas mis les choses dans le sac. Pourquoi êtes-vous ici?
 have not put the things in the bag why are you here
 nong-pah mee lay shox dahng ler-sahkk poor-kwah ait-voo-zee-see

Where *did* he put the parcels?

Here is his lawyer's address.

What³ is your name?

Why have you not drunk your
 tea? [answer?]

From whom *did* he receive the

What³ is his friend's opinion²?

Here is a¹ telegram for you.

What is his address in Paris?

Have they forgotten your names?

Did the servant light the fire⁴?

She has not yet lighted the fires⁴.

Someone has taken my knife.

Did you not see the newspapers?

What are their intentions?

Has she missed the train?

His son is in Paris at present.

Is he in the country?

Where have they put the knives?

Is the church on the right?

Où a-t-il mis⁵ les paquets?

Voici l'adresse⁶ de son avocat⁷.

Quel est votre nom⁸?

Pourquoi⁹ n'avez-vous pas bu¹⁰
 votre thé¹¹?

De¹² qui a-t-il reçu la réponse?

Quelle est l'opinion¹³ de son ami¹⁴?

Voici une dépêche¹⁵ pour vous.

Quelle est son adresse à Paris¹⁶?

Ont-ils oublié¹⁷ vos noms⁸? [feu²⁰?

La servante¹⁸ a-t-elle allumé¹⁹ le

Elle n'a pas encore allumé les feux.

Quelqu'un²¹ a pris mon couteau²².

N'avez-vous pas vu les journaux²³?

Quelles sont leurs intentions²⁴?

A-t-elle manqué le train?

Son fils²⁵ est à Paris à présent²⁶.

Vos fils ne sont-ils pas à la cam-
 pagne²⁷?

Où ont-ils mis les couteaux²²?

L'église²⁸ est-elle à droite?

1 a un (masc.), une (fem.). PRONUNCIATION.—ung, ün.

2 l' is used instead of le or la before a Vowel or silent h.

3 which, what, what a (before a Noun, or the Verb to be and a Noun), quel (masc.), quelle (fem.).—s is added before a Plural Noun. PRONUNC.—kell.

4 Nouns ending in s, x, z do not change in the Plural; those ending in au, eu add i x; and those ending in al change the l into ux.

5 mee, 6 ah-dress, 7 ah-vo-kah. 8 nong, 9 poorr-kwah, 10 bü, 11 teh, 12 der, 13 o-pe-ne-ong, 14 ah-mee, 15 deh-paish, 16 pah-ree, 17 oo-ble-eh, 18 sairr-vahngt, 19 ah-lü-meh, 20 fer, 21 kel-kung, 22 koo-toh, 23 shoorr-noh, 24 ang-tahng-se-ong, 25 feess, 26 preh-zahng, 27 kahng-pah-ing, 28 eh-gleez.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of French, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "FRENCH SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover.)

What time is it?

It is three o'clock.

It is not yet eight o'clock.

Is it already ten o'clock?

From whom *did* she receive this² present?

This² lesson is not difficult.

This² man has lost his way.

Those² gentlemen are very (=much) late.

What¹ have you put in the bag?

What¹ have they done this morning?

Where has he been this evening?

There are your cousin's gloves.

We have not enough (of) time.

Whom did you meet in the street? [day.

I meet your neighbour every

We are-looking-for a hotel.

What¹ are you looking-for there?

He shuts the door at six o'clock.

At what time do they shut the window?

I am-copying the letters.

You speak much too quickly.

They are-copying a letter.

Quelle heure³ (*hour*) est-il?

Il est trois⁴ heures⁴ (*hours*).

Il n'est pas encore huit⁵ heures⁵.

Est-il déjà⁶ dix⁷ heures⁷?

De qui a-t-elle reçu ce cadeau⁸?

Cette leçon⁹ n'est pas difficile¹⁰

Cet homme¹¹ a perdu son chemin.

Ces hommes sont beaucoup¹² en retard.

Qu'avez-vous mis dans le sac?

Qu'ont-ils fait¹³ ce matin¹⁴?

Où a-t-il été ce soir?

Voilà les gants¹⁵ de votre cousin.

Nous n'avons pas assez¹⁶ de temps.

Qui avez-vous rencontré¹⁷ dans la rue? [chaque²⁰ jour²¹

Je rencontre¹⁸ votre voisin¹⁹

Nous cherchons²² un hôtel.

Que cherchez²³-vous là?

Il ferme²⁴ la porte à six heures.

A quelle heure ferment²⁵-ils²⁵ la fenêtre²⁶?

Je copie²⁷ les lettres.

Vous parlez²⁸ beaucoup trop vite²⁹.

Ils copient²⁷ une lettre.

REMARKS ON FRENCH VERBS.

The *Infinitive* generally ends in *er*; the part preceding *er* is called the *Stem*. To this stem add *e*, *es*, *ent* in the Singular; *ent*, *ez*, *ent* in the Plural. Example: to give, I give, thou givest, he gives; we give, you give, they give. *donner: ie donne, tu donnes, il donne; nous donnons, vous donnez, ils donnent.*

PRON.—don-neh: don, don, don; don-nong, don-neh, don.

The above also mean, I am giving, I do give, thou art giving, thou dost give, etc.

Questions are formed by putting the Verb first.

1 what (before any Verb except *to be*) *que*, or *qu'* before a Vowel.

2 this, that (masc.) *ce*, or *cet* before a Vowel; (fem.) *cette*; these, those, *ces*.

PRON.—ser, set, say.

3 err, 4 trwah-zerr, 5 wee-terr, 6 deh-shah, 7 dee-zerr, 8 kah-doh, 9 ler-song, 10 dif-ä-seell, 11 omni, 12 bo-koo, 13 fay, 14 mah-tang, 15 gahng, 16 ah-seh, 17 rahng-kong-treh, 18 rahng-kong-tr, 19 vwah-rang, 20 shahkk, 21 shoor, 22 shair-shong, 23 shair-sheh, 24 fairm, 25 fairrm-teel, 26 fer-nay-tr, 27 ko-pee, 28 parr-leh, 29 veett.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Une femme de la Halle assistait à un spectacle gratis à l'Opéra. Entendant un chœur : "Voyez-vous les canailles, se mit-elle à dire ; parce que c'est nous, ils chantent tous ensemble pour avoir plus tôt fini."

A woman of the Hall (Paris Market) was-present at a performance free at the Opera. Hearing a chorus : See you the rascals, herself put (began) she to say ; because it is we, they sing all together, for to-have more soon finished.

Un tailleur apportait un jour son mémoire à P. . ; il le trouva au lit. "Ah ! c'est vous, dit P. . ; vous m'apportez votre mémoire ?—Oui, monsieur, et je voudrais un peu d'argent.

Ouvrez mon secrétaire ; voyez-ce tiroir ?" Le tailleur tire. "Pas celui-là ; l'autre." Le tailleur ouvre le second tiroir. "Celui de dessous, dit P. . ; bon, vous y voilà ; que voyez-vous dans ce tiroir ? —Je vois, dit le tailleur, beaucoup de papiers.—Ce sont des mémoires ; mettez le vôtre avec ceux-là ;" et il se tourna de l'autre côté.

A tailor brought one day his bill to P. . ; he him found in the bed. Ah ! it is you, said P. . , you me bring your bill ?—Yes, sir, and I should-like a little of money.

Open my writing-desk ; see that drawer ? The tailor pulls. Not that-there ; the other. The tailor opens the second drawer. That underneath, said P. . ; good, you there there are (=you have got it) ; what see you in that drawer ?—I see, said the tailor, many of papers.—These are of-the (some) bills ; put the yours with those-there ; and he himself turned on the other side.

Un marchand amena un éléphant à vendre à une foire indienne. Aussitôt arrivé, il remarqua un homme qui tournait et retournait autour de l'éléphant examinant la bête avec la plus curieuse attention.

Immédiatement le marchand le prend à part et lui dit : "Ne soufflez mot jusqu'à ce que j'aie vendu la bête, et je vous donnerai cinquante roupies." Ce qui fut dit fut fait : les cinquante roupies furent bel et bien comptées.

"Dites-moi, mon ami, dit alors le marchand, comment avez-vous pu découvrir son défaut dans la jambe gauche de derrière ? Je croyais l'avoir habilement dissimulé."

"Je n'ai rien découvert, répondit l'autre avec étonnement. C'était le premier éléphant que je voyais de ma vie, et j'essayais de reconnaître où était sa tête et où était sa queue."

A merchant led an elephant to sell at an Indian fair. Directly (he had) arrived, he noticed a man who turned and turned-again round (of) the elephant, examining the beast with the most curious attention.

Immediately the merchant him takes aside and to-him says : Not breathe word until I have sold the beast, and I you will-give fifty rupees. That which was said was done : the fifty rupees were finely and well (duly) counted (paid).

Tell me, my friend, said then the merchant, how have you been-able to-discover his defect in the leg left of behind (hind-leg) ? I thought it to-have skilfully concealed.

I not have anything discovered, replied the other with astonishment. It was the first elephant that I was-seeing in my life, and I was-trying to recognize (find-out) where was his head and where was his tail.

FRENCH ANECDOTES—(continued).

"Je ne suis pas ce² que³ je suis³; car⁴ si j'étais ce² que³ je suis³, je ne serais⁵ pas ce² que³ je suis³." (Solution.) C'est un valet¹, qui n'est pas le maître⁷ qu'il suit⁹; car⁴ s'il était le maître⁷ qu'il suit⁹, il ne serait⁵ pas le valet¹.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 that which=what, 3 follow, 4 for, 5 would be, 6 it, 7 master, 8 whom, 9 follows.

Je fus² une fois³ chargé¹ par mon évêque⁴, dit⁵ un ministre¹ de l'Eglise⁶ anglicane⁶, de faire⁷ la classe d'une école⁸ de dimanche⁸.

"Réprimandez¹ les enfants, me⁹ dit-il, d'être¹⁰ allés¹⁰ à¹¹ la pêche¹¹ dimanche dernier¹², au¹³ lieu de venir¹³ à¹⁴ l'école.¹⁴

Le petit Johnny Rand est le seul¹⁵ qui¹⁶ soit¹⁷ venu¹⁸. C'est un bon petit garçon. J'espère²⁰ que²¹ son exemple profitera²² aux autres²³. Causez²⁴ un peu²⁵ avec²⁶ lui²⁷ et encouragez¹-le²⁸ à persévérer¹."

Je lui²⁹ promis¹ de³⁰ faire ce qu'il me demandait³⁰.

Le dimanche suivant³¹, je me³² rendis³² à l'église où³³ se³⁴ tenait³⁴ la classe.

Tous³⁵ les enfants y³⁶ étaient³⁷. Je remarquai¹ le petit Johnny à mon entrée¹ dans la salle,³⁸ et je lui²⁹ adressai¹ un sourire³⁹ approbateur.⁴⁰

A la fin⁴¹ de la classe, je réclamai⁴² le⁰ silence et je dis⁵ aux enfants : "On⁴³ m'a appris⁴³ qu'¹³à⁴⁴ l'exception du petit Johnny Rand, vous êtes⁴⁵ tous³⁵ allés⁴⁶ à¹¹ la pêche¹¹ dimanche dernier¹². Tu n'y³⁶ es pas allé,⁴⁶ toi,⁰ n'est-ce pas⁴⁷, mon enfant ?"—"Non, monsieur."

"Tu as bien⁴⁸ fait⁴⁹. Vous voyez⁵⁰; il est plus⁵¹ jeune⁵¹ qu'⁵²aucun⁵³ de vous et, malgré⁵⁴ cela¹⁹, c'est lui⁵⁶ qui¹⁶ vous⁵⁷ donne⁵⁸ un bon exemple. Profitez¹-en⁵⁹."

Je le²⁸ soulevai⁶⁰ et le²⁸ mis⁶¹ debout⁶² sur⁶³ un banc⁶⁴ près⁶⁵ de⁶⁶ moi et en⁶⁶ face de⁶⁶ ses camarades¹; puis, en⁰ caressant⁶⁸ sa blonde⁶⁹ chevelure⁷⁰, je lui²⁹ dis⁵: "Johnny, apprends⁷¹ à⁰ ces méchants⁷² garçons pourquoi⁷³ tu n'as pas voulu⁷⁴ aller⁷⁵ pêcher¹¹ avec⁷⁶ eux⁷⁷. Parle⁷⁸ haut⁷⁹ pour⁸⁰ qu'ils t'entendent⁸¹ tous³⁵. C'était⁸², n'est-ce pas⁴⁷, parce⁸³ que tu n'approuvais pas leur conduite⁸³; et tu aimes⁸⁴ mieux⁸⁵ venir⁸⁶ ici que⁸² de⁸⁷ faire l'école buissonnière⁸⁷ le dimanche."

"Non, monsieur, c'était⁸² parce⁸⁸ que⁸⁸ je n'ai pas pu⁸⁹ trouver⁹⁰ de⁰ vers⁹¹ pour mes amours⁹²."

2 was, 3 time, 4 bishop, 5 said, 6 Church of England, 7 make=hold, 8 Sunday school, 9 to me, 10 to (be) have gone, 11 fishing, 12 last, 13 instead of coming, 14 to school, 15 only (one), 16 who, 17 be=is, 18 come, 19 that, 20 hope, 21 that, 22 will profit, 23 others, 24 talk, 25 little, 26 with, 27 him, 28 him, 29 to him, 30 to do what he from me was asking, 31 following, 32 myself betook=went, 33 where, 34 was held, 35 all, 36 there, 37 were, 38 room, 39 smile, 40 approving, 41 end, 42 claimed, 43 I have been told, 44 to=with, 45 are=have, 46 gone, 47 is that not so, 48 well, 49 done, 50 see, 51 more young=younger, 52 than, 53 any, 54 in spite of, 55 that=it, 56 he, 57 to you, 58 gives, 59 (of) by it, 60 lifted, 61 put, 62 standing, 63 on, 64 form, 65 close to 66 opposite, 67 then, 68 caressing, 69 fair, 70 hair, 71 teach, 72 naughty, 73 why 74 wanted, 75 go, 76 with, 77 them, 78 speak, 79 aloud, 80 in order that, 81 hear, 82 was, 83 because you did not approve their conduct, 84 like, 85 better, 86 to come, 87 to play truant, 88 because, 89 been able, 90 to find, 91 worm, 92 bait.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*with copious Foot-notes*).

1. Veuillez¹ bien¹ me montrer quelques² échantillons³ de vos nouveautés⁴ pour la saison prochaine⁵.—Avec plaisir, Madame.—Prenez⁶ un siège.⁷—Je serai à⁸ vous⁸ dans quelques⁹ instants.

2. Si vous êtes occupé⁹, je reviendrai¹⁰ tout¹¹ à l'heure¹¹.—J'ai une course¹² à faire dans le quartier¹³.—Excusez-moi, Madame, de¹⁴ vous avoir fait attendre¹⁴.

3. Que¹⁵ puis-je¹⁶ vous montrer ?—Quel est le prix de ces rideaux¹⁷ ? Trente-cinq francs la paire, Madame.—Jusqu'¹⁸ à ce jour¹⁸, nous les avons cotés¹⁹ quarante-cinq francs ; mais la saison est avancée et nous les vendons au²⁰ rabais²⁰.

4. C'est une occasion que vous ne retrouverez²¹ plus.—Ils sont très jolis²² et très durables.—Je voudrais²³ quelque chose²⁴ de²⁵ plus foncé²⁵ ; ils sont vraiment²⁶ trop clairs²⁷.

5. Ils se²⁸ lavent²⁸ très bien ; je vous les garantis²⁹ bon³⁰ teint³⁰.—Cependant, je vais vous en montrer de différentes couleurs, puisque³¹ vous les préférez plus foncés³².

6. Sont-ils tous³³ au même³³ prix ? Ceux-ci valent³⁴ quarante francs, et ceux-là trente-deux francs la paire ; les autres sont au même prix.—J'en prendrai six paires à trente-cinq francs, dans cette qualité.—Merci, Madame.

7. Puis-je³⁵ vous offrir autre chose ?—Non, monsieur.—Je n'ai besoin³⁶ de rien³⁶ autre³⁶ en ce moment.—Nous avons un solde³⁷ de tapis³⁸, que nous pourrions vous³⁹ céder à très bon compte³⁹.

8. J'en suis bien fâchée, car j'en⁴⁰ ai acheté la semaine dernière, et je les ai certainement payés trop cher.—Permettez⁴¹-moi de vous remettre⁴² notre prix-courant⁴³.—9. Nous expédions⁴⁴ franco⁴⁶ toutes commandes⁴⁶ s'élevant⁴⁷ à plus de vingt francs.

1 will you kindly, 2 some, a few, 3 sample, 4 novelty, 5 next, 6 take, 7 seat, 8=at your service, 9 busy, 10 shall come back, 11 presently, 12 call, 13 district, 14=for having kept you waiting, 15 what, 16 can=may, 17 curtain, 18 until this day, 19 quoted, marked, 20=at a reduced price, 21 will find, 22 pretty, 23=should like to have, 24 thing, 25 darker, 26 truly, indeed, 27 light, 28=wash, 29 warrant, 30=fast colour, 31 since, as, 32 all, 33 same, 34 are worth, 35 need, 36 anything else, 37 remnant, 38 carpet, 39=let you have very cheap, 40 of it, some, 41 allow, 42 hand, 43 price-list, 44 forward, 45 free, 46 orders, 47 amounting.

1. Comment¹ allez-vous² ? Il³ y a longtemps³ que je ne vous ai vu.—Merci, je ne vais⁴ pas mal⁵ ; et vous ?—Très bien, je vous remercie⁶.

2. Je reviens⁷ de voyage⁸.—Où avez-vous été ?—J'ai été en Ecosse⁹.

3. Etes-vous resté¹⁰ longtemps ?—Non ; une quinzaine¹¹ de jours. Je n'avais pas le temps de rester davantage¹².

4. Et¹³ vous êtes-vous bien amusé¹³ ?—Très bien, je vous remercie¹⁴.—J'ai été très souvent à¹⁴ la chasse¹⁴.

1 how, 2 go=are you, 3 it is a long time, 4 go=am, 5 badly, 6 thank, 7 come back, 8 journey, 9 Scotland, 10 remained, 11 fortnight, 12 more=longer, 13 and have you enjoyed yourself well, 14 at the chase=hunting.

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE
MOST IMPORTANT IDIOMS.

MODEL SENTENCES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What did she do with my book? | <i>Mon ami a épousé sa cousine.</i> |
| 2. My friend married his cousin. | <i>Monsieur X. a marié son fils à Ma-</i> |
| 3. Mr. X. has married his son to | <i>Miss L.</i> |
| 4. I shall go and see him on Sunday. | <i>J'irai le voir dimanche.</i> |
| 5. Can you skate? | <i>Savez-vous patiner?</i> |
| 6. He cannot come. | <i>Il ne peut pas venir.</i> |
| 7. I cannot give it for less than ... | <i>Je ne puis le donner à moins de (or au-</i> |
| | <i>dessous de)...</i> |
| 8. How much did you pay for this house? | <i>Combien avez-vous payé cette maison?</i> |
| 9. Will you not be there before him? | <i>N'y serez-vous pas avant lui?</i> |
| 10. We shall not do what he wants. | <i>Nous ne ferons pas ce qu'il veut.</i> |
| 11. Do you know what happened to us? | <i>Savez-vous ce qui nous est arrivé?</i> |
| 12. That is what took place. | <i>C'est ce qui s'est passé (or a eu lieu).</i> |
| 13. Is that all you require (or want, or | <i>Est-ce tout ce que vous voulez (or tout ce</i> |
| are in need of)? | <i>qu'il vous faut, or tout ce dont vous avez</i> |

Exercises on the above.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What are they doing with the guns? What were you doing with my pipe? Did this lady marry her cousin? Did not your brother marry your neighbour? | 1. Que font-ils des fusils? Que faisiez-vous de ma pipe? Cette dame a-t-elle épousé son cousin? Votre frère n'a-t-il pas épousé votre voisine? |
| 2. Have you married your daughter to your nephew? Did not Mrs. X. marry her niece to a rich man? Will you not go and see him on Wednesday? We went to see them last Saturday. | 2. Avez-vous marié votre fille à votre neveu? Madame X. n'a-t-elle pas marié sa nièce à un homme riche? N'irez-vous pas le voir mercredi? Nous sommes allés le voir samedi dernier. |
| 3. Can they swim? We cannot speak German. We shall not be able to come. Will he not be able to go there? | 3. Savent-ils nager? Nous ne savons pas parler allemand. Nous ne pourrions pas venir. Ne pourra-t-il pas y aller? |
| 4. Can they not give it for less than ...? We cannot give them for less than ... How much did she pay for this hat? | 4. Ne peuvent-ils (pas) le donner à moins de (or au-dessous de) ...? Nous ne pouvons (pas) les donner à moins de (or au-dessous de) ... Combien a-t-elle payé ce chapeau? |
| 5. Won't they be there before us? They would not arrive there before the train. They will not do what you want. Are they doing what I want? | 5. N'y seront-ils pas avant nous? Ils n'y arriveraient pas avant le train. Ils ne feront pas ce que vous voulez. Font-ils ce que je veux? |
| 6. Did he know what happened to you? We do not know what happened to them. That is not what took place. Is not that what will take place? | 6. A-t-il su ce qui vous est arrivé? Nous ne savons pas ce qui leur est arrivé. Ce n'est pas ce qui s'est passé (or a eu lieu). N'est-ce pas ce qui se passera (or aura lieu)? |
| 7. That is all he is in need of. Will that be all they will require? | 7. C'est tout ce qu'il veut (or tout ce qu'il lui faut, or tout ce dont il a besoin). Sera-ce tout ce qu'ils voudront? |

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Londres, le 12 avril, 1894.*

M. SMITH, à Birmingham.

Ayant appris¹ que vous avez besoin² d'un commis³ capable de tenir⁴ votre correspondance étrangère⁵, je prends la liberté de m'offrir pour cet emploi⁶. J'ai la certitude que vous me trouverez à⁷ même de⁷ conduire⁸ toute votre correspondance. Je puis vous donner les renseignements⁹ les plus satisfaisants¹⁰, et même verser¹¹ un cautionnement¹², si vous le désirez.

J'espère que vous voudrez¹³ bien¹³ m'honorer de votre réponse favorable, et vous présente mes salutations sincères.

1 learned=heard, 2 need, 3 clerk, 4 holding=carrying on, 5 foreign, 6 employment =post, 7 able to, qualified to, 8 conduct, 9 references, 10 satisfactory, 11 deposit, 12 security, 13 will kindly.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

To the Secretary of
Sir, Dear Sir
Gentlemen, Dear Sirs
In reply to your favor of the
We beg to inform you that
We confirm our letter of yesterday
We herewith send you
I regret very much
Enclosed we beg to hand you
In accordance with your order of the
We wrote to you last week

Monsieur le Secrétaire de
Monsieur } These words are usually omitted
if the name of the firm begins
Messieurs } the letter.
En réponse à votre honnête du
Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que
Nous confirmons notre lettre d'hier
Nous vous remettons ci-inclus
Je regrette vivement
Ci-inclus nous vous remettons
Suivant votre commande en date du
Nous vous avons écrit la semaine dernière

London, den 12. April, 1894.

W. S. Smith & Co., Birmingham.

Da ich von einem Freunde gehört habe, daß Sie einen Commis suchen, der Ihre auswärtige¹ Korrespondenz unternehmen² kann, so erlaube³ ich mir Ihnen meine Dienste⁴ für diesen Posten⁵ anzubieten⁶.

Ich bin gewiß⁷, daß Sie mich fähig⁸ finden werden, Ihre ganze Korrespondenz selbständig⁹ zu führen¹⁰, wenn Sie es gütigst¹¹ mit mir versuchen¹² wollen. Die besten Referenzen stehen¹³ zu Ihrer Verfügung¹⁴, und wenn Sie es wünschen¹⁵, kann ich Ihnen ein Cautionnement¹⁶ versetzen¹⁷.

Sie mich mit einer günstigen¹⁷ Antwort beehren¹⁸ den, und zeichne hochachtungsvoll.

1 foreign, 2 undertake, 3 (to) permit, take the liberty, 4 service, 5 post, 6 offer, 7 certain, 8 capable, 9=without any help, 10 (to) carry on, 11 most kindly, 12 (to) try, 13 stand=are, 14 disposal, 15 (to) desire, 16 (to) give security, 17 favorable, 18 (to) honor.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

To the Secretary of
Sir, Dear Sir
Gentlemen, Dear Sirs
In reply to your favor of the
We beg to inform you
We confirm our letter of yesterday
We herewith send you
I regret very much
Enclosed we beg to hand you
In accordance with your order of the
We wrote to you last week

... den Sekretär des (or der)
} These words are not translated in
} business letters.
In Antwort auf Ihr Werthes vom
Wir erlauben uns Ihnen mitzutheilen
Wir bestätigen unsern Brief von gestern
Wir senden Ihnen hiermit
Ich bedaure sehr (or recht sehr)
Eingeschlossen behändigen wir Ihnen
Zufolge Ihres Auftrags vom
Wir schreiben Ihnen letzte Woche

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Drive me to the theatre.	Conduisez-moi au théâtre.	kong-dwee-zeh-mwah oh teh-ah-tr
Where can I buy (some) paper and envelopes? [paper?	Où puis-je acheter du papier et des en- veloppes? [à lettre?	oo pweesh ahsh-teh dü pah- pe-eh eh day-zahng-ver- lop
Do you sell writing- paper.	Vendez-vous du papier	vahng-deh-voo dü pah-pe- eh ah let-tr
Give me a quire of note- paper.	Donnez-moi une main de papier à lettre.	don-neh-mwah ün mang der pah-pe-eh ah let-tr
Can you give me change for a sovereign?	Pouvez-vous me donner la petite monnaie d'un souverain?	poo-veh-voo mer don-neh lah per-teet mon-nay dung soo-ver-ang
I have not enough change.	Je n'ai pas assez de monnaie.	sher-neh-pah-zah-seh der mon-nay
Which is the way to—?	Quel est le chemin pour aller à —?	kel-ay ler-she-mang poorr ahll-eh ah
Must I go straight on? Turn to the right.	Dois-je aller tout droit? Tournez à droite.	dwahsh ahll-eh too drwah toorr-neh-zah drwahtt
It is the second street on the left.	C'est la deuxième rue à gauche.	say lah der-ze-aim rü ah gohsh
Will you show me the way to—?	Voulez-vous me montrer le chemin pour aller à—?	voo-leh-voo mer mong-treh ler she-mang poor ahll-eh ah
What have I to pay you?	Qu'ai-je à vous payer?	kaish ah voo pay-yeh
Can you recommend me a good hotel?	Pouvez-vous me recom- mander un bon hôtel?	poo-veh-voo mer rer-kom- ahng-deh ung bong no-tel
Is this a good res- taurant?	Est-ce un bon restaurant?	aiss ung bong res-to-rahng
I should like something to eat.	Je voudrais quelque chose à manger.	sher voo-drax kel-ker-shoz ah mahng-Sheh
What have you ready?	Qu'est-ce que vous avez de prêt?	kais-ker voo-zah-veh der- pray
How long will it take?	Combien de temps cela prendra-t-il?	kong-be-ang der-tahngs'lah prahng-drah-teel?
I want to write a letter.	J'ai besoin d'écrire une lettre.	sheh ber-zwang deh-kreor ün let-tr
Do you think it will rain to-day?	Pensez-vous qu'il pleuve aujourd'hui?	pahng-seh-voo keel plerv oh-shoor-dwee
Shall we take our um- brellas?	Prendrons-nous nos pa- rapluies?	prahng-drong-noo noh pah- rah-plwee
How far is it to—? Bring me the matches. [room.	A quelle distance est—? Apportez-moi les allu- mettes. [chambre.	ah kel dis-tahngss ay ahp-por-teh-mwah lay-zah- lū-met
Light a fire in my I want to speak to the proprietor.	Faites du feu dans ma J'ai besoin de parler au propriétaire.	fait dü fer dahng mah shahng-br sheh ber-zwang der par- leh oh pro-pre-eh-tair

*Italics indicate nasal sounds. sh like s in measure; r in italics not to be pronounced.

A N F O R B E G I N N E R S .

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

U find additional practice in Pronunciation on page 52).

Ich wohne im ersten Stock. **Er raucht eine Pfeife.** **Sie spielt mit**
 I live in (-on) the first floor he smokes a pipe she plays with
 ik voh-ne im airss-ten shtock air rowkt i-ne p'fy-fe see shpeelt mitt

den Kindern. **Wir verkaufen unser Haus.** **Holen Sie den Doktor?**
 the children we sell our house do you fetch the doctor
 den kinn-der-n veer fer-kow-fen oonn-ser howss hoh-len see den dock-tor

Sie kaufen einen Wagen. **Ich rauche nicht viel.** **Holt sie nicht die**
 they buy a carriage I do not smoke much. does she not fetch the
 see kow-fen i-nen vah-ghen ik row-ke nikt feel. hohlt see nikt de

Sachen? **Wir kaufen es nicht.** **Spiele Sie nicht mit uns?**
 things we do not buy it do you not play with us
 sah-k-en veer kow-fen ess nikt shpeel-en see nikt mitt oonss

Verkaufen sie nicht ihren Wagen? **Er wohnt nicht auf dem Land.**
 do they not sell their carriage he does not live in the country
 fer-kow-fen see nikt eer-en vah-ghen air vohnt nikt owf dem lahndd

Where are my books?

Are they not on the table?

Was ne at the station?

No, they were upstairs.

Is this water very warm?

No, it is almost cold.

Has your neighbour a dog?

She has one brother and two sisters.

They have a garden before and behind the house.

Have you taken my umbrella?

Our cards are quite new.

The way to — is very bad.

My coffee was not good.

Is Mr. X. at home?

Yes, but he is very busy.

No, he is out.

Where were you yesterday evening?

We were at the theatre.

Have you bought a new hat?

No, this is an old (one).

Wo find meine Bücher¹?

Sind sie nicht auf dem Tisch(e)?

War er auf dem Bahnhof?

Nein, sie waren oben.

Ist dieses Wasser² sehr warm?Nein, es ist beinah(e)³ kalt.Hat Ihr Nachbar⁴ einen Hund?Sie hat einen Bruder⁵ und zwei Schwestern⁷.Sie haben einen Garten⁸ vor⁹ und hinter¹⁰ dem Haus.

Haben Sie meinen Regenschirm genommen?

Unsere Karten sind ganz neu¹¹.Der Weg nach — ist sehr schlecht¹².

Mein Kaffee war nicht gut.

Ist Herr¹³ X zu Hause?Ja¹⁴, aber er ist sehr beschäftigt.Nein, er ist aus¹⁵.Wo waren Sie gestern¹⁶ Abend¹⁷?Wir waren im¹⁸ Theater²².Haben Sie einen neuen Hut¹⁹ gekauft?Nein, die²⁰ ist ein alter²¹.

1 büh-ker (das Buch, sing.), 2 vahss-ser, 3 by-nah-e, 4 nahk-bahr, 5 hoonnd, 6 broo-der, 7 shvess-tern, 8 gahr-ten, 9 for, 10 hin-ter, 11 noy, 12 shlekt, 13 hairr, 14 yah, 15 owss, 16 goss-tern, 17 ah-bend, 18 im (contraction of in dem), 19 hooht, 20 diss, 21 ahl-ter, 22 tay-ah-ter.

GERMAN CONVERSATION—(continued).

Excuse me ; does Mr. F. live here ?	Entschuldigen ¹ Sie (mich) ; wohnt Herr F. hier ?
Yes, he lives on the second floor, but he is not at home.	Ja, er wohnt im zweiten Stock(e), aber er ist nicht zu Haus (or Hause).
Has the postman brought a letter for me ?	Hat der Briefträger ² einen Brief für mich ³ gebracht ?
Yes, here is a letter for you from Berlin.	Ja, hier ist ein Brief für Sie aus Berlin ⁴ . [Nein.
Hadn't he one for you ?—No.	Hadte er keinen (none) für Sie ?—
What do you generally smoke, cigars or cigarettes ?	Was rauchen Sie gewöhnlich ⁵ , Cigarren ⁶ oder Cigaretten ⁷ ?
I generally smoke a pipe.	Ich rauche gewöhnlich eine Pfeife.
Will you pass (reach) me the matches ?	Wollen ⁸ Sie mir die Streichhölzchen ⁹ reichen ¹⁰ ? [Schachtel ¹¹ .
There are no more in this box.	Es sind keine mehr in dieser
Here is a full box.	Hier ist e e volle Schachtel.
Fill your glass, please.	Füllen Sie Ihr Glas, bitte ¹² .
No, thank you, I drink neither wine nor beer.	(Nein), danke ¹³ , ich trinke ¹⁴ weder ¹⁵ Wein ¹⁶ noch ¹⁷ Bier ¹⁸ .
Where are my friends ?	Wo sind meine Freunde ¹⁹ ?
The two gentlemen are upstairs.	Die zwei Herren sind oben.
Where did you buy your dog ?	Wo kauften Sie Ihren Hund ?
Nowhere ; a friend gave (presented) him to me.	Nirgends ²⁰ ; ein Freund schenkte ²¹ ihn mir. [nichtwahr ²² ?
It is quite a young dog, isn't it ?	Es ist ein ganz junger Hund,
Yes, he is not yet a (yet no) year old.	Ja, er ist noch kein Jahr alt ²³ .
Do you play cards or dominoes ?	Spielen Sie Karten oder Domino ²⁴ ?
We only play billiards and chess.	Wir spielen nur Billiard ²⁵ und Schach ²⁶ .

1 ent-shooll-de-ghen, 2 breef-tray-gher, 3 meck, 4 bair-leen, 5 ghe-vern-lik, 6 tse-gahrr-ren, 7 tse-garr-rett-ten, 8 voll-en, 9 shtryk-herits-ken, 10 ry-ken, 11 shahk-tel, 12 bit-te, 13 dahn-ke, 14 trin-ke, 15 vay-der, 16 vine, 17 nok, 18 beer, 19 froyn-de, 20 neerg-ends, 21 shenk-te, 22 nikt-varr, 23 ahltt, 24 do-meno, 25 bill-yard, 26 shahk.

REMARKS ON VERBS.

All German Verbs end in *en* (a few in *n* only) in the INFINITIVE. By leaving off *en* (or *n*) the *Stem* is found. To this *Stem* the following terminations are added. Terminations of the **Present**: Singular 1st person *e*, third person *t*, Plural *en* for all persons. **PAST**: Sing. *te*, Plural *ten*. **PAST PARTICIPLE**: prefix *ge* and add *t* to the *Stem*.

Change before translating *I am smoking* into *I smoke* ; *do you live* into *live you* ? *do they not buy* into *buy they not* ?

nicht is generally placed after the object.

The Past Participle is placed at the end of the sentence.

nichtwahr ? literally *not true* ? is used for expressions like *is he not ? did you not ? have they not*, etc.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Drive me to the theatre.	Fahren Sie mich nach dem Theater.	fah-ren see mikh nahk dem tay-ah-ter
Where can I buy (some) paper and envelopes?	Wo kann ich Papier und Kouverte kaufen?	voh kahn ich pah-peer oond koo-vairr-te kow-fen
Do you sell writing-paper?	Verkaufen Sie Schreibpapier?	fer-kow-fen see shribe-pah-peer
Give me a quire of note-paper.	Geben Sie mir ein Buch Briefpapier.	gai-ben see meer ine book breef-pah-peer
Can you change this?	Können Sie dies wechseln?	kernn-en see dis vex-sh
I have not enough change.	Ich habe nicht genug kleines Geld.	ikh hab-be nikt ghe-noog kly-nes gellid.
Which is the way to —?	Welches ist der Weg nach —?	velk-es ist der vaig nahk
Must I go straight on?	Muss ich geradeaus gehen?	mooss ich ghe-rah-de-ows gai-en
Turn to the right.	Gehen Sie (nach) rechts.	gai-en see (nahk) rekts
It is the second street on the left.	Es ist die zweite Strasse links.	ess ist de tsvy-te shtrah-se link
Will you show me the way to —?	Wollen Sie mir den Weg nach — zeigen?	voll-en see meer den vaig nahk .. tsy-ghen
What have I to pay you?	Was muss ich Ihnen zahlen?	vahss mooss ich ee-nen tsahl-en
Can you recommend me a good hotel?	Können Sie mir ein gutes Hotel empfehlen?	kernn-en see meer ine goot-es hoh-tell emp-fail-en
Is this a good restaurant?	Ist dies ein gutes Restaurant?	ist diss ine goot-es ress-to-rahng
I should like something to eat.	Ich möchte etwas zu essen haben.	ikh merk-te ett-vahss tao ess-en hah-ben
I want to write a letter.	Ich wünsche einen Brief zu schreiben.	ikh vün-she i-nen breef tao shry-ben
Do you think it will rain to-day?	Denken Sie, es wird heute regnen?	denk-en see es veerrd hoy-te raig-nen
Shall we take our umbrellas?	Sollen wir unsere Regenschirme (mit) nehmen?	soll-en veer oon-se-re raighen-sheer-me mit-nai-men
How far is it to —?	Wie weit ist es nach —?	ve vite ist ess nahk
Bring me the matches.	Bringen Sie mir die Streichhölzchen.	bring-en see meer de shtryk-herlt-ken
Light the fire in my room.	Zünden Sie das Feuer in meinem Zimmer an.	tsün-den see dahss foy-er in my-nem tsim-mer ahnn
I want to speak to the proprietor.	Ich wünsche mit dem Besitzer zu sprechen.	ikh vün-she mit dem besit-ser tao shprek-en

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ü* like the French *u* (*eu* pronounced with rounded lips). Words in brackets () may be omitted.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Die Nuß.—1. Zwei kleine Knaben fanden eine Nuß. 2. Die Nuß gehört mir, sagte der eine, denn ich habe sie zuerst gesehen. 3. Nein, sie gehört mir, sagte der andere, denn ich habe sie aufgehoben.

4. Keiner wollte nachgeben, und sie stritten darüber bis ein junger Mann kam, der Frieden machte. 5. Er nahm die Nuß, zerbrach sie und sagte: 6. „Die eine Schale gehört dem, der die Nuß zuerst sah; die andere dem, der sie aufgehoben hat. 7. Ich aber behalte den Kern für meine Mühe.“

THE NUT.—1. Two little boys found a nut. 2. The nut belongs to-me, said the one, for I have it first seen. 3. No, it belongs to-me, said the other, for I have it picked-up. 4. None wanted to give-way, and they quarrelled thereover (=about it) till a young man came, who peace made. 5. He took the nut, broke it and said: 6. The one shell belongs to that who the nut first saw; the other to that who it picked-up has. 7. I but (= however) keep the kernel for my trouble.

Der zu gierige Hund.—1. Ein Hund, der ein Stück Fleisch im Maul hatte, schwamm durch einen Fluß. 2. Er sah sein Bild im Wasser und glaubte, es sei ein anderer Hund mit einem Stück Fleisch.

3. Er schnappte nach dem Fleisch, daß er im Wasser sah; 4. aber wie er das Maul aufmachte, verlor er sein eigenes Stück, und so hatte er gar nichts.

THE TOO RAPACIOUS DOG.—1. A dog, who a piece (of) meat in-the mouth had, swam through a river. 2. He saw his picture in-the water, and thought it was another dog with a piece (of) meat. 3. He snapped at the meat, that he in-the water saw; 4. but as he the mouth opened, lost he his own piece, and thus had he at-all nothing.

Der ehrliche Matrose.—1. Ein türkischer Kaufmann verlor einen Beutel mit zweihundert Goldstücken. 2. Er ließ es in der Stadt bekannt machen und versprach dem Finder die Hälfte.

3. Ein Matrose, der den Beutel gefunden hatte, brachte ihn dem Kaufmann zurück und verlangte den versprochenen Finderlohn. 4. Der Kaufmann, den sein Versprechen reute, sagte daß außer dem Geld ein werthvoller Ring in dem Beutel gewesen sei.

5. Der Matrose leugnete dies, und da der Kaufmann ihn einen Dieb hieß, gingen sie vor den Richter. 6. Das Urtheil des Richters war wie folgt: „Der Matrose ist ein ehrlicher Mann, denn sonst hätte er das Geld behalten, und man muß ihm glauben. 7. Der Beutel gehört nicht dem Kaufmann, weil kein Ring darin war, und wenn in vier Wochen kein anderer Eigenthümer sich meldet, so kann der Matrose das Geld behalten.“

THE HONEST SAILOR.—1. A Turkish merchant lost a purse with two-hundred gold-pieces. 2. He let it in the town make known and promised the finder the half. 3. A sailor who the purse found had, brought it to-the merchant back and demanded the promised finder-reward. 4. The merchant who(m) his promise rued, said that besides the money a valuable ring in the purse (money-bag) been had. 5. The sailor denied this, and as the merchant him a thief called, went they before the judge. 6. The judgment of the judge was as follows: “The sailor is an honest man for else had he the money kept, and one must him believe. 7. The purse belongs not to-the merchant, because no ring therein was, and if in four weeks no other proprietor himself announces, (so) can the sailor the whole money keep.”

GERMAN ANECDOTES (with copious Foot-notes).

Unsere Dienstboten². Hausfrau³: „Marie¹, warum sind denn⁹ die Stühle noch voller⁴ Staub⁵“?—Marie: „Natürlich⁶, weil⁷ heute⁸ noch⁹ niemand⁹ darauf¹⁰ saß¹¹.“

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.
2 servants, 3 housewife, 4 full of, 5 dust, 6 naturally, of course, 7 because, 8 to-day
9 yet nobody=not anybody yet, 10 thereon, 11 sat.

Eine Gesellschaft².—Der deutsche³ Komponist⁴ Händel¹ war ein großer, dicker Mann und ein starker⁵ Esser⁶. Einst⁷ trat⁸ er in London⁹ in ein Gasthaus¹⁰ und bestellte¹¹, da¹² er sehr hungrig¹³ war, ein Mittagessen¹⁴ für drei Personen¹⁵.

Er wartete¹⁶ lang, aber kein Essen¹⁴ kam¹. Zuletzt¹⁷ fragte er den Kellner¹⁸ ungeduldig¹⁹: „Warum kommt das Essen¹⁴ nicht?“ und erhielt²⁰ die Antwort²¹: „Wir tragen²² auf²², sobald²³ die Gesellschaft² hier ist.“ „Dann²⁴ bringen¹ Sie⁹ das Essen sofort²⁵“, entgegnete²⁶ Händel, denn²⁷ ich bin die

2 company, society (PRON.—kom-pon-ist), 3 German, 4 composer, 5 strong, great, 6 eater, 7 once, 8 stepped, entered, 9 (PRON.—lon-dohn), 10 guest-house=hotel, 11 (to) order, 12 as, 13 hungry, 14 midday meal=dinner, 15 (pairr-soh-nen), 16 (to) wait, 17 at last, 18 waiter, 19 impatient(ly), 20 received, 21 answer, 22=serve dinner, 23 as soon as, 24 then, 25 at once, 26 retorted, 27 for.

Immer² derselbe³.—Ein Färber⁴ in London hatte viel⁵ Geld⁶ unter⁷ großen Entbehrungen⁸ gesammelt⁹, und wurde¹⁰ nun im Alter¹¹ von 70 Jahren plötzlich¹² sehr krank¹³.

Er verweigerte¹⁴ aber¹⁵ Medicin¹ zu nehmen¹⁶, da¹⁷ das zu viel kostete¹⁸. Zuletzt¹⁹ fragte²⁰ er, wie²¹ lange²² er noch²³ zu leben²⁴ habe, und man²⁵ sagte²⁶ ihm, ungefähr²⁷ noch²³ eine Stunde²⁸. Da²⁹ rief³⁰ der Geizhals³¹: „Schnell³², schnell³², einen Barbier³³“, und als derselbe³ kam¹, sagte²⁶ er zu ihm: „Sie bekommen³⁴ zwei Pence für's Rasiren³⁵, nicht³⁶ wahr³⁶?“

Der Barbier³³ bejahte³⁷ diese Frage³⁸, und der Kranke³⁹ fragte²⁰ weiter⁴⁰: „Wieviel⁴¹ erhalten³⁴ Sie, um⁴² einen Todten⁴³ zu rasiren⁴⁴?“ „Fünf Schilling“, war die Antwort⁴⁵.

„Der Barbier³³ rasirte⁴⁴ dann den Sterbenden⁴⁶, der⁴⁷ befriedigt⁴⁸ sagte: „Gut⁴⁹, gut, schon⁵⁰ wieder⁵⁰ vier Schilling¹ und zehn Pence gespart⁵¹.“ Dann⁵² starb⁵³ er.

2 always, 3 the same, 4 dyer, 5 much, 6 money, 7 under=by, 8 privations, 9 collected=amassed, 10 became, 11 age, 12 suddenly, 13 ill, 14 (to) refuse, 15 but, however, 16 take, 17 as, 18=would cost, 19 at last, 20 (to) ask, 21 how, 22 long, 23 still, yet, 24 live, 25 one, they, 26 tell, 27 about, 28 hour, 29 then, 30 called, 31 miser, 32 quick, 33 barber, 34 get, 35 shaving, 36 not true=do you not? 37 answered in the affirmative, 38 question, 39 sick (man), 40 further, 41 how much, 42 in order, 43 dead (man), 44 shave, 45 answer, 46 dying (man), 47 who, 48 satisfied, 49 good, 50 already again, 51 saved, 52 then, 53 died.

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE MOST IMPORTANT IDIOMS.

MODEL SENTENCES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Give me <i>two more</i> . | <i>Geben Sie mir noch zwei.</i> |
| 2. I have <i>no more</i> money. | <i>Ich habe kein Geld mehr.</i> |
| 3. He will <i>call on</i> you. | <i>Er wird bei Ihnen vorkommen (or vorsprechen).</i> |
| 4. Where shall we <i>meet</i> ? | <i>Wo sollen wir uns treffen?</i> |
| 5. Come upstairs. | <i>Kommen Sie herauf. (PRON.—hairr-owf.)</i> |
| 6. Go upstairs. | <i>Gehen Sie hinauf. (PRON.—he-nowf.)</i> |
| 7. He <i>finished eating</i> .—Send it <i>there</i> . | <i>Er azz fertig.—Senden Sie es hin.</i> |
| 8. <i>Do you mind</i> my opening the window? | <i>Haben Sie etwas dagegen, wenn ich das Fenster aufmache?</i> |
| 9. <i>It does not matter</i> to me. | <i>Es macht mir nichts (or es ist mir gleich).</i> |

Exercises on the above.

(Words in brackets can be added or omitted.)

1. I found one more. *There* is no more wine in the bottle. He called on me yesterday. I met him at the station.
2. We have only one dozen more. I have no more time today. I shall call on him tomorrow. Your friend was here just now; did you not meet him downstairs?
3. They sent it up. We rode down. She finishes writing. Why do you not go there? She need not be ashamed. Did they go on learning? We breakfast before eight o'clock, and so do they. He was not at home yesterday. Nor was I. I looked up and they looked down.
4. Have they finished painting? Did he write there? You need not tell him that. Why did you not go on reading? Your brother was not at business. Nor was my cousin. I thought they would go. So did I. Go in. Come in.
5. Does she mind *my smoking*? (=if I smoke)? Did he mind your dancing with me (that you danced with me)? It does not matter to us (or it is equal to us) whether you go or not. It did not matter to them that we were late.

1. Ich fand noch einen. Es ist kein Wein mehr in der Flasche. Er kam gestern bei mir vor. Ich traf ihn am Bahnhof.

2. Wir haben nur noch ein Duzend. Ich habe heute keine Zeit mehr. Ich werde morgen bei ihm vorkommen. Ihr Freund war gerade hier; trafen Sie ihn nicht unten?

3. Sie sandten es herauf. Wir fuhren hinunter. Sie schreibt fertig. Warum gehen Sie nicht hin? Sie braucht sich nicht zu schämen. Lernten sie weiter? Wir frühstücken vor acht Uhr, und sie auch. Er war gestern nicht zu Hause. Ich auch nicht. Ich sah hinauf, und sie sahen herunter.

4. Haben sie fertig gemalt? Schrieb er hin? Sie brauchen ihm das nicht zu sagen. Warum lasen Sie nicht weiter? Ihr Bruder war nicht im Geschäft. Mein Vetter auch nicht. Ich glaubte, sie würden gehen. Ich auch. Gehen Sie hinein. Kommen Sie herein.

5. Hat sie etwas dagegen, wenn ich rauche? Hatte er etwas dagegen, daß Sie mit mir tanzten? Es macht uns nichts (or es ist uns gleich) ob Sie gehen oder nicht. Es machte ihnen nichts (or es war ihnen gleich), daß wir spät kamen (came).

EASY ITALIAN CONVERSATION.

****The following Conversational Sentences have been so carefully prepared that any one, even if totally ignorant of Italian, can use them, and form fresh sentences of a similar nature. The exact pronunciation of every word is given the first time it occurs.**

By learning these sentences, the systematic study of Grammar, so distasteful to many, becomes unnecessary; but the hints in the foot-notes will be found of great use.

Fuller explanation of the principal Rules will be found in HUGO'S "ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED" (see advt. on cover).

Have you bought the envelopes?
No, but I have bought the paper.
Why has she taken the luggage?
I have received two presents
to-day. [knives.

The waiter has forgotten the
Where have they found the
money?

We have read the answer.
Who has written the letter?
Here is a telegram for you.
To whom have you sent the
letters?

The train is very late.
Where are the parcels?

Here is a letter for us. [knife?
From whom has he bought the
I have seen the houses to-day.
Are the matches there?—No.

The boys have brought the money.
What (thing) have they for me?
Where have you bought the pens?

Have we enough time?
Who has taken the pen?

We are too late.
The parcel is for me.

What (thing) have you done?
The cabman is here.

Are you upstairs, or downstairs?
We are upstairs.

Are they (*fem.*) here?—Yes.

Avete voi comprato le buste?
No, ma (io)¹ ho comprato la carta.
Perchè² ha essa preso il bagaglio³?
Ho¹ ricevuto due regali oggi⁴.
[coltelli.

Il cameriere ha dimenticato i
Dove hanno essi trovato il danaro?

Abbiamo¹ letto la risposta.
Chi ha scritto⁶ la lettera?
Ecco⁶ un dispaccio per voi.
A⁷ chi avete voi mandato le
lettere?

Il treno⁸ è molto⁹ in ritardo.
Dove sono i colli?

Ecco una lettera per noi.
Da chi ha egli comprato il coltello?
Ho¹ veduto¹⁰ le case¹¹ oggi.
Sono gli zolfanelli¹² là?—No.

I ragazzi hanno portato il danaro.
Che¹³ cosa¹⁴ hanno essi per me¹⁵?
Dove avete comprato le penne¹⁶?
Abbiamo noi abbastanza¹⁷ tempo?

Chi ha preso la penna?
Noi siamo troppo¹⁸ in ritardo.

Il pacco¹⁹ è per me.
Che cosa avete voi fatto²⁰?

Il vetturino²¹ è qui.
Siete voi disopra²², o giù²³?

(Noi) siamo disopra.
Sono esse qui?—Sì²⁴.

(See also Notes 1 to 5, page 28.)

1 The Pronoun (when *Subject* of the Verb) may be omitted, unless required for clearness or emphasis.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ABOVE WORDS.

2 pairr-kay, 3 bah-gahl-yo, 4 od-je, 5 skreett-to, 6 eck-ko, 7 ah, 8 tray-no,
9 mol-to, 10 vay-doo-to, 11 kah-zay (casa, sing.), 12 tsol-fah-nell-le (zolfanello, sing.),
13 kay, 14 ko-zah, 15 may, 16 pen-nay (penna, sing.), 17 ahb-bah-stahn-tsah,
18 trop-po, 19 pahk-ko, 20 faht-to, 21 vet-too-ree-no, 22 de-so-prah, 23 joo, 24 see.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION—(continued).

To whom have you given the book?
He is downstairs with two gentlemen.

[man.
It is a book written by an English-
Here is a box of matches.

I have put the letter in an envelope.
Where are the envelopes on which

I have written the addresses?
From whom have they received
the things?

Whose (of whom) is this money?
He has brought two boxes of
matches.

Why are the things here?

The clerk is in the office.

Whose are these parcels?

Where is the manager's office?

I have put the stamps on the
envelopes of the letters.

You have forgotten the gentle-
men's addresses.

He is not at the station.

Is not the price too high?

I have not yet seen the room.

What have they given to the boys?

I have received a telegram from
the country to-day.

The cabman is not in the street.

We have not yet given the money
to the boys.

Who is there?—Nobody.

The pens are not on the table.

This place is engaged.

A¹ chi avete dato⁵ il libro?

È giù con¹ due signori⁶.

È un libro scritto da¹ un inglese⁷.

Ecco una scatola⁸ di¹ zolfanelli.

Ho messo⁹ la lettera in¹ una busta.

Dove sono le buste su¹ cui¹⁰ ho
scritto gl'indirizzi⁴?

Da chi hanno ricevuto le cose?

Di chi è questo³ danaro?

Egli ha portato due scatole di
zolfanelli.

Perchè sono qui le cose?

Il commesso¹¹ è nell'ufficio¹².

Di chi sono questi colli?

Dov'è l'ufficio del¹ direttore¹³?

Ho messo i francobolli sulle¹ buste
delle¹ lettere.

Avete dimenticato gl'indirizzi⁴
dei¹ signori.

Egli non² è alla¹ stazione¹⁴.

Non² è il prezzo^{14a} troppo alto¹⁵?

Non² ho ancora¹⁶ veduto la stanza¹⁷.

Che cosa hanno dato ai ragazzi?

Ho ricevuto un dispaccio dalla
campagna¹⁸ oggi.

Il vetturino non è nella strada¹⁹.

Non abbiamo ancora dato il
danaro ai ragazzi.

Chi è là?—Nessuno²⁰.

Le penne non sono sulla tavola²¹.

Questo³ posto²² è occupato²³.

1 The various forms for the (see Note 2, page 28) are contracted with these six prepositions, thus:—al, col, dal, del, nel, sul, are used instead of a il, con il, da il, di il, in il, su il; all', alla, allo, al, agli, alle instead of a l', a la, a lo, a i, a gli, a le, etc. (For complete tables, see "Italian Simplified," page 9).

PRON.—ahl, kol, dahl, del, nel, sooli; ahl, ahl-lah, ahl-lo, ah-e, ahl-ye, ahl-lay.
2 not is translated by non, which is always put before the Verb. In compound Tenses, non precedes the Auxiliary.

3 this questo (masc.), questa (fem.); these questi (masc.), queste (fem.).

PRON.—kwes-to, kwes-tah, kwes-te, kwes-tay.

4 gl' is often used for gli before i, and l' for le before e.

5 dah-to, 6 seen-yo-re, 7 in-glaz-zay, 8 skah-to-lah, 9 mess-so, 10 koo-e, 11 kom-mess-so, 12 oof-feet-cho, 13 de-ret-to-ray, 14 stah-tse-o-nay, 14a pret-tao, 15 ahl-to, 16 ahl-ko-rah, 17 stahn-tah, 18 kahm-pahn-yah, 19 strah-dah, 20 ness-soo-no, 21 tsh-vo-lah, 22 pos-to, 23 ok-koo-pah-to.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

(1) Un signore, durante il pranzo in un albergo, (2) domandò ad un tale che gli sedeva vicino se voleva aver la gentilezza di passargli la mostarda. (3) "Signore," rispose questi, "mi avete forse preso per un cameriere?"—(4) "Oh no, signore," ne fu la risposta, "vi aveva preso per un gentiluomo."

(1) A gentleman, during the dinner in an inn, (2) asked to such (some one) who to-him was-sitting next if he-would have the kindness to pass-him the mustard. (3) "Sir," replied this (the-latter), "me you-have perhaps taken for a waiter?"—(4) "Oh no, sir," of-it was the answer, "you I-had taken for a gentleman."

(1) Un sacerdote alla sua domestica :—"Teresa, portatemi del sale." (2) "Subito, reverendo." Essa ritorna tosto col sale sulla mano.—(3) "Non mi portate mai alcuna cosa sulla mano," disse il padrone, (4) "voi avreste dovuto portarlo in un piatto."—(5) Finita la cena, il campanello suona, e la fedele domestica riappare. (6) "Ho bisogno delle mie pantofole." (7) Teresa uscì ritornando poscia con un piatto su cui erano le pantofole del prete.

(1) A priest to (-the) his servant :—"Teresa, bring-me of-the (some) salt." (2) "Directly, reverence." She returns soon with-the salt on-the hand. (3) "Not me bring ever any thing on-the hand," said the master, (4) "you should-have ought to-bring-it in a plate." (5) (Being-) finished the supper, the bell sounds, and the faithful servant re-appears. (6) "I-have need of (-the) my slippers." (7) Teresa went-out returning afterwards with a plate on which were the slippers of-the priest.

(1) Un giovine indusse la figlia d'un ricco negoziante di Londra a fuggire con esso lui in Scozia. (2) Giunti i fuggitivi a *Gretna Green* sull'estremo limite che divide questo regno dall'Inghilterra, (3) il matrimonio fu immediatamente celebrato dal fabbro di quel villaggio. (4) Dopo la cerimonia, il fabbro-ministro chiese pel suo incomodo cinque ghinee. (5) "Cinque ghinee!" riprese maravigliato il novello marito : (6) "un gentiluomo, che avete maritato ieri, m'ha assicurato non averne data che una sola."—(7) "È vero," replicò il fabbro, "ma quel gentiluomo è un Irlandese che ho già maritato cinque o sei volte ; (8) lo considero perciò come un buon avventore ; e voi, signor mio, chi sa se vi rivedrò mai più ?"

(1) A youth induced the daughter of a rich merchant of London to flee (elope) with him (self) into Scotland. (2) (Having) arrived the fugitives at *Gretna Green* on-the extreme boundary which divides this kingdom from-the England, (3) the marriage was immediately celebrated by-the blacksmith of that village. (4) After the ceremony, the blacksmith-minister asked for-the his trouble five guineas. (5) "Five guineas!" replied astonished the new husband, (6) "a gentleman that you have married yesterday, me has assured not to-have-of-them given but one only." (7) "(It) is true," replied the blacksmith, "but that gentleman is an Irishman that I have already married five or six times," (8) him I-consider therefore as a good customer ; and you, sir (mine), who knows if you I-shall-see-again ever more ?"

SPANISH AND ITALIAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

*Barcelona, 20 Abril, 1894.*Muy¹ señor mio¹:

Tengo el honor de manifestarle² que á consecuencia del incremento³ que han tomado mis negocios⁴ recientemente⁵, he trasladado⁶ mis oficinas⁷ y almacenes⁸ á la calle de Quevedo No. 17, donde deberá⁹ dirigirse¹⁰ en lo futuro toda la correspondencia y los pedidos¹¹.

La situación céntrica¹² de mi nuevo local¹³ y el numeroso personal¹⁴ de que dispongo¹⁵, me facilitan¹⁶ poder¹⁷ ejecutar¹⁸ todas los órdenes¹¹, sea¹⁹ cual fuere¹⁹ su importancia.

Esperando²⁰ que V. continuará honrándome²¹ con su confianza²²,

Quedo²³ de V. Atto. y S.S.²³

1 very sir of mine=dear sir, 2 to inform you, 3 increase, 4 affairs, business, 5 recently, 6 transferred, 7 offices, 8 warehouses, 9 will have, 10 to be addressed, 11 orders, 12 central, 13 premises, 14 staff, 15 (I) dispose, 16 enable, 17 to be able, 18 to execute, 19 be what may, 20 hoping, 21 honoring me, 22 confidence, 23 I remain of you attentive and faithful servant (*servidor seguro*)=I remain, yours truly.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

London, February 1st, 1890
Barcelona, 5th of January, 1890
Madrid, October 14th, 1889
Mr. A. B. C., Madrid
Messrs. Y. Z. & Co., Cadiz
Sir, Dear Sir
Gentlemen, Dear Sirs
In reply to your favor of the 10th inst.

Londres, 1^o de Febrero de 1890
Barcelona, 5 de Enero de 1890
Madrid, 14 de Octubre de 1889
Sr. Don A. B. C., Madrid
Sres. Y. Z. y Ca, Cádiz
Muy Señor mio:
Muy Señores míos:
En contestación á su apreciada del
10 del corriente
Refiriéndome á su carta de ayer

Referring to your letter of yesterday

Bologna, 20 Aprile, 1894.

Signor LEMOINE, Parigi.

Mi¹ pregio¹ informarvi che in seguito² allo sviluppo³ considerevole de'miei affari⁴ ho traslocato⁵ il mio ufficio⁶ e magazzini⁷ al N° 9 strada Condé, ove⁸ d'ora⁹ innanzi⁹ ogni ordine¹⁰ dovrà¹¹ essere inviato.

La posizione centrale del mio nuovo locale¹², e la quantità del personale¹³ di cui posso disporre¹⁴, mi mettono¹⁵ in grado¹⁶ di eseguire¹⁷ prontamente¹⁸ ordinazioni¹⁰ di qualsiasi¹⁹ importanza.

Nella speranza²⁰ che voi continuerete ad onorarvi²¹ della vostra fiducia²², vogliate²³ gradire²⁴ i miei più cordiali saluti.²⁵

P. FERRARI.

1 *pregiarsi*, to have the honor to, 2 consequence, 3 development, 4 (business) affairs, 5 transferred, 6 office, 7 warehouses, 8 where, 9 from now henceforth, 10 order(s), 11 will have to, 12 premises, 13 staff, 14 dispose, 15 put, 16 position, 17 execute, 18 promptly, 19 whatever, 20 hope, 21 honor me, 22 confidence, 23 kindly, 24 accept, 25 salutations.

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

London, June 1st, 1890
Paris, 2nd of April, 1889
Cologne, September 13th, 1889
Mr. F. L., Liverpool
Messrs. D. B. & Co., Paris

Londra, 1^o Giugno, 1890
Parigi, 2 Aprile, 1889
Cologno, 13 Settembre, 1889
F. L., Liverpool
D. B. & Co., Parigi

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Errata in June Number.

Page 28, line 17, for "letters" read "envelopes."

Page 23, line 18, for "Vowel" read "Consonant," and *vice versa*. This mistake appeared in the first edition only.

- C. E. H., and numerous others.—Many thanks for kind expressions of approval, and good wishes for our success.
- E. W. S. (Walworth).—We do not undertake to send replies by post. Questions of general interest will be dealt with in this page, unless the answer requires too much space.
- W. E. B.—The list of Hugo's publications was not clearly worded. It meant, and now reads, *1s. each language*. See also reply to E. W. S.
- W. E. (Glasgow).—In the Spanish Imperative, polite form, the insertion of *Usted* is optional as regards grammatical correctness; but it is more polite to add this word. There is no difference between *busta* and *coperta*, or *dispaccio* and *telegramma*. Italian abounds in synonyms.—See *errata* above.
- A. E. T. (Cardiff).—Either method of Spanish accentuation is correct.
- H. C. M. (Herne Hill).—Thanks for suggestion that we should add answers to our *Travellers' Conversation*. We will make the attempt, although it is difficult to guess what people are likely to answer. This point is referred to in the Editorial matter in this issue.
- C. E.—(1) We have taken note of your suggestions, and will consider the advisability of classifying the grammatical notes for reference. We have, however, no intention of making a systematic grammar of these conversations. You will find in Hugo's shilling grammars all that is necessary, in a very concise form. Our Conversational Exercises, with the English and the Foreign Language side by side, are meant to attract the numerous class who dread the very name of grammar. (2) It is a serious mistake, too often made, to attempt to learn the German writing characters in the beginning.
- F. G. (Bradford).—Pleased you like the paper. Your suggestion that we should put an answer to every question is a good one; but it would not always be practicable in elementary matter. Although we do not teach by grammar only, we must confine ourselves to sentences which are not beyond the degree of advancement we assume the reader to have attained. As soon as answers are attempted in every case, difficult idioms, which are out of place in the beginning, become necessary. We strongly object to this sort of thing:—"Have you the book? Yes, I have the book. Has she a brother? Yes, she has a brother and a mother." Yet these, and many worse sentences, appear in the average grammar. If you will write some natural conversation in English, we will publish the translation in our next issue, and so show you the difficulties.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT (London), suggests that the sentences in our conversation should be the same for all four languages. We tried this, but great difficulties arose on account of the different idioms and constructions. Very easy phrases had to be given in the beginning; but what is simple in one language is often exceedingly difficult in another.
- C. E. W.—We consider that the great advantage of our method of indicating the imitated Pronunciation is that *no key is necessary*, except for a few letters which have no equivalent sound in English. We have occasion to test it every day, and are often astonished what an excellent pronunciation it produces, even from people who have never heard the language spoken.
- DOUBTFUL.—We take Hugo's Grammars as our basis, because it is within our personal knowledge that they are compiled with extraordinary care. Every sentence in the exercises, and every example to the rules, has been carefully revised by two natives, so that the contents are absolutely reliable, which is more than can be said of most Grammars.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 3.

AUGUST, 1894.

TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

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OUR PRIVATE OPINIONS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

Every young man or woman who seriously resolves to learn a Foreign Language can do so by him or herself, especially if assisted by a good and simple grammar; but for some it is a great difficulty to acquire the Pronunciation without a teacher, as they find it impossible to learn to understand without hearing the language spoken by others, preferably by natives.

As all cannot afford to take private lessons or attend expensive classes, they join the cheaper classes of the various Institutions and Polytechnics in London and the large provincial towns. The usual charge there ranges from 4s. to 7s. for a course of twelve weekly lessons; but unfortunately students are compelled to buy an expensive grammar or set of books at the same time. These books are in many cases useless old-fashioned grammars, which only confuse and dishearten beginners.

We consider that the management of these classes ought to be entirely altered, and that students should be allowed to study by any system they like, instead of being compelled to follow the pet system of the teacher, who frequently does not take the trouble to make himself acquainted with all the new methods of teaching as they appear. Such a teacher will use the same book for little children who play at learning French, and for intelligent grown-up men and women anxious to make rapid progress.

Until a very few years ago students in one of the largest Institutes had to buy about fourteen shillings' worth of books on joining; that is, after having paid 6s. for a quarter. They then attended the class, and found to their disgust on the first evening *one hundred and eighty students present*. This is up to the present time the average attendance at the first lesson in the Beginners' French class of the Autumn Session.

It need hardly be pointed out that such a class is a mere farce, and the arrangement unworthy of an Institute which pretends to benefit the public. We believe that if a private teacher were to carry on such scandalous proceedings, he could be prosecuted for fraud, as strictly considered it is nothing else. The Institute is however not plundering the public for its own profit, as it only receives one-fourth of the fees, the other three-fourths going to the lucky teacher. This state of things goes on more or less in all the larger Institutes, Polytechnics, etc., except that some of the places pay the teacher a certain sum for the lesson, and keep the remainder.

A Public Institution has no right to make a profit out of its pupils, and ought to spend all the money received for lessons in providing good instruction. The teachers should be well but not extravagantly paid, and the classes ought never to exceed twelve to twenty students. By thus forming smaller classes their number would be greatly increased, they would be more varied in advancement, more workable and useful, and there would be more occupation for teachers.

The lessons ought principally to be devoted to Pronunciation, Reading, and Speaking by the teacher in the Foreign Language, so as to accustom the students' ears to the Foreign sound, this being the only thing which a student cannot learn by himself. Instead of this, what is the general proceeding in such classes? The hour is divided thus: 10 or 15 minutes in getting ready to begin and to leave off; in the rest of the time the students translate some sentences into French in turns, each one's turn arriving about once every four

lessons, and the remainder is devoted to the reading of French by the students. Such lessons send a large number to sleep, and the majority of the students stop away after a few attendances, thoroughly disgusted and disheartened.

Sometimes the above mentioned proceedings are enlivened by conjugating a seldom used French verb in all possible and impossible tenses, although the students rarely know the meaning of them in English. This conjugation of French verbs without saying the English is practised not only in Evening classes, but in the majority of Schools, and we know from actual experience that if a boy or girl is asked to translate "he will speak," he cannot do so unless he or she is told to translate the *third person Singular of the Future Tense*. Then they can generally give the French, but they frequently cannot say what the equivalent English is.

A great drawback to learners is that nearly every grammar gives a different name to certain tenses. It is surely hard enough to make children or learners understand the meaning of the name of a tense, but when two, three and more names are given to one tense, this becomes very serious. Authors or compilers of English Grammars are just as much to blame for this, and we think it the duty of the Education Department to determine on the names of tenses, and to compel the universal employment of these names. If a certain name were once fixed in English Grammars, the Foreign Grammars would have to follow this, or to make room for those which do.

To make our meaning clear, we will give a few examples: The Past Tense is frequently called Imperfect. Now although this is simple enough, one name would be simpler. In French there is a second form for the Past, sometimes called the narrative or historical form, and this is called in some grammars the *Preterite*, *Past Definite*, *Preter-Perfect*, and half-a-dozen more names. To give one more example, we will take the compound tense "*I have spoken*," which is frequently called in Foreign Grammars the *Perfect Tense* or *Past Indefinite*. In English it is also called by various different names. We do not care what these tenses are called, as long as they have one name which everybody uses, so as to avoid further confusion.

Again, the words *my*, *his*, etc., followed by a noun, are considered in Foreign Grammars as Possessive Adjectives; but in English they are sometimes called Pronouns, and sometimes Personal Pronouns Possessive Case, Pronominal Adjectives, or Adjectival Pronouns. To confuse students in this way is most scandalous, but Englishmen cannot ask foreigners to follow their method in writing grammars for the use of English people, unless one uniform name is fixed for the whole kingdom.

It is surprising that the National Union of Teachers has not taken this matter up long ago. The Education Department ought to settle such differences, which at present greatly embarrass students.

We are surprised at the appalling ignorance of simple grammar which young men and young women of all classes exhibit when they come to learn a Foreign Language. They are taught and worried with grammar all the time they are at school, and yet they do not know the simplest things. We believe they are taught too much grammar, and too many niceties. They are, unwisely, assumed to know the simple rules, which alone are of practical importance, so that instead of learning these thoroughly, they are taught to parse and analyse more or less senseless poetry, where the author's meaning is frequently a matter of grave doubt.

EXPERIENCES & OPINIONS OF A TEACHER.

BY MONSIEUR CRANQUE, OF PARIS.

I regret to have come to the conclusion that Carlyle's oft-quoted remark that the population of England is so many millions, mostly fools, applies especially to the views and opinions of Englishmen respecting the study of languages. I am not prepared to state that this is not also the case in foreign countries ; but from actual experience, I can only speak of England.

It is not many weeks since a young man called on me for the purpose of joining an advanced French conversation class. To test the extent of his knowledge, I began by asking him to translate some simple idioms. This he was utterly unable to do ; and from these I worked him down gradually to "What have you done ?" "Is he speaking ?" etc. When it came to "We have not," for which simple phrase he could not give me the French, I mildly suggested that a very advanced class would hardly be suitable. At this he waxed indignant, and said, "But you can't judge properly of what I know like that ; just listen a minute." Thereupon he proceeded to declaim fluently some passages of a French play in which he had acted while at college. "There," he said, "now you can see how advanced I am." And this student positively went off offended because I declined to spoil an advanced class by putting him into it. He was a disciple of the "parrot" system of learning.

I am frequently asked by intending students how long it will take them to become perfect in French. The proper answer would be five or six centuries, but I generally content myself by pointing out that no one in the world is perfect even in his native language. This assertion is frequently scoffed at ; but let those who doubt its truth take an ordinary dictionary, and try to find a single column in which they could give the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of every word. Very few students become even what I should call proficient in French, putting aside "perfection" as an impossible absurdity.

That is why we say in effect, "Learn the most important things first ; life is too short for perfection in any subject." The English educational system, in the mistaken attempt to teach everything in an impossibly short time, is responsible for innumerable failures.

Supposing a man came to London to learn his way about, with three months to do it in. I should at once set to work to teach him the principal thoroughfares and public buildings in all parts of the town. That is Hugo's system of teaching languages ; but this would not do for my Lords of the Education Department, who compiled that interesting and utterly unpractical document called the Education Code. They would say, "No ! let him learn London thoroughly." The teacher would therefore have to begin at the top left-hand corner of the map, and teach *everything* thereon ; and the result would be that at the end of the three months, the unfortunate pupil would know every back street and small row of shops in Kilburn and Willesden, but would be utterly ignorant of the existence of London Bridge or Ludgate Hill. Let me ask the disciples of thoroughness which is the most useful from a practical point of view, a general comprehensive grasp of the whole of a subject, or a knowledge of all the petty details of one branch, combined with gross ignorance of the remainder.

When in reply to inquirers respecting terms, I mention my modest scale of charges, I am often told how dear it is, as lessons are sometimes advertized in the halfpenny evening papers at 9d. and 1s. an hour. They consider that an

hour's instruction from one man is as good as an hour from another ; better sometimes, as an Irishman would say. On the same principle, I suppose that if they were told that if the rent of a large West End mansion was several hundred pounds a year, they would exclaim, "How dear ! I know a cottage in the country where the rent is only a shilling a week." True, no doubt ; but there are houses and houses, just as there lessons and lessons.

It will be found as a rule that such cheap lessons can only be taken in the evening. In the day time these teachers are generally to be found wielding comb and scissors in a toilet saloon, or rushing about with plates of meat and vegetables in a city restaurant.

I do not mean to imply that waiters and hairdressers are necessarily inferior teachers of their native language, though as a rule their education is somewhat imperfect. But, given a fair education and correct style of speaking, there is no reason why a waiter should not be at least as good a teacher as those who have the right to put half-a-dozen University degrees after their names. Assuming that these degrees denote high qualifications, the fact remains that knowledge, and *ability to impart that knowledge to others*, are two very different things. Nothing can be more absurd than to assume as a matter of course that a man who knows a subject thoroughly must of necessity teach it well. He may be a good student, but a very poor teacher.

I have sometimes had some very curious experiences as a translator. I once took occasion to point out to a lad of eighteen, that the matter which he brought for translation was rather difficult, on account of the numerous technical expressions contained therein. He calmly replied that if I knew my business properly, I could translate anything, of whatever nature, without the aid of a dictionary. By way of reply, I endeavored to explain to him that there were technicalities in most professions, and that an electrician, for instance, would hardly be expected to know all about silk manufacture or agriculture. But this wonderful youth still contended that I ought to know everything, asserting that he did. He declared positively and seriously that he understood all the technicalities in the various arts, sciences, manufactures, etc. etc. At eighteen we are all very wise, in our own estimation ; but this young man had the know-all complaint very badly. I showed him the door, advising him to open a translation and universal information office, where he might cut all us humble mortals out.

It is customary to charge for translations according to the number of words, not by time ; but a translator who has a comprehensive vocabulary, and can therefore work without constantly using a dictionary, is often told that he is charging a very high price for a few minutes' work. Clients of this sort forget that a man requires years of study and experience before he can become an efficient translator. They cannot see that they should merely consider whether they get value for their money ; the time that the translator takes to earn it is his own affair.

I like to remind customers of this sort of the countryman who once went to a London dentist to have a tooth extracted. After the operation, which only occupied a few seconds, the dentist asked for his customary fee of 2s. 6d. "What !" replied the patient, "Half-a-crown for that little time ? Why, the blacksmith down in our village only charges 6d., and he generally has to pull you round and round the smithy for more than half-an-hour before the tooth comes out !" "Very well," replied the dentist, "I will take half-an-hour over the job next time, if you like."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A few subscribers still suggest that our conversational sentences should consist of questions and answers ; and point out that we give chiefly disconnected sentences, in place of continuous conversation. We do this because we do not believe in the "parrot" system of learning. All conversation does not consist of question and answer ; and even if it did, it is no use whatever to learn one answer only to each question. Except in those cases where nothing but "Yes" or "No" can be said, most questions admit of a multiplicity of answers ; and unless the person you are addressing happens to use the answer learned, it is impossible to understand him. If students will carefully learn by heart the phrases we give, grasping as far as possible the why and wherefore of the construction, they will soon be able to form fresh similar sentences for themselves ; and this is the essence of intelligent speaking.

P. T., and others.—The foot-notes are merely intended as a guide to the principal difficulties, not as a complete grammar. To give every rule in the notes fully would require so much space that there would be little room left for conversational sentences, which are clearly what the majority of our subscribers require. Students who want more foot-notes should procure Hugo's Simplified Grammars, in which every rule worth knowing is clearly explained.

Medicus.—We have no present intention of adding a Latin section.

Undergrad. Lond.—(1) *Qu* is pronounced by most Germans far more like *kv* than *kw*.
(2) The Italian *fino a* is a prepositional phrase meaning *till, up to, as far as*.

F. W. (Islington).—*Stolz auf sein Flaumbärtchen* is perfectly correct. It is an idiomatic expression, for which no rule can be given.

W. G. P.—(1) *Ville* is pronounced as in the English "village," because *ill* is not liquid in words beginning *ill, mill, vill*.—(2) In *mauvais* the *s* is silent, because final consonants are generally not pronounced ; but in *mauvaise* the *s* is not final, and is therefore always sounded.—(3) No exact rule can be given on the linking together of French words. The safest plan is to join words between which no pause is made in ordinary conversation ; but not to link one phrase with another. Foreigners should speak slowly, and not use the *liaison* (joining) as freely as Frenchmen do.—(4) Vowels are generally short in French, but it is necessary to represent the French "a" by *ah*, otherwise students would pronounce *allez* like the English "alley," etc. The true sound is *ah*, but short, not long.—(5) *ien* final is pronounced like *i-en*.—(6) *ss* is always like *s* in *song* ; *s* between two vowels is like *z*.—(7) In *Versailles, travailler*, and similar words, the *a* and *i* belong to different syllables, so that the correct pronunciation is *vair-sah-e, trah-vah-e*.

M. T. (Acton) sends a lengthy letter inquiring as to the pronunciation of Latin and Portuguese, the translation of proper nouns, and other matters which are hardly of general interest. A list of names of places and persons appears in most of the larger dictionaries. As regards the Spanish *x*, it is now replaced by *j* when pronounced gutturally, thus : *Quijote, reloj*, etc. ; *ex*, both in Spanish and Portuguese, is pronounced as in English ; in other cases the Portuguese *x* is like *sh*.

G. W. R.—Thanks for your interesting letter. We fear you have learnt rather too much grammar.

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS.

EASY CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

- **Cómo** **está** **V.?** **Muy** **bien,** **gracias,** **y** **V.?** **Estoy** **muy**
 how are you very well thanks and you (I) am very
ko-mo **es-tah** **ooss-ted** **moo-e** **be-enn** **grah-the-ahss** **e** **ooss-ted** **es-to-e** **moo-e**
- bien** **ahora,** **pero** **he** **estado** **enfermo.** **¿** **Está** **léjos** **de** **aquí** **la**
 well now but (I) have been ill is far from here the
be-enn **ah-o-rah** **peh-ro** **eh** **es-tah-do** **en-fair-mo** **es-tah** **leh-//os** **deh** **ah-kee** **lah**
- estacion?** **Este** **es** **nn** **artículo** **barato¹.** **¿** **Es** **este** **el** **precio**
 station this is an article cheap is this the price
es-tah-the-on **es-teh** **aiss** **oonn** **ar-tee-koo-lo** **bah-rah-to** **aiss** **es-teh** **el** **preh-the-o**
- mas** **bajo¹?** **El** **mensajero** **no** **está** **aguardando.** **¿** **Para** **quién** **son**
 most low the messenger not is waiting for whom are
mahss **bah-//o** **el** **men-sah-//e-ro** **no** **es-tah** **ah-gwar-dahn-do** **pah-rah** **ke-enn** **son**
- estas** **cartas?** **Esta** **ciudad** **no** **es** **tan** **grande** **como** **Madrid.**
 these letters this town not is so large as Madrid
es-tahss **kar-tahss** **es-tah** **the-oo-dahd** **no** **aiss** **tahn** **grahn-deh** **ko-mo** **mah-dreed**
- Nuestros** **amigos** **no** **han** **llegado.** **Este** **no** **es** **el** **cuadro** **que** **he**
 our friends not have arrived this not is the picture that (I) have
noo-es-tros **ah-mee-gos** **no** **ahn** **l'yeh-gah-do** **es-teh** **no** **aiss** **el** **koo-ah-dro** **keh** **eh**
- comprado.** **No** **han** **hecho** **su** **trabajo** **todavía.** **Quién** **ha** **roto** **es-**
 bought (they) not have done their work yet who has broken this
kom-prah-do **no** **ahn** **ay-cho** **soo** **trah-bah-//o** **to-dah-vee-ah** **ke-enn** **ah** **ro-to** **ess-**
- ta** **ventana?** **Estoy** **algo** **cansado.** **El** **almuerzo** **está** **servido.**
 window (I) am rather tired the breakfast is served
tah **ven-tah-nah** **es-to-e** **ahl-go** **kahn-sah-do** **el** **ahl-moo-air-tho** **es-tah** **sair-vee-do**
- Nuestra** **casa** **no** **es** **conveniente.** **Es** **demasiado** **pequeña².**
 our house not is convenient (It) is too small
noo-es-trah **kah-sah** **no** **aiss** **kon-veh-ne-en-teh** **aiss** **deh-mah-se-ah-do** **peh-kehn-yah**

Why have you not written to
your brother?

Because I have not had time.

They have not paid their bill yet.

They are not sailors. [time?

Has he not sent the telegram in

Have you anything for me?

Where has he put the parcel?

I have received two telegrams
to-day⁵.

What have you sent to your friend?

We have not been there.

The ship has not arrived yet.

There are our cousins.

¿Porqué no ha escrito V. á su
hermano?

Porque³ no he tenido⁴ tiempo.

No han pagado su cuenta todavía.

No son marineros. [tiempo?

¿No ha enviado el telegrama á

¿Tiene V. algo para mí⁶?

¿Dónde ha puesto el paquete?

Hoy⁶ he recibido dos telegramas.

¿Qué ha enviado V. á su amigo⁷?

No hemos estado allí.

El buque no ha llegado todavía.

Allí están nuestros primos.

this *este* (masc.), *esta* (fem.); these *estos* (masc.), *estas* (fem.); that *ese* or *aquel* (masc.), *esa* or *aquella* (fem.); those *esos* or *aquellos* (masc.), *esas* or *aquellas* (fem.).

1 Adjectives are generally put *after* the Noun, and always take the same Gender and Number as the Noun. 2 masculine form "pequeño" (see Note 1), 3 *por-keh*, 4 *teh-nee-do*, 5 *mee*, 6 *oh-e*, 7 *ah-mee-go*.

SPANISH CONVERSATION—(continued).

This hat is not mine.

Whose is this key?

It is not mine; it is my partner's.

These books are not ours.

Whose are these keys?

We send the goods by rail.

To whom have you (*plur.*) sent the money?

My master sometimes^a (=at times) arrives^b too late.

The boys always^b arrive^a in time.

I do not smoke much.

This gentleman smokes too-much.

They always smoke cigars.

Who is smoking in this room?

He pronounces this word very badly.

It is very difficult to pronounce.

I buy my cigars in this shop.

I am listening attentively.

He has not taken a cab.

You speak too quickly.

Why do you speak so fast? [well.

You do not pronounce the word

Why do you not buy this watch?

Somebody is-knocking at the door.

Who is knocking (=calling)?

What are you (*plur.*) looking-for?

We are looking-for a cab.

I have left my umbrella at home.

Este sombrero no es mio¹.

¿De quién es esta llave²?

No es mia; es de mi socio³.

Estos libros no son nuestros⁴.

¿De quién son estas llaves?

Enviamos⁵ los géneros⁶ por ferrocarril⁷.

¿A quién han enviado Vs. el dinero?

Mi maestro⁸ llega⁹ a veces¹⁰ demasiado¹¹ tarde.

Los muchachos llegan¹² siempre¹³ a tiempo.

No fumo mucho.

Este señor fuma demasiado.

Fuman siempre cigarros¹⁴. [to¹⁵?

¿Quién está fumando en este cuar-

Pronuncia¹⁶ esta palabra¹⁷ muy mal¹⁸.

Es muy difícil pronunciar¹⁹. [da²⁰.

Compro mis cigarros en esta tien-

Estoy escuchando²¹ atentamente²².

No ha tomado un coche²³.

V. habla²⁴ demasiado aprisa²⁵.

Porqué habla V. tan aprisa?

V. no pronuncia la palabra bien.

Porqué no compra V. este reloj²⁶?

¿Alguien²⁷ llama²⁸ a la puerta²⁹?

¿Quién está llamando?

¿Qué están Vs. buscando?

Estamos buscando un coche.

He dejado³⁰ mi paraguas en casa.

REMARKS ON SPANISH VERBS.

Nearly all Infinitives end in *ar*, the rest of the word being called the *Stem*. To this Stem the following terminations are added to form the *Present Indicative* :—

SING. O, *as*,^a *a*; PLUR. *amos*, *ais*,^a *an*, thus:

to take: (I) take, (he) takes, (we) take, (they) take.

tomar, *tomo* *toma* *tomamos* *toman*.

PRONUNC.—to-mar, to-mo, to-mah, to-mah-mos, to-mahn.

^aBeginners need not learn the Second Person at all.

The Pronoun is generally omitted when Subject of a Verb.

NEGATIONS are formed by putting *no* before the Verb; QUESTIONS by putting the Subject after the Verb.—*do*, *does*, *did* are not translated.

1 *mee-o*, 2 *l'yah-veh*, 3 *soh-the-o*, 4 *noo-es-tros*, 5 *en-ve-ah-mos*, 6 *Heh-neh-ros*, 7 *fairr-ro-karr-reell*, 8 *mah-es-tro*, 9 *l'yeh-gah*, 10 *veh-thehss*, 11 *deh-mah-se-ah-do*, 12 *l'yeh-gahn*, 13 *se-em-preh*, 14 *the-garr-ros*, 15 *kwarr-to*, 16 *pro-noonn-the-ah*, 17 *pah-lah-brah*, 18 *mahl*, 19 *pro-noonn-the-arr*, 20 *te-en-dah*, 21 *es-koo-ohahn-do*, 22 *ah-teu-tah-men-teh*, 23 *ko-cheh*, 24 *ah-blah*, 25 *ah-pree-sah*, 26 *reh-loH*, 27 *ahl-ghe-en*, 28 *l'yah-mah*, 29 *poo-air-tah*, 30 *deh-Hah-do*.

SPANISH ANECDOTES.

(1) Un maestro de escuela queriendo un dia explicar á sus discípulos la forma de la Tierra, la comparó con su tabaquera, la cual era redonda. (2) Pocos dias despues, presentóse en la escuela un inspector, y segun costumbre, dirigió algunas preguntas á los escolares. (3) Despues de examinarlos de gramática y aritmética, pasó á geografia, y les preguntó cual era la forma de la Tierra. Todos permanecieron silenciosos. (4) El maestro, á fin de refrescar la memoria de los muchachos, sacó la tabaquera del bolsillo; (5) pero desgraciadamente, para hacer honor al inspector, habia aquel dia traído una tabaquera de plata que no usaba mas que los domingos, la cual era cuadrada. (6) Inmediatamente, un discípulo levantó la mano para indicar que él sabia la respuesta, y dijo: (7) Señor, la Tierra es cuadrada los domingos, y redonda los demas dias de la semana.

(1) A master of school wishing one day to explain to his pupils the shape of the earth, it compared with his snuff-box, the which was round. (2) Few days afterwards, presented-himself in the school an inspector, and according-to custom, addressed some questions to the scholars. (3) After of examining-them of grammar and arithmetic, (he) passed to geography, and them asked what was the shape of the earth. All remained silent. (4) The master to end of (in order to) refresh the memory of the boys, drew the snuff-box from the pocket; (5) but unfortunately, for (to) do honor to the inspector, (he) had that day brought a snuff-box of silver, that (he) not used more than the Sundays, the which was square. (6) Immediately, a pupil raised the hand for (to) indicate that he knew the answer, and said: (7) Sir, the earth is square the (=on) Sundays, and round the remaining days of the week.

Tramaron² una disputa¹ la criada y el cochero³ de un banquero¹ de Murcia, sobre quien de los dos habia de ir al desayuno⁴ del amo; y este, oyendo⁵ los gritos⁶, les llamó⁷ para resolver⁸ sobre esta diferencia¹. La cocinera⁹ se quejaba¹⁰ de⁰ que el cochero³ pasaba toda la mañana rodando¹¹ por¹¹ la cocina¹² como un zángano¹³, y que ella tenia tanto¹⁴ que hacer, que no podia separarse¹ del fogon¹⁵ un solo¹⁶ instante¹. El cochero³ dijo que la crema¹⁷ no era de⁰ su obligacion¹. —Veamos¹⁸, pues, cuál es tu obligacion, le preguntó el amo. —Mi oficio¹⁹, señor, es el⁰ de cuidar²⁰ los caballos, limpiar²¹ el coche²² y llevarlo²³ á donde su merced²⁴ me mande²⁵. —Es verdad²⁶, tienes²⁷ razon²⁷, y no exijo²⁸ mas de tí, pues solo²⁹ paro eso te tengo; y en este supuesto³⁰ todas las mañanas te levantarás³¹ al almanecer³², limpiarás²¹ muy bien el coche²² y los caballos, y ántes³³ de³³ almorzar⁴ engancharás³⁴ y llevarás³³ en él á⁰ la cocinera⁹ al mercado³⁵ para³⁶ que compre³⁶ la crema¹⁷. —El cochero se³⁷ rascó las orejas³⁷, y se⁰ retiró¹.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 weaved=had, 3 coachman, 4 breakfast, 5 hearing, 6 cry, 7 llamar, to call, 8=decide, 9 cook, 10 quejarse, to complain, 11 wandering about, 12 kitchen, 13 idler, 14 so much, 15 hearth, 16 single, 17 cream, 18 let us see, 19 business, 20 to look after, 21 to clean, 22 coach, 23 llevar—to take, 24 honor, 25 orders, 26 truth, 27 thou art right, 28 exigir, to require, 29 only, 30 supposition, 31 levantarse, to get up, 32 dawn, 33 before, 34 enganchar, to harness, 35 market, 36 that she (may) buy, 37 scratched his ears.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Sevilla, 24 Enero, 1894.

Muy¹ Señores nuestros¹:

Sirvanse² enviarnos³ sin demora⁴ por ferrocarril⁵ los objetos abajo⁶ nombrados⁷. Tenemos la confianza⁸ que Vs. nos los enviarán⁹ de la mejor⁹ calidad¹⁰, y cargándonos¹¹ los precios¹² más bajos¹³ que sea¹⁴ posible. Esperando¹⁵ nos favorezcan¹⁶ con su factura¹⁷, quedamos¹⁸ de Vs.

Attos.¹⁹ y S.S.¹⁹

1=dear sirs (when the letter is signed in the name of a firm or company), 2 please, 3 *enviar*, to send, 4 delay, 5 railway, 6 below, 7 mentioned, 8 confidence, 9 best, 10 quality, 11 *cargar*, to charge, 12 prices, 13 low, 14 may be, 15 hoping, 16 (you may) favor, 17 invoice, 18 we remain, 19 abbreviation of *atentos y seguros servidores* (attentive and faithful servants).

Cádiz, 27 Enero, 1894.

Muy Señor nuestro:

Tenemos el gusto¹ de² incluirle³ la factura de los géneros⁴ que V. nos pidió⁴ en su carta del del corriente⁵, cuyos⁶ géneros⁷ han sido despachados hoy⁷. Confiamos⁸ que le gustarán⁹ tanto¹⁰ las precios como¹⁰ la calidad¹¹.

Esperando que pronto¹² nos favorezca con otras órdenes¹³, á las que prestaremos¹⁴ nuestra pronta¹⁵ atencion, quedamos de V.

Attos. y S.S.

1 pleasure, 2 to enclose you, 3 goods, 4 asked, 5 inst., 6 which, 7 to-day, 8 *confiar*, to trust, 9 *gustar*, to please, 10 as much the prices as=both in price and, 11 quality, 12 soon, 13 order, 14 we shall lend=give, 15 prompt.

Firenze, 13 Luglio, 1893.

Signor SANTI, Nápoli.

Vogliate¹ inviarmi² per ferrovia³ al⁴ più presto⁴ le sottodescritte⁵ mercanzie⁶. Non dubitiamo⁷ che ce⁸ le⁹ manderete¹⁰ della miglior¹¹ qualità, e speriamo¹² al prezzo più ristretto¹³.

In attesa¹⁴ della relativa¹⁴ fattura¹⁵, passiamo¹⁶ a salutarvi¹⁶.

1 kindly, 2 send us, 3 rail, 4 as soon as possible, 5 undermentioned, 6 goods, 7 *dubitare*, to doubt, 8 to us, 9 them, 10 (you) will send, 11 best, 12 (we) hope, 13 restricted=low, 14 expectation, 15 invoice, 16 we pass to salute you—we remain, yours truly.

Nápoli, 15 Luglio, 1893.

Abbiamo il piacere¹ di accludere² nella presente la fattura alle merci³ ordinate⁴ con favorita⁵ vostra del 13 corr.⁶ e speditevi⁷ oggi⁸ stesso⁸.

Siamo certi⁹ che le troverete¹⁰ di vostra soddisfazione¹¹ e¹² per qualità¹² e per prezzo.

Confidando in ulteriori vostre ordinazioni¹³, quali saranno puntualmente eseguite¹⁴, vi¹⁵ salutiamo con istima¹⁵.

1 pleasure, 2 include, 3 goods, 4 ordered, 5 favor, 6 inst., 7 despatched to you, 8= this day, 9 certain, 10 (you) will find, 11 satisfaction, 12=both in quality, 13 orders, 14 executed, 15 we salute you with esteem—we remain, yours truly.

ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS.

EASY CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

Chi ha veduto il¹ mio dizionario italiano? Ho ricevuto
 who has seen the my dictionary Italian (I) have received
 kee ah vay-doo-to eel mee-o dee-tse-o-nah-re-o e-tah-le-ah-no o ree-chay-VOO-to

una lettera importante dal mio avvocato. Non ho pagato
 a letter important from-the my lawyer (I) not have paid
 oo-nah let-tay-rah im-por-tahn-tay dahll mee-o ahv-vo-kah-to non o pah-gah-to

il conto questo dopopranzo. A che ora finisce la rappre-
 the bill this afternoon At what hour finishes the por-
 eel kon-to kwes-to do-po-prahn-tso ah kay o-rah fe-nee-shay lah rahp-pray-
 sentazione? È questo il colore che preferisce? Non abbiamo
 formance is this the color that (he) prefers (we) not have
 sen-tah-tse-o-nay ay kwes-to eel ko-lo-ray kay pray-fay-ree-shay non ahb-be-ah-mo

ancora ricevuto la risposta. Non avete voi dimenticato
 yet received the reply not have you forgotten
 ahn-ko-rah re-chay-VOO-to lah ris-pos-tah non ah-vay-tay VO-e de-men-te-kah-to

il mio indirizzo? Abbiamo trovato la via senza difficoltà.
 the my address (we) have found the way without difficulty
 eel mee-o in-de-reett-tso ahb-be-ah-mo tro-vah-to lah vee-ah sen-tah dif-fe-kol-tah

Ho incontrato vostro nipote nella strada. Egli ha invitato
 (I) have met your nephew in-the street he (has) invited
 o in-kon-trah-to vos-tro ne-po-tay nel-lah strah-dah all-ye ah in-ve-tah-to

questi signori a pranzo ieri. Il pranzo sarà pronto all'una.
 these gentlemen to dinner yesterday the dinner will be ready at (the) one
 kwes-te seen-yo-re ah prahn-tso e-ay-re eel prahn-tso sah-rah pron-to ahl-loo-nah

He has had the money.
 Why have they waited?
 We are at home every evening.
 The room is upstairs.
 The rooms are downstairs.
 I have waited two hours.
 Am I late?
 Yes, you are very late.
 He is with the clerks in Mr.
 N.'s office. [the post?
 Who has sent the letters to
 Whose is this house? [the hotel.
 He has brought the answer from
 The ladies are still here.
 We have drunk five cups of tea.
 I have something for you.

Egli⁸ ha avuto il danaro.
 Perché⁴ hanno essi aspettato⁵?
 Noi siamo in casa ogni⁶ sera⁷.
 La stanza⁸ è disopra.
 Le stanze sono giù⁹.
 Io ho aspettato due ore.
 Sono io in ritardo?
 Sì, voi siete molto in ritardo.
 È coi commessi¹⁰ nell'ufficio¹¹ del
 signor¹² N. [posta?
 Chi ha mandato le lettere alla
 Di chi è questa casa? [bergo¹³.
 Ha portato la risposta dall'al-
 Le signore¹⁴ sono ancora qui. [di là¹⁵.
 Abbiamo bevuto¹⁶ cinque¹⁶ tazze¹⁷
 Ho qualche¹⁸ cosa²⁰ per voi.

1 the is generally inserted before my, her, our, your, etc.

2 Adjectives generally follow the Noun, and always agree with it in Gender and Number.

3 all-ye, 4 pair-kay, 5 ahs-pet-tah-to, 6 ohn-ye, 7 say-rah, 8 stahn-taah, 9 joo, 10 kom-mes-se, 11 nel-loo-fee-cho, 12 seen-yor, 13 dahl-lahl-bair-go, 14 seen-yo-ray, 15 bay-vo-to, 16 chin-kway, 17 taht-tsay, 18 tay, 19 kwahl-kay, 20 ko-sah.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION—(continued).

She has found the way.

Have you taken (=carried) the letter to the post?

They have not given the money to the shopkeeper.

What (thing) has he lost?

(By) this way, *please*.

The waiter has not put the glasses on the table.

I am in search of a hotel.

The change is not correct this time.

With what *did* you cut this string?

Which letter *did* you receive this evening?

I *did* not receive these packages by parcel post. [dinner.

We have invited this gentleman to

They have spoken to the boys twice (=two times).

Why have they not put the parcels there? [left.

It is the first door on the (=to)

I am rather tired.

I do not often eat meat.

Who is that lady?

I am waiting for an answer.

They walk very quickly.

What (thing) are you looking for?

I am looking for the dictionary.

He forgets the answer every time.

Have you not learned the lesson?

Essa ha trovato la via.

Avete voi portato la lettera alla posta?

Non hanno dato il danaro bottegaio¹.

Che cosa ha (egli) perduto?

Da questa parte², di³ grazia⁴.

Il cameriere non ha messo i bicchieri⁴ sulla tavola⁵.

Sono in cerca⁶ d'un albergo.

Il resto non è giusto⁷ questa volta.

Con che cosa avete tagliato⁸ questo spago?

Quale⁹ lettera avete ricevuto stasera¹⁰?

Non ho ricevuto questi involti¹¹ per pacco¹² postale¹³. [a pranzo¹⁴.

Abbiamo invitato questo signore. Hanno parlato ai ragazzi due volte.

Perchè non hanno messo i colli là?

È la prima¹⁵ porta a sinistra¹⁶.

Sono piuttosto¹⁷ stanco¹⁸.

Non mangio¹⁹ carne²⁰ sovente.

Chi è quella²¹ signora?

Aspetto²² una risposta.

molto presto.

Che cosa cercate²⁴?

Cerco il dizionario.

Dimentica²⁵ la risposta ogni volta.

Non avete voi imparato²⁶ la lezione²⁷?

REMARKS ON ITALIAN VERBS.

Nearly all Infinitives end in *are*, the rest of the word being called the Stem. To this Stem the following terminations are added to form the *Present Indicative* :—

SING. *o, i, a*; PLUR. *iamo, ate, ano*, thus :—

to send : I send, thou sendest, he sends; we send, you send, they send.

mandare : *mando, mandi, manda; mandiamo, mandate, mandano*.

PRONUNC.—*mahn-dah-ray, mahn-do, mahn-de, mahn-dah; mahn-de-ah-mo, mahn-dah-tay, mahn-dah-no*.—The Pronoun is frequently omitted when Subject of a Verb.

NEGATIONS are formed by putting *no* before the Verb; QUESTIONS by putting the Subject after the Verb.—*do, does, did* are not translated.

1 *bot-tay-gah-yo*, 2 *par-tay*, 3 *de-grah-tse-ah*, 4 *bee-ke-ay-re*, 5 *tah-vo-lah*, 6 *chair-kah*, 7 *jooss-to*, 8 *tahl-yah-to*, 9 *kwah-lay*, 10 *stah-say-rah* (abbreviation of *questa sera*), 11 *in-vol-te*, 12 *pahk-ko*, 13 *pos-tah-lay*, 14 *prahn-tso*, 15 *pree-mah*, 16 *se-nis-trah*, 17 *pe'oo-tos-to*, 18 *stahn-ko*, 19 *mahn-jo*, 20 *kar-nay*, 21 *kwel-lah*, 22 *ahs-pet-to*, 23 *kahm-mee-nah-no*, 24 *chair-kah-teh*, 25 *de-men-te-kah*, 26 *im-pah-rah-to*, 27 *lay-tse-o-nay*.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

(1) Un bello spirito si recò un giorno da un letterato per leggergli due novelle che aveva composte. (2) Dopo averne inteso una, e prima che l'autore avesse tempo di cavar fuori di tasca il secondo manoscritto, gli disse : Preferisco l'altro.

(1) A wit himself betook one day to a literary-man in-order-to read-him two tales that (he) had composed. (2) After having-of-them heard one, and before that the-author had time to draw out of (his) pocket the second manuscript, (he) to-him said, (1) prefer the other.

(1) Un irlandese entrò un giorno nella bottega d'un fornaio, e gli chiese un pane da due libbre. (2) Il fornaio ne mise uno sul banco, e l'altro domandò il prezzo. (3) Cinque soldi, rispose il fornaio. (4) Il peso non corrisponde, disse il compratore, tenendolo in mano. (5) Non importa, replicò il fornaio, così lo porterete meglio. (6) Allora l'irlandese pose quattro soldi sul banco. Non basta, disse il fornaio. (7) Non importa, soggiunse l'altro, Ciò sarà più facile a contarsi.

(1) An Irishman entered one day in-the shop of a baker, and to-him asked a (loaf of) bread, of two pounds. (2) The baker of-them put one on-the counter, and the other asked the price. (3) Five pence, replied the baker. (4) The weight not corresponds, said the buyer, holding-it in hand. (5) (It) not matters, replied the baker, thus it you-will-carry better. (6) Then the Irishman put four pence on the counter. (It) not is-enough, said the baker. (7) (It) not matters, added the other, That will-be more easy to count-itself (be counted).

(1) Allorche i Russi entrano in un appartamento, i loro primi inchini sono diretti all'immagine di qualche santo, (2) sempre collocata nel più apparente luogo di esso ; fatto poscia il segno della croce, salutano il padrone o la padrona di casa. (3) Sotto il regno di Pietro il Grande, gli stranieri cominciarono a stabilirsi in Russia, (4) e collocarono grandi specchi sui camini. (5) I Russi che andavano a far visita agli stranieri cercavano, entrando, il solito santo, (6) e vedendosi negli specchi, s'inclinavano secondo il loro uso all'immagine che vi miravano. (7) Maravigliati sulle prime ai vedersi rendere l'inchino : (8) Capperi ! dicevan essi, i santi forestieri sono assai più cortesi di quelli del nostro paese !

(1) When the Russians enter in an apartment, the their first bows are directed to-the image of some saint, (2) always placed in-the most conspicuous place of it ; (having) made then the sign of-the cross, (they) salute the master or the mistress of house. (3) Under the reign of Peter the Great, the foreigners began to establish-themselves in Russia, (4) and (they) placed large mirrors on the chimney-pieces. (5) The Russians who went to make visit to-the foreigners looked-for, (on) entering, the customary saint, (6) and seeing-themselves in-the mirrors, themselves-inclined (bowed) according-to the their usage to-the image which there (they) viewed. (7) Surprised at seeing-itself return the bow : (8) Good-gracious, said they, the saints foreign are much more polite than those of-the our country.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

(This page is intended for Students who have no previous knowledge of the language, the pronunciation of every word being imitated so that it can be read without reference to Rules or a Key. The principal rules for pronouncing French will be found on page 10, or in HUGO'S FRENCH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED, 1s.)

Le tailleur a envoyé son compte. Qui a écrit cette lettre ?
 the tailor has sent his bill who has written this letter
 ler* tah-e-yer ah ahng-vwah-yeh song-kongt* kee ah eh-kree set let-tr

A-t-il trouvé le dictionnaire ? Il est en France ; elle est en Ang-
 has he found the dictionary he is in France she is in Eng-
 ah-teel troo-veh ler dik-se-o-nair eel-lay-tahng-frahngs ell-ay-tahng-nahng-

leterre. Est-il déjà à Londres ? Est-elle aussi à Berlin ? Où sont-
 land is he already in London is she also in Berlin where are
 gler-tair ay-teel deh-shah ah long-dr ay-tell oh-see ah-bair-lang oo-song-

ils ? Sont-elles à la maison ? Pourquoi êtes-vous ici ? Ai-je votre
 they are they at home why are you here have I your
 teel song-tell-zah-lah-may-zong poor-kwah ait-voo-zee-see aish* vo-tr

place ? Elles ont deux chevaux. Je ne suis pas en retard. Ils
 place they have two horses I am not late they
 plahss ell-zong der-sheer-veh sher-ner-swee-pah-zahng-rer-tahr eel-

ne sont pas à la maison. N'est-il pas mieux ? Quelle heure est-il ?
 are not at (the house) home is he not better what (hour) o'clock is it
 ner-song pah-zah lah may-zong nay-teel pah me-er kell-ler-ray-teel

Votre frère est-il en ville ? A qui ont-ils donné les livres ?
 your brother is he in town to whom have they given the books
 vo-tr frair ay-teel ahng vil ah kee ong-teel don-neh lay leev-r

Une jeune personne quêtait. Elle présente la bourse à un richard
 a young person was collecting (alms) she presents the purse to a rich-man
 ün shern pair-son kay-tay ell preh-zahngt lah boorss ah wng ree-shahr

qui lui dit durement : je n'ai rien, mademoiselle. Prenez, monsieur,
 who to her says harshly I not-have anything miss Take sir
 kee lü-ee dee dü-mahng sher nay ree-ang mah-der-mo-ah-sell prer-neh mer-se-er

lui dit-elle, je quête pour les indigents.—Vous bâillez, disait une
 to him says she I collect for the indigent you yawn said a
 lü-ee dee-tell sher kayt poor lay-xang-dee-shahng voo bah-ee-yeh dee-say-tün

femme à son mari. Ma chère amie, le mari et la femme ne
 woman to her husband my dear friend the husband and the wife [not]
 fahmm ah song wah-ree mah shairr ah-mee ler mah-ree eh lah fahmm ner

font qu'un et quand je suis seul je m'ennuie.—Un homme disait
 make but-one and when I am alone I feel dull a man told
 fong kung ah kahng sher swee seri sher mahng-nü-ee wng-nom dee-say

une nouvelle Un autre répliqua :—Cela ne peut pas être, car j'ai
 a news an other replied that cannot be for I have
 ün noo-veell wng-noh-tr reh-plee-kah ser-lah ner per pah-zay-tr kar sheh

une lettre du trente et un qui dit le contraire. Et moi, la mienne
 a letter of-the thirty first which says the contrary and I [the] mine
 ün let-tr dü trahng-teh-wng kee dee ler kong-trair eh moh-ah lah mee-ann

est du trente-deux, répliqua le premier.

is of-the thirty-second replied the first.
 ay dü trahngt-der reh-plee-kah ler prer-me-eh

*r (in *italics*) not to be pronounced ; sh like s in *measure* ; ü=œ with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics* ; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

With the *Pronunciation* of all new words imitated.

(For explanation of any difficulties, see HUGO'S FRENCH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED, 1s.)

What *did* he find in this drawer?
Of what are you speaking?
What did they put the papers in?
Why do you not shut the window?

Speak more slowly. [o'clock.
I close the windows at eight
Light these lamps.
We have already seen this piece.
The newspaper was on the table.
Was your friend present?
He was absent yesterday evening.
Wait a little. [Paris.
We are waiting for the train from
This does not begin well.
How much does this cost?
That costs too much.
Who has done that?
I *did* not do this.
Look for our umbrellas.
Give the money to the waiter.
What did you write the ad-
dresses on?
We have no time to lose.

(Do) not speak so quickly.
She has not yet bought the *note*-
paper.
Do you sell postage-stamps here?
What is she looking for there?
What is your opinion of (on)
this affair?
Waiter! bring us three cups
of coffee.
Here is something for you.
Have you enough money?
He has more time than you.
Speak to him to-morrow morning.

Qu'a-t-il¹ trouvé dans ce tiroir?
De quoi² parlez-vous?
Dans quoi ont-ils mis³ les papiers?
Pourquoi ne fermez-vous pas la
fenêtre?
Parlez plus lentement⁴.
Je ferme les fenêtres à huit heures.
Allumez ces lampes.
Nous avons déjà⁵ vu cette pièce.
Le journal était sur la table.
Votre ami était-il présent?
Il était absent⁶ hier⁷ soir⁸.
Attendez⁹ un peu¹⁰.
Nous attendons le train de Paris.
Ceci¹¹ ne commence¹² pas bien.
Combien¹³ coûte¹⁴ ceci?
Cela¹⁵ coûte trop.
Qui¹⁶ a fait cela?
Je n'ai pas fait ceci.
Cherchez nos parapluies.
Donnez l'argent au garçon.
Sur quoi avez-vous¹⁷ écrit¹⁷ les
adresses?
Nous n'avons pas de¹⁸ temps à
perdre¹⁸.
Ne parlez pas si vite¹⁹.
Elle n'a pas²⁰ encore²⁰ acheté le
papier à lettre. [ici?
Vendez-vous des timbres²¹-poste²¹?
Que cherche-t-elle là?
Quelle est votre opinion sur cette
affaire?
Garçon! apportez-nous trois
tasses de café.
Voici quelque chose pour vous.
Avez-vous assez d'argent?
Il a plus de temps que vous.
Parlez-lui demain matin.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1 kah-till, 2 k'wah, 3 mee, 4 lahngt-mahng, 5 deh-shah, 6 ahh-sahng, 7 e-air, 8 sawhr,
9 aht-tahng-deh, 10 per, 11 ser-see, 12 kom-mahngs, 13 kong-be-ang, 14 koot, 15 ser-
lah or slah, 16 kee, 17 ah-veh-voo-seh-kree, 18 der-tahng-zah-pairdr, 19 vitt,
20 pah-sahng-kor, 21 i

EASY CONVERSATION PRACTICE.

1. It is one o'clock ; is it half-past two ? it is not a quarter past three ; is it not a quarter to four ?

2. Wind up your watch ! the clock (time-piece) is fast ; is that (public) clock not slow ? there is a letter for you ; here is a pencil.

3. It was five minutes past five ; was it ten minutes to six ? it will not be twenty minutes to seven ; would it not be twenty-five minutes to eight ?

4. Has the printer's boy gone ? turn (to) the right ; you must not turn to the left ; this man is blind ; is his dog dead ?

He is looking for his handkerchief ; I am looking for the omnibus ; are you waiting for the train ? look at me ! they are looking at the passers by.

6. your neighbour's daughter ; his sister's doctor ; her husband's slippers ; our washerwoman's address.

7. Who has been here ? have the soldiers been here ? this watch costs twenty shillings ; I think that it is (a) good (one) ; they did not eat the potatoes ; when does the train start ?

8. Have you lost anything ? yes, I have lost a ten franc piece ; have you seen it ? where have you been to-day ? who was knocking at the door ? ring the bell.

9. We are eating ham and eggs ; how many pages have you read ? what did she tell (relate to) you ? why has he not come ? which lesson have they learnt ? pass me the inkstand, please.

1. Il est une heure ; est-il deux heures et demie ? il n'est pas trois heures un quart ; n'est-il pas quatre heures moins un quart ?

2. Remontez votre montre ; la pendule avance ; cette horloge ne retarde-t-elle pas ? voilà une lettre pour vous ; voici un crayon.

3. Il était cinq heures cinq ; était-il six heures moins dix ? il ne sera pas sept heures moins vingt ; ne serait-il pas huit heures moins vingt-cinq ?

4. Le garçon de l'imprimeur est-il parti ? tournez à droite ; vous ne devez pas tourner à gauche ; cet homme est aveugle ; son chien est-il mort ?

5. Il cherche son mouchoir ; je cherche l'omnibus ; attendez-vous le train ? regardez-moi ! ils regardent les passants.

6. la fille de votre voisin ; le docteur de sa sœur ; les pantoufles de son mari ; l'adresse de notre blanchisseuse.

7. Qui a été ici ? les soldats ont-ils été ici ? cette montre coûte vingt schellings ; je pense qu'elle est bonne ; ils n'ont pas mangé les pommes de terre ; quand le train part-il ?

8. Avez-vous perdu quelque chose ? oui, j'ai perdu une pièce de dix francs ; l'avez-vous vue ? où avez-vous été aujourd'hui ? qui frappait à la porte ? sonnez !

9. Nous mangeons du jambon et des œufs ; combien de pages avez-vous lues ? que vous a-t-elle raconté ? pourquoi n'est-il pas venu ? quelle leçon ont-ils apprise ? passez-moi l'encrier, s'il vous plaît.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

—♦—

It is an excellent practice to retranslate these stories from English into French.

Un maire ayant condamné un paysan à trois francs d'amende pour avoir donné un soufflet à un autre : C'est bien cher, dit le délinquant. Je n'en rabattrai pas un sou, répondit le maire. En ce cas, dit le rustre en jetant un écu de six francs sur la table et en appliquant un autre soufflet sur la joue du maire, voilà pour deux, payez-vous.

A mayor having condemned a peasant to three francs of fine for have given a blow (on the cheek) to another : That is very dear, said the delinquent. I (not) of it shall take-off not a sou (=halfpenny), replied the mayor. In this case, said the rustic in throwing an écu (a piece of money) of six francs on the table, and in applying another blow on the cheek of the mayor, there is for two, pay yourself.

A la bataille de *Rosbach*, Frédéric le Grand vit un grenadier français qui se défendait en désespéré contre trois hussards prussiens, et qui, malgré le peu d'espoir qu'il avait de se voir secouru, refusait de se rendre. Le roi, s'approchant des combattants, crie au Français : Brave grenadier, es-tu invincible ? Je le serais, Sire, répondit le Français, si vous me commandiez.

At the battle of *Rosbach*, Frederick the Great saw a grenadier French who himself defended (en désespéré) like a desperate man against three hussars Prussian, and who, in spite the little of hope which he had to himself see succoured, refused to himself surrender.

The king, himself approaching of the combatants, calls to the Frenchman : Brave grenadier, art thou invincible ? I it should be, Sire, replied the Frenchman, if you me commanded.

Un jour que le roi Charles XII. dictait des lettres pour la Suède à un secrétaire, une bombe tomba sur la maison, perça le toit et vint éclater près de la chambre même du roi.

Le cabinet où le roi dictait, ne souffrit point de l'ébranlement, et, par un bonheur étonnant, nul des éclats qui sautaient en l'air n'entra dans ce cabinet dont la porte était ouverte.

Au bruit de la bombe, la plume échappa des mains du secrétaire. Qu'y a-t-il donc ? lui dit le roi, pourquoi n'écrivez-vous pas ? Celui-ci ne put répondre que ces mots : Eh ! sire, la bombe !

Eh bien ! reprit le roi, qu'a de commun la bombe avec la lettre que je vous dicte ? Continuez.

One day that the king Charles XII. dictated (some) letters for (the) Sweden to a secretary, a bomb fell on the house, pierced the roof and came (to) burst near of the room even of the king.

The cabinet where the king was dictating (not) suffered not of the shaking, and by a luck astonishing none of the splinters which were-leaping in the air (not) entered in this cabinet of which the door was open.

At the noise of the bomb, the pen es-aped from the hands of the secretary. What there has it then ? to him asked the king ; why (not) write you not ? This one not could reply but these words : Eh, Sire, the bomb !

Very well ! replied the king, what has of common the bomb with the letter which I to you dictate ! Continue.

Un Français se plaignait un jour, dans un hôtel de Londres, d'une chute qu'il avait faite et qui lui causait de très vives douleurs. Monsieur, lui dit un chirurgien qui était à côté de lui, est-ce près de l'épaule que vous vous êtes fait mal ? — Non, monsieur, reprit le malade, c'est près de Hyde Park.

A Frenchman was complaining one day, in a hotel of London, of a fall which he had made (had), and which to him caused of (some) very acute pains.—Sir, to him said a surgeon who was at side of him, is it near (of) the shoulder that you to-yourself have caused pain (hurt yourself)?—No, sir, replied the patient, it is near Hyde Park.

Je voudrais bien prendre quelque chose, dit le voyageur en entrant une posada. Prenez une chaise, répond l'hôtelier. Fort bien ; mais j'aimerais mieux prendre n'importe quoi de plus nourrissant.

Qu'avez-vous apporté ? poursuit le maître de la posada. Rien, répond tristement le voyageur. Eh bien ! alors, comment voulez-vous que je vous fasse à manger ? Le boucher est là-bas, le boulanger est plus loin. Allez chercher du pain et de la viande, et, s'il y a du charbon de bois, ma femme pourra les faire cuire.

Le voyageur, furieux, fait grand tapage, et l'hôtelier impassible lui porte sur sa note : 6 réaux de tapage.

I should wish well (=I should like to) take something, said a traveller, in entering a posada (a Spanish country inn). Take a chair, replies the innkeeper. Strong (very) well ; but I should like better (to) take not matters what of more nourishing.

What have you brought ? pursues the master of the posada. Nothing, replies sadly the traveller. Very well ! then, how will you that I to you make to eat ? The butcher is down there, the baker is more far. Go (to) fetch some bread and some meat, and if it there has of the coal of wood, my wife will be able them (to) make cook.

The traveller furious makes great noise, and the innkeeper impassible to him carries (charges) on his bill : 6 réaux (Spanish coin) of noise.

Un monsieur qui³ passait¹ pour³ riche¹, parce⁴ qu'il dépensait⁸ beaucoup⁶, venait⁷ de mourir⁷. Comme⁵ il n'avait⁹ point¹⁰ d'enfants¹¹, ses cousins qui² croyaient¹² tous¹³ hériter¹⁴, vinrent¹⁵ demander¹ avec¹ instance¹⁶ la lecture¹⁷ du testament¹.

On¹⁸ le¹⁹ chercha²⁰ longtemps²¹, enfin²² on¹⁸ le¹⁹ trouva²³ bien enfermé²⁴, bien cacheté²⁵. Après²⁶ l'avoir ouvert²⁶, on¹⁸ lut²⁷ ces mots²⁸ : je n'ai rien²⁹, je dois³⁰ beaucoup⁶, je donne³¹ le reste¹ aux pauvres³².

Un homme³³ dit³⁴ un jour à quelqu'un³⁵ : Prêtez³⁶-moi³⁷ dix francs¹, s'il vous plaît³⁸.—Mais, ³⁹ monsieur, je n'ai pas l'honneur¹ de vous connaître⁴⁰.

C'⁴¹est précisément¹ pour³ cela⁴² que⁴³ je m'⁴⁴adresse à vous ; car tous¹⁸ ceux⁴⁵ qui² me connaissent⁴⁰ ne veulent⁴⁶ pas me prêter³⁶.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 who, 3 for, 4 because, 5 spent, 6 much, 7 came to die=had just died, 8 as, 9 had, 10 no, *no... point*, 11 children, 12 believed, 13 all, 14 (to) inherit, 15 came, 16=pressingly, 17 reading, 18 one=they, 19 it, 20 sought, 21 a long time, 22 at last, 23 found, 24 locked up, 25 sealed, 26 after it have opened, 27 read, 28 word, 29 nothing, 30 *rien*, 31 owe, 32 give, 33 poor.

33 man, 34 said, 35 some one, 36 lend, 37 me, 38 if it to you pleases, 39 but, 40 know, 41 that=it, 42 that, 43 that, 44 myself, 45 those, 46 will.

Un homme² voyant³ passer son médecin⁴, détourne⁵ la tête⁶; on⁷ lui en demande⁷ la raison⁸. Je suis honteux⁹, dit¹⁰-il, de¹¹ paraître¹² devant¹³ lui¹⁴: il¹⁵ y a¹⁶ si¹⁶ longtemps¹⁷ que¹⁸ je n'ai été¹⁸ malade¹⁹!

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 man, 3 seeing, 4 doctor, 5 turns away, 6 head, 7 one to him of it asks—he is asked, 8 reason, 9 ashamed, 10 said, 11 to, 12 appear, 13 before, 14 him, 15 it there has—
=it is, 16 so, 17 long, 18—that I have been, 19 ill.

Un jour, pendant² qu'un juge¹ irlandais³ résumait⁴ une affaire⁴, un âne⁵ se⁵ mit⁶ à braire⁷ dans la rue⁸. Le magistrat¹ s'arrêta⁹ court¹⁰ dans sa harangue¹. Oh! ce¹¹ n'est rien¹¹, dit¹² un insolent avocat¹, ce¹³ n'est qu'un¹³ écho de la cour¹, milord¹.

Le juge¹ accepta¹ cette grossière¹ impertinence sans¹⁴ sourciller¹⁵; mais¹⁶ le même¹⁷ animal élevant¹⁸ sa voix¹⁹ mélodieuse¹ quelques²⁰ minutes plus²¹ tard²¹, au moment où²² l'avocat¹ lui-même²³ présentait²⁴ quelques²⁰ observations, sa Seigneurie²⁵ prit²⁶ sa revanche²⁷ en²⁸ disant²⁸: Ne²⁹ parlez qu'un seul à la fois²⁹, je vous prie³⁰.

2 whilst, 3 Irish, 4 summed up a case, 5 donkey, 6 began, 7 bray, 8 street, 9 stopped, 10 short, 11 that is nothing, 12 said, 13 that—it is only, 14 without, 15 frown=frowning, 16 but, 17 same, 18 raising, 19 voice, 20 some, 21 later, 22=when, 23 himself, 24=made, 25 Lordship, 26 took, 27 revenge, 28 saying, 29 do not speak but a single at the time, 30 I you beg.

Un général musulman¹ venait² de remporter³ une victoire¹ sur les Grecs¹, et avait fait³ leur empereur prisonnier. Ayant⁴ appelé⁵ ce prince dans sa tente¹, il lui⁶ demanda¹ quel traitement¹ il attendait⁷ de son vainqueur⁸.

Si⁹ vous faites¹⁰ la guerre en¹¹ roi, répondit¹ l'empereur, renvoyez¹²-moi; si⁹ vous la¹³ faites¹⁰ en¹¹ marchand, vendez¹⁴-moi; si⁹ vous la¹³ faites¹⁰ en¹¹ boucher¹, égorgez¹⁵-moi. Le général musulman le¹⁶ renvoya¹⁷.

2=had just gained, 3 made, 4 having, 5 called, 6 (to) him, 7 was expecting, 8 vanquisher, 9 if, 10 are making, 11=like a, 12 send back, 13 it, 14 sell, 15 butcher, 16 him, 17 sent back.

Les Anglais² faisaient³ le siège de Cadix, en¹ 1702. Comme⁴ la⁵ vigueur était⁶ nécessaire¹ pour⁶ forcer¹ un poste si⁷ difficile⁸, le général des assaillants¹ crut⁹ devoir⁹ les¹⁰ encourager par¹¹ une harangue¹².

Elle fut¹³ courte¹³ et singulière¹. Anglais¹⁴, leur¹⁵ dit¹⁶-il, qui¹⁷ mangez¹⁸ tous¹⁹ les jours²⁰ de²⁰ bon bœuf²¹ et de²⁰ bonne soupe¹, souvenez²²-vous bien²³ que²⁴ ce²⁴ serait²⁵ le comble²⁶ de l'infamie²⁷ d'²⁸ vous laisser²⁹ battre³⁰ par cette canaille³¹ d'Espagnols³² qui¹⁷ ne³³ vivent que³⁴ d'oranges et de citrons³⁴.

Ces expressions peu³⁵ élevées³⁶, mais³⁷ rendues³⁸ avec beaucoup³⁹ de⁴⁰ vivacité et de franchise⁴⁰, firent⁴¹ sur⁴² la multitude une impression étonnante⁴³.

2 English, 3 were making the siege=were besieging, 4 as, 5 was, 6 in order to, 7 so, 8 difficult, 9 thought to have to, 10 them, 11 by, 12 speech, 13 short, 14 Englishmen, 15 to them, 16 said, 17 who, 18 eat, 19 all, 20 day, 21 beef, 22 recollect well, 23 that, 24 it would be, 25 height, 26 shame, 28 to, 29 let, 30 beat, 31 rabble, 32 Spaniard, 33 only live, 34 lemon, 35 little—not very, 36 exalted, 37 but, 38=given, 39 much, 40 frankness, 41 made, 42 on, 43 astonishing.

FRENCH COMPOSITION (*with Translation.*)

(1) A gentleman dining in an hotel asked a person sitting next to him if he would please to pass the mustard. (2) Sir, said the man, do you mistake me for a waiter? (3) Oh, no, sir, was the reply, I mistook you for a gentleman.

TRANSLATION :

(1) Un monsieur, dînant dans un hôtel, demanda à une personne assise près de lui si elle voulait avoir l'obligeance de (*or* voulait bien) lui passer la moutarde. (2) Monsieur, dit l'individu, me prenez-vous pour un garçon? (3) Oh non, Monsieur, fut la réponse, je vous prenais pour un gentleman.

(1) A doctor once returned a coat to a tailor because it did not exactly fit him. (2) The tailor, some time after, seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients, said to him, Ah, doctor, you are a happy man. (3) Why so? inquired the doctor. Because, said the tailor, you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands!

TRANSLATION :

(1) Un médecin retourna un jour à un tailleur un habit parce qu'il ne lui allait pas bien. (2) Le tailleur, voyant quelque temps après le médecin à l'enterrement d'un de ses malades, lui dit: Ah, docteur, vous êtes un homme heureux. (3) Pourquoi? demanda le médecin. Parce que, dit le tailleur, on ne vous retourne jamais votre mauvais travail.

(1) A German poet made a gastronomic song upon the pastry of one of the best pastry-cooks in the place. (2) The latter thought he could not better testify his gratitude than by sending him one of the objects he celebrated in his song. (3) The poet was at first enchanted with the present, but, alas! on finishing the last morsel, (4) he recognized in the paper on which it lay *when baked* his song in which he had testified his homage to the pastry-cook. (5) In a rage he ran to his shop and accused him with the indignity. (6) Ah, sir, replied the pastry-cook, why are you so angry? (7) I have only followed your example, you have made a song upon my pastry, and I have made pastry upon your song.

TRANSLATION :

(1) Un poète allemand fit une chanson gastronomique sur la pâtisserie d'un des meilleurs pâtisseries de la ville. (2) Ce dernier crut (*or* pensa) qu'il ne pourrait pas mieux montrer sa reconnaissance qu'en lui envoyant un des objets qu'il avait célébrés dans sa chanson. (3) Le poète fut d'abord enchanté de ce présent, mais hélas, en finissant le dernier morcean, (4) il reconnut dans le papier sur lequel on l'avait fait cuire, la chanson par laquelle il avait rendu hommage à l'habilité du pâtissier. (5) Il courut en fureur à la boutique de ce dernier, et l'accusa d'indignité. (6) Ah, monsieur, répliqua le pâtissier, pourquoi vous mettez-vous en colère (*or* pourquoi êtes-vous si en colère, *or* pourquoi cette colère)? (7) Je n'ai fait que suivre votre exemple, vous avez fait une chanson sur ma pâtisserie, et j'ai fait de la pâtisserie sur votre chanson.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Where is the railway station ?	Où est la gare ?	oo ay lah gahr
Take my luggage to the cab (carriage)—to the train—to the station.	Portez mes bagages à la voiture — au train — à la station.	porr-teh may bah-gash ah lah v'wah-tür, oh trang, ah lah stah-se-ong
Is your trunk registered to — ?	Votre malle est-elle enregistrée pour — ?	vo-tr mahll ay-tel ahng-rer-shis-treh poor
Not yet ; where is the luggage office ?	Pas encore ; où est le bureau des bagages ?	pah-zahng-kor ; oo ay ler bü-roh day bah-gahsh
Will you register these things to — ?	Voulez-vous enregistrer ces bagages pour — ?	voo-leh-voo-zahng-rer-shia-treh say bah-gahsh poor
Are they weighed ?	Sont-ils pesés ?	song-teel per-zeh
There are twenty kilos excess weight.	Ils pèsent vingt kilogrammes de plus.	eel paiz vang ke-lo-grahmm der plüh
How much more have I to pay ?	Combien ai-je à payer en plus ?	kong-be-ang aish ah pay-yeh ahng plüh
Here is the receipt for your luggage.	Voici le récépissé de vos bagages.	vwah-see ler reh-seh-pis-seh der voh bah-gahsh
You cannot have your things without the receipt.	Vous ne pouvez pas avoir vos bagages sans le récépissé.	voo-ner-poo-veh-pah-zah-vwar voh bah-gash sahng ler reh-seh-pis-sch
All change here.	Tout le monde descend ici.	too-ler-mongd dess-ahng-tee-see
You must get out at the next station.	Il faut que vous descendiez à la prochaine station.	eel foh ker voo dess-ahng-de-eh ah lah pro-shain stah-se-ong
(Show your) tickets, please.	(Montrez) vos billets, s'il vous plaît.	(mong-treh) voh bee-yeh, seell voo play
You must pay excess fare, as this is a fast train.	Il faut que vous payiez un supplément, car c'est un train express.	eel foh-ker voo pay-e-yeh ung sup-pleh-mahng, kar say-tung-trang ex-press
Your ticket is only available by an ordinary train.	Votre billet n'est valable que pour un train omnibus.	vo-tr bee-yeh nay vah-lah-bl ker poor ung trang om-ne-büs
Is (there) another train waiting for us at — ?	Y a-t-il un autre train nous attendant à — ?	ee-ah-teel ung-noh-tr trang noo-zah-tahng-dahng ah
No, you must wait four hours.	Non, il faut que vous attendiez quatre heures.	nong, eel foh ker voo-zah-tahng-de-eh kahtt-ter
You will have time to look at the town.	Vous aurez le temps de visiter la ville.	voo-zoh-reh ler tahng der ve-se-teh la vil
You will get a good dinner if you go to the Golden Lion Restaurant.	Vous aurez un bon dîner, si vous allez au restaurant du Lion d'or.	voo-zoh-reh-zung-bong dee-neh see voo-zahl-eh oh res-toh-rahng dü lee-ong dorr

*Nasal Sounds indicated by *italics*. sh like s in *measure* ; r in *italics* not to be pronounced ; ü = with rounded lips.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Londres, le 3 Mai, 1894.

Messieurs SANDEAU ET C^{ie}, à Paris.

Veuillez¹ nous envoyer² par le chemin³ de fer⁴ (par entremise⁵ de M. La Fontaine, agent de votre ville) les marchandises⁶ ci-dessous⁶ mentionnées.

Nous comptons⁷ que vous nous enverrez⁸ les meilleures⁹ qualités, et à un prix¹⁰ qui, nous l'espérons¹¹, sera le plus¹² bas¹² possible.

En attendant¹³ votre facture¹⁴, veuillez¹⁵ agréer, messieurs, nos salutations sincères¹⁶.

1 kindly; 2 (to) send, 3 rail, 4 medium, means, 5 goods, 6 below, 7 rely, 8 will send, 9 best, 10 price, 11 hope, 12 most low, 13 awaiting, 14 invoice, 15—we remain, yours truly.

Paris, le 5 Mai, 1894.

Messieurs BROWN ET WILSON, à Londres.

Nous avons le plaisir¹ de vous envoyer ci-inclus² la facture des marchandises qui ont été exactement envoyées aujourd'hui. Nous sommes sûrs³ que vous serez satisfaits⁴ de leur prix et de leur qualité.

Espérant⁵ recevoir⁶ bientôt⁷ de nouveaux ordres, qui seront remplis⁸ avec la plus prompte attention, nous vous présentons, messieurs, nos salutations sincères.

1 pleasure, 2 enclosed, 3 sure, 4 satisfied, 5 hoping, 6 (to) receive, 7 soon, 8 fulfilled.

Herrn Friedrich Rund & Co., Hamburg.

Berlin, den 5 Mai 1894.

Wollen Sie uns gefälligst¹ sofort² per Bahn³ die untenverzeichneten⁴ Waaren⁵ zusenden⁶. Wir verlassen⁷ uns darauf⁸, daß Sie uns die beste Qualität senden und die äußersten⁹ Preise berechnen¹⁰ werden.

Indem¹¹ wir Ihrer Faktura¹² (or Factura) entgegensehen¹³, zeichnen¹⁴ wir hochachtungsvoll¹⁵.

F. C. KARL & C^{ie}.

1 frequently abbreviated to *gefl.*, 2 at once, 3 rail, 4 undermentioned, 5 goods, frequently spelt *Waaren*, 6 or *senden*, 7 rely, 8 on it, 9 extremest, lowest, 10 charge, 11 while, 12 invoice, 13 look forward to, 14 sign, 15 high esteem full.

Herrn F. C. Karl & C^{ie}, Berlin.

Hamburg, den 7 Mai 1894.

Wir¹ beehren uns¹, Ihnen eingeschlossen² Faktura über die mit Ihrem Werthen³ vom 5. d.⁴ M.⁴ bestellten⁵ Waaren beizulegen⁶, die wir heute per Bahn an Sie absandten⁷. Wir sind überzeugt⁸, daß Sie mit Qualität und Preis zufrieden⁹ sein werden.

In d^{er} angenehmen¹² Hoffnung¹³, recht¹⁴ bald¹⁴ wieder¹⁵ für Sie beschäftigt¹⁶ zu werden¹⁷, zeichnen wir achtungsvoll ergebens¹⁸.

1—we have the honour, 2 enclosed, 3 valued=favor, 4 abbreviation of *dieses Monats*, 5 ordered, 6 to enclose, 7 to send off, 8 persuaded, certain, 9 content, 12 agreeable, 13 hope, 14 right (=very) soon, 15 again, 16 occupied, 17 to be or become, 18 most devotedly.

GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS.

READING EXERCISES (with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation)

Thick Type indicates the stress ; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *sister* ; *r* (italic) is silent ; *k* is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch* ; *ü* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips).

1. Prinzipal (unerwartet in das Comptoir tretend, wo einer seiner
 Master (unexpectedly in the office stepping where one of his
 prin-tse-pahl oon-er-var-tet in dahs kon-tohr trui-tend voh i-ner si-ner
 Commis die Zeitung liest) : Glauben Sie, ich bezahle Sie dafür, daß
 clerks the paper reads Do believe you I pay you for that that
 kom-me de tsi-toong leest glow-ben see ik be-tzah-le see dah-für dahss
 Sie hier die Zeitung lesen ? Commis : Nein, das thue ich umsonst.
 you here the newspaper read clerk no that do I gratis
 see heer de tsi-toong lai-sen kom-me nine dahs too-s ik oom-sonst

2. Patient : Herr Doktor, ich habe Sie rufen lassen, aber ich muß
 patient Mr. doctor I have you call let (sent for you) but I must
 pah-tse-ent hairr dook-torr ik hah-be see roo-fen lahss-sen ah-ber ik mooss
 Ihnen offen gestehen, daß ich gar kein Vertrauen zur modernen
 to you openly avow that I at all no confidence to modern
 ee-nen of-fen ghe-shtai-en dahss ik gahr kine fer-trow-en tsoor mo-dairr-nen
 Heilkunst habe. Arzt : Das macht gar nichts, mein werter Herr !
 healing-art have doctor oh that makes at all nothing my valued sir
 hile-koonst hah-be arts-t oh dahs mahkt gahr neekts mine vair-ter hairr
 Der Chse hat auch kein Vertrauen zum Tierarzt—und der kurirt ihn doch.
 the or has also no confidence to the veterinary and this one cures him yet
 der ox-s hahtt owk kine fer-trow-en tsoom teer-arts-t oond dair koo-reert een doh

3. Ein neuer Beruf. Lehrer : Meier, was ist dein Vater ? Meier
 A new vocation teacher Meier what is (thy) your father Meier
 ine noi-er be-roof lai-rer mi-er vahs ist dine fah-ter mi-er
 (verlegen) : Ich soll es nicht sagen. Lehrer : Du mußt es aber
 (embarrassed) I shall (ought to) it not say teacher thou must it however
 ik soll ess neekt sah-ghen lai-rer doo mooset ess ah-ber

sagen. Meier (nach langem Zögern) : Die bärtige Frau im Circus.
 say Meier (after long hesitating) the bearded woman in the circus
 i mi-er nahk lahng-sm tser-ghern de bair-te-ghs frow im-tseerr-kooss

4. Guten Tag, Herr Schmidt. Wie geht es Ihnen ? Guten
 good day Mr. Schmidt, how goes it to-you (how are you) good
 goo-ten tahg hairr shmitt vee gheht ess ee-nen goo-ten

Morgen, Frau Braun. Wie befinden Sie sich ? Ich danke, es geht
 morning Mrs. Brown how and you yourself (are you) I thank, it goes
 mor-ghen frow brown ves be-fin-den see seek eek dahng-ke ess gheht
 mir ganz gut. Wie befindet sich Ihre Frau Gemahlin ? Es geht
 to-me quite good How is your (Mrs.) wife it goes
 meer gahnts goot vee be-fin-det seek ee-re frow ghe-mah-lin ess gheht

Ihr viel besser wie letztes Jahr, aber sie ist noch nicht ganz hergestellt.
 to-her (she is) much better than last year but she is yet not quite recovered
 eer feel bess-er vee lets-tes yahr ah-ber se iast noh nikt gahnts hairr-ghs-htellt

5. Guten Morgen ; guten Tag ; guten Nachmittag ; guten Abend.
 good morning good day good afternoon good evening
 goo-ten mor-ghen goo-ten tahg goo-ten nahk-mitt-tahg goo-ten a

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

The Principal Rules on Pronunciation and the reasons for the changes in some of the words are fully explained in HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1s.

It is very warm to-day.
Was it not cold yesterday?
Is it not raining now?
No, it is quite fine⁴.
This hill is very steep.
Yes, but it is not very high.
The view is very fine.
Are the shops shut?
Is (the) dinner ready?
The streets are quite empty.
The theatre was very full.
Were the windows open?
We saw them in the park.
These flowers smell very nice.
The street door was locked.
I forgot my key.
We took a carriage (cab).
They did not find the way.
He was reading a paper.
She asked me something.
What did you answer?
Why did they not come alone?
He was cleaning the boots.
She was sweeping the room.
Brush my clothes.
Where does your friend live?
He lives in the country.
Were you at the theatre yesterday?
No, we remained at home.
Did you see my brother?
Yes, but I did not accompany him to the concert.
What (kind of) weather had you yesterday?
It was raining the whole day.

Es ist heute¹ sehr warm.
War es nicht kalt gestern²?
Regnet³ es jetzt nicht?
Nein, es ist ganz schön.
Dieser Hügel⁵ ist sehr steil⁶.
Ja, aber er ist nicht sehr hoch.
Die Aussicht⁷ ist sehr schön.
Sind die Läden⁸ geschlossen⁹?
Ist das Essen¹⁰ bereit?
Die Straßen sind ganz leer.
Das Theater war sehr voll.
Waren die Fenster auf (or offen)?
Wir sahen sie im¹¹ Park.
Diese Blumen riechen¹² sehr gut.
Die Hausthüre war geschlossen.
Ich vergaß¹³ meinen Schlüssel.
Wir nahmen einen Wagen.
Sie fanden den Weg nicht.
Er las eine Zeitung.
Sie fragte mich etwas¹⁴.
Was antworteten¹⁵ Sie?
Warum kamen sie nicht allein?
Er putzte¹⁶ die Stiefel¹⁷.
Sie fehrte¹⁸ das Zimmer.
Dürften Sie meine Kleider¹⁹.
Wo wohnt Ihr Freund?
Er wohnt auf dem Land(e).
Waren Sie gestern im Theater?
Nein, wir blieben²⁰ zu Hause.
Sahen Sie meinen Bruder?
Ja, aber ich begleitete ihn nicht in das (or ins) Konzert.
Was für Wetter hatten Sie gestern?
Es regnete den ganzen Tag.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

Thick Type indicates the stress; *s* (italic) sounds like *s* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ü* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips).

1 hoy-te, 2 ghes-tern, 3 raigh-net, 4 translate beautiful, 5 hü-gel, 6 style, 7 owss-akt, 8 Laden, Läden (plur.) lay-den, 9 ge-schloss-en, 10 eating, meal, 11 contraction of *in dem*, 12 ree-ken, 13 fer-gahs, 14 et-vahs, 15 ahnt-vor-te-ten, 16 poots-te, 17 shtee-fel, 18 kayr-te, 19 kly-der, 20

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Why do you come so late ?
I could not come sooner, for I
was very busy.

Where did you buy these cherries ?
They are very nice and very good.
I bought them in the first shop
on the left in this street.

Please, give me a new pen (nib).
Shall I also fill the inkpot ?
Has the postman been here ?

Not yet, it is still too early.
Do you go out in² the morning³ ?
Sometimes, if the weather is fine.
What (kind of a) book is this ?
It is a German Grammar.
At what time do you go to³
business ?

I have to be there at nine.
Have you always plenty⁴ to do ?
Mostly, but sometimes we are
not very busy.

Have you anything to tell me ?
Who has been here ?
Has she lost anything ?
Did you expect anybody ?
What is the number of his house ?
Have you paid for it ?
Why have you not invited them ?
He has not copied these letters.

[from him.

We have not⁷ heard anything⁷
They sent us an invitation.
Did you accept it ?
We have returned (to) them the
tickets.

You will lose (miss) your train.
Then I must wait for the next.

Warum kommen Sie so spät ?
Ich konnte nicht früher kommen,
denn ich war sehr beschäftigt.
Wo kauften Sie diese Kirschchen ?
Sie sind sehr schön und sehr gut.
Ich kaufte sie in dem ersten Laden
links in dieser Straße.

Bitte¹, geben Sie mir eine neue Feder.
Soll ich auch das Tintenfaß füllen ?
Ist der Briefträger hier gewesen ?
Noch nicht, es ist noch zu früh.
Gehen Sie morgens² aus ?
Manchmal, wenn das Wetter schön
Was für ein Buch ist dies ? [ist.
Es ist eine deutsche Grammatik.
Um wieviel Uhr gehen Sie ins
Geschäft ?

Ich muß um neun Uhr dort sein.
Haben Sie immer viel zu arbeiten ?
Meistens, aber manchmal sind wir
nicht sehr beschäftigt.

Haben Sie mir etwas zu sagen ?
Wer ist hier gewesen ?
Hat sie etwas verloren ?
Erwarteten Sie jemand ?
Was ist die Nummer seines Hauses ?
Haben Sie dafür⁶ bezahlt ? [laden ?
Warum haben Sie sie nicht einge=
Er hat diese Briefe nicht abge=
schrieben⁸.

Wir haben nichts von ihm gehört.
Sie sandten uns eine Einladung.
Nahmen Sie sie an ?
Wir haben ihnen die Karten zurück=
gesandt⁸.
Sie werden Ihren Zug verfehlen.
Dann muß ich auf den nächsten
warten.

1 literally pray; 2 in the morning *morgens*; in the evening *abends*; in the night *nachts*, etc.; 3 words in *italics* indicate that the translation is idiomatic; 4=much, 5=therefore, see rule 64 in Hugo's German Grammar; 6 or *kopiert* (pron. ko-peert) especially when copied by a copying machine; 7 not anything=nothing; 8 or *zurückgegeben*.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation.*)

(A Vowel in English type indicates the Stress.)

Eine Dame fragte den türkischen Gesandten in Berlin, ob er mehrere Frauen habe. „Ich habe nur ein Herz“, erwiderte er. „Ist die Frau gut, so ist eine genug; ist sie böß, so ist eine schon zu viel“.

A lady asked the Turkish ambassador in Berlin, whether he several wives have. „I have only one heart,” answered he. „Is the wife good, so is one enough; is she bad (wicked) so is one already too much.

Ein Mann, der seinen Doktor in der Straße traf, sah auf die Seite. Ein Freund fragte ihn, warum er dieß thue, und seine Antwort war: „Ich schäme mich, ihn zu sehen, weil ich schon so lange nicht mehr krank war“.

A man who his doctor in the street met looked on the (one) side. A friend asked him, why he this do (did) and his answer was: I shame myself (=am ashamed) him to see, because I already so long not more ill was (=have not been ill for such a long time).

Ein Herr, der für reich angesehen wurde, weil er großartig lebte, war gestorben. Er hatte keine Kinder, und daher hofften seine Verwandten alles zu erben. Sie waren alle am Tage der Testamentseröffnung anwesend. Das Testament war sorgfältig verschlossen und versiegelt. Der Notar öffnete es und laß die folgenden Worte: „Ich besitze nichts; ich habe viele Schulden; den Rest gebe ich den Armen.“

A gentleman, who for rich looked-upon was, because he grandly lived, was died. He had no children, and therefore hoped his relations all to inherit. They were all on the day of the will-opening present. The will was carefully locked up and sealed. The notary opened it and read the following words: „I possess nothing; I have many debts, the rest give I to the poor.“

Bauer, der zum ersten Mal im Theater war, bemerkte, daß der Schauspieler, der den Schurken machte, hinter einem Baume stand, um jemand zu ermorden.

Als nun der andere, anscheinend ahnungslos, auf der Bühne erschien, stand der Bauer auf und rief: „Sie, Herr, Achtung! der schlechte lauert Ihnen auf“!

Als der Bauer sich dann setzen wollte, fiel er auf den Boden, weil sein der eine Feder hatte, hinaufgesprungen war. Er stand schnell auf, gab dem Herrn hinter ihm, der lachte, eine Ohrfeige und sagte: „Das ist

A peasant, who for the first time in the theatre was, noticed that the actor who the villain made, behind a tree stood in order somebody to murder. When now the other, apparently suspicionless appeared, stood the peasant up and called: You (=I say) mister, attention! the bad fellow is wa:laying (to) you.

When the peasant himself then wanted to seat, fell he on the floor, because his seat, which a spring had, up-jumped was. He stood quickly up, gave the gentleman behind him, who laughed, a box on the ear and said: „That is for the chair-away-pulling.“

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with copious Foot-notes*).

The foot-notes are so arranged that only a slight knowledge of German is required to read these stories with facility. *Entire beginners* should first go through the early lessons in HUGO'S "GERMAN SIMPLIFIED" (see *advt.* on cover).

Was² essen³ Kopf⁴?—A.: Wegen⁴ Widerstands⁵ und Mißhandlung⁶ eines Beamten⁷ sind Sie bestraft⁸. Was haben Sie denn⁹ eigentlich¹⁰ gemacht¹⁰?—B.: Ich habe den Kopf¹¹ geschüttelt¹¹.—A.: Das ist doch¹² unmöglich¹², deshalb¹³ kann man¹⁴ nicht bestraft¹⁵ werden¹⁵.—B.: Gewiß¹⁶ kann man¹⁶! Es war ja¹⁷ nicht mein Kopf, sondern¹⁸ der¹⁹ eines Schutzmanns²⁰.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 whose, 3 head, 4 on account of, 5 resistance, 6 ill-treatment, 7 official, 8 fined, 9 really, indeed, 10 made, done, 11 (to) shake, 12 impossible, 13=for that, 14 one, 15 become=be, 16 certainly, 17 yes=indeed, 18 but, 19 that, 20 policeman.

Der kleine Ernst¹ reitet² auf dem Knie³ seiner Tante⁴ und fragt⁵: „Wie alt⁶ bist⁷ du⁷ denn⁸, Tante? Papa¹ sagt, du⁹ seist⁹ mindestens¹⁰ sechzig!“ „Nun¹¹ ich bin so¹² alt, wie¹³ ich aussehe¹⁴, mein Kind¹⁵.“—Der kleine Ernst (schmeichelnd¹⁶): „Ach¹⁷ nein, liebe¹⁸ Tante, so¹⁹ alt bist Du ja²⁰ noch²¹ lange²² nicht!“

2 to ride, 3 knee, 4 aunt, 5 to ask, 6 old, 7 art thou, 8 then, 9=thou wast, 10 at least, 11 now=well, 12 so=as, 13 as, 14 look, 15 child, 16 coaxingly, 17 oh, 18 dear, 19 so, 20 yet=indeed, 21 yet, 22=a long time.

Kindermund².—Mama¹ zur Nachbarin³: „Meine Elise¹ ist ein gescheites⁴ Kind, sie holt⁵ Alles⁶ beim⁷ Krämer⁸ und hat noch⁹ keinen⁹ Pfennig¹ verloren¹⁰.“—Else. „Er will aber¹¹ nicht mehr¹² borgen¹³, bis¹⁴ Alles, was¹⁵ ich geholt⁵ habe, bezahlt¹⁶ ist.“

2 children mouth=talk, 3 female neighbour, 4 clever, 5 (to) fetch, 6 all, everything, 7 at the, 8 dealer, grocer, 9 yet no=not yet a, 10 lost, 11 but, however, 12 more, 13 trust, give credit, 14 until, 15=that, 16 paid.

Ein Traum².—Im Jahre³ 1478 träumte⁴ ein junger Mann, der in Florenz¹ wohnte⁵, der steinerne⁶ Löwe⁷, der⁸ mit offenem⁹ Rachen¹⁰ vor¹² einer Kirche¹¹ stand¹¹, habe¹⁴ ihn gebissen¹⁵ und tödlich¹⁶ verwundet¹⁷.

Als¹⁸ er am nächsten¹⁹ Tage mit einigen²⁰ Freunden an²¹ der Kirche¹² vorüberging²¹, erzählte²² er ihnen seinen Traum², und legte²³ seine Hand in das Maul¹⁰ des Löwen⁷ mit den Worten²⁴: „Nun²⁵, beiße²⁶ mich.“

In demselben²⁷ Augenblick²⁸ fühlte²⁹ er einen heftigen³⁰ Schmerz³¹, denn³² ein Skorpion¹, der³ in dem Löwenrachen war, hatte ihn gestochen³², so daß³⁴ er in einigen³⁰ Stunden²⁵ starb³⁶.

2 dream, 3 year, 4 (to) dream, 5 (to) live, 6 made of stone, 7 lion, 8 who, which, that, 9 open, 10 mouth, 11 stood, 12 before, 13 church, 14=had, 15 bitten, 16 mortally, 17 wounded, 18 when, 19 next, 20 a few, 21 went past, 22 (to) narrate, 23 (to) lay, 24 words, 25 now=well, 26 bite, 27 the same, 28 moment, 29 (to) feel, 30 violent, 31 pain, 32 for, 33 stung, 34 that, 35 hours, 36 died.

Herzhastigkeit.²—Als der französische³ König Louis¹ XV. zu Metz⁴ Frank⁴ wurde⁵, erschien⁶ sein Arzt mit einer Arznei⁷, die der Kranke⁸ mit Widerwillen⁹ zurückstieß¹⁰. Nach allen angewandten¹¹ Mitteln¹², den Kranken⁸ zu bewegen¹³, rief¹⁴ er dem Könige beherzt¹⁵ zu: „Ich will es aber.“ Diese kühnen¹⁶ Worte rissen¹⁷ den König aus seiner Betäubung¹⁸. Erstaunt¹⁹ blickte²⁰ Louis den furchtlosen²¹ Arzt an und sprach: „Du willst es?“ „Ja, Sire¹, ich will es“, erwiderte²² er mit der größten Freimütigkeit²³, „ich muß heute Ihr Herr²⁴ sein, damit²⁵ Sie noch länger der unserige bleiben²⁶.“

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 heartiness, 3 French, 4 ill, 5 became, 6 appeared, came, 7 medicine, 8 sick man, 9 disgust, 10 pushed back, 11 tried, 12 means, 13 induce, 14 rief zu, called out, 15 courageously, 16 bold, 17 tore, 18 stupor, 19 astonished, 20 anblicken, look at, 21 fearless, 22 (to) reply, 23 frankness, 24 master, 25 that, 26 remain.

Der Richter¹ von Reading.²—Unter³ den Anekdoten, die Heinrich⁴ VIII. von England zum⁵ Gegenstande⁶ haben, findet sich⁷ keine, die diesen Tyrannen von einer liebenswürdigen⁸ Seite⁹ zeichnet¹⁰; keine ist aber so charakteristisch wie folgende¹¹. Der Monarch hatte sich eines Tages auf¹² der Jagd¹³ verirrt¹⁴ und kam um die Mittagszeit¹⁵ in das Dorf¹⁶ Reading². Hungrig¹⁷ begab¹⁸ er sich zu dem Richter¹ und bat¹⁹ um Speise²⁰ und Trank²¹. Der Richter¹ der ihn für einen einfachen²² Gardisten²³ hielt²⁴, nahm²⁵ ihn herzlich²⁶ auf und setzte²⁷ ihm eine Ochsenzunge²⁸ und einen Krug²⁹ Bier vor. Der König aß³⁰ mit Appetit, und der Wirt³¹ äußerte³² freundlich³³: „Ich wollte hundert Pfund geben, würde³⁴ mir eine Ochsenzunge so wie Guch schmecken³⁵.“

Eine Woche darauf³⁶ wird³⁷ der Richter nach London berufen³⁸ und eingefekert.³⁹ Acht⁴⁰ Tage lang⁴¹ erhält⁴² er nur Brod und Wasser; am neunten wird⁴³ ihm eine Ochsenzunge²⁷ und ein Krug Bier vorgesetzt⁴⁴. Der Gefangene⁴⁵ äußert⁴⁶ seine Verwunderung⁴⁷; doch⁴⁸ bleibt⁴⁹ der Kerkermeister⁵⁰ wie auf seine anderen Fragen stumm⁵¹. Der Richter setzt⁵² sich⁵³ also⁵⁴ unaufgeklärt⁵⁵ zu der Ochsenzunge, die⁵⁶ ihm in der That gar köstlich mundet⁵⁷. Da⁵⁸ öffnete sich eine Thür und der König trat⁵⁹ ein⁶⁰. „Ich bin Euer Arzt⁶¹ gewesen“, sagte Heinrich VIII. zu dem überraschten⁶² Richter; „ich habe Euren schwachen⁶³ Magen⁶⁴ kurirt⁶⁵. Zahl⁶⁶ mir mithin⁶⁷ mein Honorar⁶⁸ von hundert Pfund, das Ihr selbst bestimmt⁶⁹ habt, oder Ihr müßt zeitlebens⁷⁰ hier bleiben⁷¹.“ Der Richter zahlte und verließ⁷² London.

1 judge, 2 a name, 3 among, 4 Henry, 5—as, 6 subject, 7 itself, 8 amiable, 9 side, 10 (to) show, 11 the following, 12 on the chase, 13 sich verirren, to lose one's way, 14 noontime, 15 village, 16 hungry, 17 betook, 18 begged, asked, 19 food, 20 drink, 21 simple, 22 guardsman, 23 took, 24 aufnehmen, (to) receive, 25 cordially, 26 put, 27 ox tongue, 28 jug, 29 ate, 30 host, 31 uttered, said, 32 amicably, 33—if I could enjoy an ox tongue as well as you, 34 thereupon, after, 35 becomes, is, 36 called, 37 locked up, 38—for a week, 39 receives, 40 place, before—served, 41 captive, prisoner, 42 expresses, 43 astonishment, 44 yet, 45 (to) remain, 46 gaoler, 47 mute, 48 seats himself, 49—therefore, 50 unenlightened, 51 which he indeed enjoys greatly, 52 there, then, 53 stepped in, 54 physician, 55 surprised, 56 cured, 57 weak, 58 stomach, 59 pay, 60—consequently, 61 fee, 62 fixed. 63 for life-time, 64 left.

GERMAN IDIOMATIC CONVERSATION.

1. When will your holidays¹ begin?—In about a fortnight.—Where do you intend² to go to?—I do not know yet; either to Scotland or Ireland.

2. I should like to come with you.—Well, I shall be pleased if you accompany me.—That is very kind³ of you, but I cannot get away at present.

3. Where are you going (to) in such a hurry?—I am going to⁴ the⁴ station.—Do you want to go⁵ out of town⁶?—Yes, for a few days, but I fear I shall miss the train.

4. Then I will not detain you. Can I help you to carry your travelling-bag?—You are very kind, but it is not necessary, for there comes a cab. Cabman! to the station! Good-bye⁷!—Good-bye (a happy journey to you)!

5. How are you, Mr. X.?—I am glad to see you.—I thank you, I am pretty well, and how are you? We have not met for a long time. I have not seen you for a long time.

6. What do you intend to do this evening?—I shall take a walk after supper; will you come?—Willingly, if I have done my work by then.

1. Wann werden Ihre Ferien¹ anfangen?—In ungefähr vierzehn Tagen.—Wo haben Sie im Sinn hinzugehen? Ich weiß (es) noch nicht; entweder nach Schottland oder Irland.

2. Ich möchte gern mit Ihnen kommen.—Gut, es wird mich freuen, wenn Sie mich begleiten.—Das ist sehr freundlich von Ihnen, aber ich kann gegenwärtig nicht abkommen.

3. Wo gehen Sie hin in solcher Eile?—Ich gehe auf den Bahnhof. Wollen Sie verreisen⁵?—Ja, auf ein paar Tage, aber ich fürchte, daß ich den Zug veräumen werde.

4. Dann will ich Sie nicht aufhalten. Kann ich Ihnen helfen, Ihre Reisetasche zu tragen?—Sie sind sehr freundlich, aber es ist nicht nötig, denn dort kommt ein Wagen. Kutscher! nach der Station! Leben Sie wohl!—Adieu! Glückliche⁸ Reise!

5. Wie geht es Ihnen, Herr X.? Es freut mich Sie zu sehen.—Ich danke Ihnen, es geht mir ziemlich gut, und wie geht es Ihnen?—Wir haben uns schon lange nicht mehr getroffen.—Ich habe Sie schon lange nicht mehr gesehen.

6. Was werden Sie heute Abend anfangen?—Ich werde nach dem Abendessen einen Spaziergang machen; wollen Sie mitkommen?—Gern, wenn ich bis dahin mit meiner Arbeit fertig bin.

¹ pronounce fay-re-en; holidays is translated by *Friertage* when religious holidays are meant, ² im Sinn haben or beabsichtigen, ³ gütig or freundlich, ⁴ or nach dem ⁵ not: aus der Stadt gehen, ⁶ *Leben Sie wohl* is only used when parting for a long time, ⁷ is French and pronounced ah-de-or, ⁸ this expression is much used in German.

CONVERSATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Take my luggage to the cab (carriage)—to the train—to the station.	Bringen Sie mein Gepäck in den Wagen — in den Zug — nach der Station.	bring-en see mine ghe-peck in den vahg-en, in den tooog, nahk der shtah-tse-ohn
Is your trunk registered to — ?	Ist Ihr Koffer nach — registriert ?	ist eer koff-er nahk ... raig-is-treert
Not yet ; where is the luggage office ?	Noch nicht ; wo ist das Gepäck-Bureau ?	nohk nikt voh ist dahss ghe-peck-bü-roh
Please register these things to — .	Bitte, registriren Sie diese Sachen nach — .	bit-te raig-is-treer-en see dee-se sah-ken nahk
Are they weighed ?	Sind sie gewogen ?	sind see ghe-vohg-en
There are twenty kilos excess weight.	Es sind zwanzig Kilo Übergewicht.	ess sind tsvahn-tsik kee-lo ü-ber-ghe-vikt
How much (more) have I to pay ?	Wie viel habe ich zu zahlen ?	vee-feel hah-be iä tooo tsah-len
Here is the receipt for your luggage.	Hier ist der Schein für Ihr Gepäck.	heer ist der shine für eer ghe-peck
You cannot have your things without the receipt.	Sie können Ihre Sachen nicht ohne den Schein haben.	see kern-en eer-s sah-ken nikt oh-ne den shine hah-ben
All change here.	Alles umsteigen.	ahll-es oomm-shty-ghen
You must change at the next station.	Sie müssen an der nächsten Station umsteigen.	see müss-en ahnn der neh-sten shtah-tse-ohn oomm-shty-ghen
(Show) tickets, please.	Karten vorzeigen, bitte.	kar-ten for-tay-ghen, bit-te
You must pay excess fare, as this is a fast train.	Sie müssen nachzahlen, denn (for) dies ist ein Schnellzug.	see müss-en nahk-tsah-len, den diss ist ine shnell-tooog
Your ticket is only available by an ordinary train.	Ihre Karte gilt nur für einen gewöhnlichen Zug.	eer-s kahr-te ghilt noor für i-nen ghe-vern-lik-en tooog
Is (there) another train waiting for us at — ?	Wartet ein anderer Zug auf uns in — ?	vahr-tet ine ahn-de-rer tooog owf oonss in
No, you must wait four hours.	Nein, Sie müssen vier Stunden warten. †	nine, see müss-en feer shtoonn-den vahr-ten
You will have time to look at the town.	Sie werden Zeit haben, die Stadt anzusehen.	see vair-den tsite hah-ben, dee shtahht ahnn-tooosay-en
You will get a good dinner if you go to the Golden Lion Restaurant.	Sie werden ein gutes Essen bekommen, wenn Sie in das Restaurant zum goldenen Löwen gehen.	see vair-den ine goo-tes ess-en be-komm-en, wenn see in dahss res-to-rahng tsoomm gohl-den-en lervon gay-en

* Type indicates the stress ; *s* (italic) sounds like *e* in *sister* ; *r* (italic) is silent ; *ä* is sounded like the *oh* in the Scotch *loch* ; *ü* like the French *u* (as pronounced with rounded lips). Words in brackets () may be omitted.
† *for Sie haben vier Stunden Aufenthalt* (stoppage). (see *hah-ben feer shtoonn-den owf-ent-hahlt*.)

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 4.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

The Publishers will be glad to receive early information of any difficulty experienced in obtaining copies.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the "Language Editor," 1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row; ADVERTISEMENTS to the Publishers, who will supply particulars of Advertising Rates on application.

Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have recently had occasion to call personally on the teachers, secretaries and managers of the Polytechnics and Evening Classes in the principal provincial towns,—Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc. The syllabus issued by all these establishments shows clearly that in these progressive commercial centres *practical teaching*, which we are by every means in our power endeavoring to promote, is what the public require. We have been agreeably surprised to find that the teachers—all of them experienced practical men—admit freely the existence of the abuses we have attacked in previous issues, and are willing to do their best to remedy them.

* * *

This, unfortunately, is more easily said than done. Whatever the teacher's personal opinions may be, he has ultimately to prepare his students for the Society of Arts and other examinations, where the very nature of the questions usually set puts practical teaching out of the question. We have exceptional facilities for feeling the pulse of the educational world; and know that a crisis therein is at hand. We shall do our best to accelerate this crisis, it being in the interests of sound practical education to do entirely away with such preposterously unpractical examinations.

* * *

We intend to issue a circular to the principal teachers of languages throughout the country, giving therein a certain number of questions to be answered. The result of this *plébiscite* will be published in the daily press, and steps taken to force the existing authorities to alter entirely the nature of the present examinations, which generally test knowledge of grammatical theory only, and sometimes give questions which it would puzzle educated natives, and even the examiner himself, to answer properly.

* * *

In publishing our first number, we were somewhat afraid that subscribers would consider the contents dry. We were quite prepared to receive

dozens of letters saying that the number of pages devoted to lessons made the contents unreadable, and asking for more editorial paragraphs and miscellaneous articles.

In this we are agreeably surprised to find that we were mistaken. The lessons are clearly acceptable to everybody, and we therefore intend in future numbers to devote at least two more pages to French or German conversation and reading matter.

* * *

Let us say once and for all that it is useless for subscribers to send suggestions that we should add other languages to the four at present dealt with. We are not altogether inexperienced in such matters, and we know that as regards commercial importance, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, etc., are at present far behind those we are now giving. We regret not to be able to accede to the wishes of those who would like other languages added; but we must cater for the many, not the few. So far from increasing the number, it is very evident that a large proportion of our subscribers would prefer us to omit Spanish and Italian altogether, so as to leave more space for French and German. This we have no intention of doing; as, although the students learning French and German greatly outnumber those learning Spanish and Italian, there is quite enough demand for the latter languages to justify us in devoting a few pages thereto.

* * *

The sale of "F.L.M.E." during the summer months has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; but it is probable that the autumn will bring us a great many new readers, as the light evenings invite to tennis, boating, and cricket rather than to learning a language. To meet the expected influx of fresh subscribers, who have made good resolutions for the winter months, we shall arrange our October number in such a way that anyone can conveniently take up the study of any of the languages from that point, without being forced to purchase the preceding numbers. The conversation will, nevertheless, be progressive, and suited to the requirements of those who have supported us from the first number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY."

DEAR SIR,—If you continue as you have commenced, you will confer a boon upon the language-learning public. I am one of those who have neither had the time during a busy life, nor perhaps the capacity really to "learn" any language but my own. But since the more serious business responsibilities of middle life fell from me, I have managed to learn enough of several European languages to travel where such languages alone are spoken. I have therefore had some experience, and I have met no introductory publication such as yours.

I have been of late some months of odd time at Spanish on an approved system—yet I have learned more that is really useful from your first two numbers than all I had previously gathered—for you dwell principally upon words and phrases of first use, concerning meals and beds, rooms, railways, postage stamps, luggage and the like, topics generally neglected in more classic methods, where aunts, grandfathers, balls, dukes, "thrusts with a lance" and "stabs with a poignard," and other matters with which ordinary travellers have no concern whatever, are largely dealt with.

Why don't you arrange the pages of each number so that those relating to each language would be perfect in themselves, and might be preserved separately?

"M.P."

[We print this letter in full, because the writer has so happily expressed one of the great features of "Hugo's System." It is not that we teach a greater amount; but we do claim that everything we teach is really of practical use. It is very gratifying to find that our principles are accepted and appreciated within the precincts of St. Stephen's. The suggestion in the concluding paragraph is worthy of consideration, but unfortunately it presents some difficulty in the carrying out, unless we alter the number of pages devoted to the various languages. This we are loth to do, as, to judge from the correspondence received, the present arrangement is about in proportion to the demand for each language.—Ed. F.L.M.E.]

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest the three numbers of "Foreign Languages Made Easy," and I think the work an exceedingly good one. With regard to Mr Hugo's method of teaching languages, I think it is by far the most perfect system in use. I consider the French and Italian lessons much in advance of anything I have ever seen.

My wife some years ago started to learn French on the school system. She spent a considerable time in learning Grammar! Grammar!! Grammar!!! but after trying her utmost to master the difficulties she gave it up as a bad job. She then joined a class in the City, and here for some six months they gave her dose after dose of the Subjunctive Mood, the part of the language of least possible use to anyone learning for reading and conversational purposes, and, at last, thoroughly disheartened, she gave up all hope of ever learning a thing so dreadful. She is now studying the language under my guidance on Mr. Hugo's system, and is making very satisfactory progress, though she still feels the demoralising effects of this great waste of time, energy, and money, for which there was absolutely nothing to show.

Compare with the above the fact that about two-and-a-half months ago I purchased Mr. Hugo's "Italian Simplified," at which I have worked on an average about an hour a day, and I can now speak the language a little, and, with the slight aid of a dictionary, read

Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi," some fifty pages of which I have already gone through. I may say that I have had no outside assistance of any kind, and I knew nothing of the language prior to starting with Mr. Hugo's books.

In regard, further, to "Foreign Languages Made Easy," would you allow me to suggest that some new anecdotes should be substituted for the ones now being given? Most of them have been the round of all the languages in Mr. Hugo's reading books, and therefore, to anyone who has gone through the works in question, the jokes have lost somewhat of their pungency, and the tales seem rather threadbare. The story of the good little Sunday school boy who did not go fishing; the incident of the passing of the mustard; the elephant at the Indian fair, and several others I have read over and over again in French, German, and Italian, until I know them nearly by heart. Could we not have some fresh anecdotes from the original languages, or some newly translated expressly for "F.L.M.E.," and for the more advanced students, a short novel chapter by chapter each month would make the magazine far more interesting and of much greater value.

Trusting your useful paper will have the large sale it deserves, and hoping my suggestions will meet with your approval, I enclose my card and remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

LINGO.

[We sympathise heartily with Mrs Lingo in her disheartening struggles with the Subjunctive, a mood about which natives often differ, and which not one in a thousand understands properly. It is the old story. The Subjunctive mood is harped upon simply because it is the hardest, its comparative unimportance being overlooked by teachers who cannot shake themselves free from the old-fashioned routine. This lady certainly did not attend one of Hugo's classes, where, as well as in his books, the Subjunctive is relegated to its proper position. It is the height of folly to grind away at the Subjunctive when there are a thousand more important matters requiring attention. An occasional slip in the use of this mood is of comparatively little importance. We must not be taken as defending grammatical errors; but there are mistakes and mistakes. When an Englishman says "If he was at home," in place of "If he were at home," he speaks incorrectly; but between a slip like this, and saying "Him gived I," for "He gave me," there is an enormous difference. Unfortunately, sticklers for absolute grammatical correctness do not see, or will not admit this. This esteemed correspondent's suggestion respecting the anecdotes published in "F.L.M.E." shall have our best attention. We feel that he is to a large extent in the right, though probably few are as omnivorous and persevering as he. Most purchasers of our magazine depend on that alone, and we have therefore found it convenient to draw largely on Hugo's reading books for our anecdotes, it being difficult to find suitable ones written in a fairly simple style. All but the very advanced students would generally find fresh anecdotes from the original languages far too idiomatic and difficult; but we will certainly meet Lingo's wishes by having some other stories translated especially for "F.L.M.E." We do not promise *new* jokes, not claiming to be a comic paper. His request for a chapter of a novel will not be carried out at present, as we wish to make each number complete in itself.—Ed.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several correspondents inquire whether we recommend them to study more than one language at a time. This must depend entirely on the student's ability, and the time at his disposal. German, perhaps, can be taken up at the same time as French, Italian, or Spanish, because, being entirely unlike any of them, there is little chance of confusing the words and rules in the two languages. Spanish and Italian, on the other hand, should never be commenced together, as there is in many respects too strong a resemblance. With this reservation, we should say that any language taken up should have at least half-an-hour a day devoted seriously to it, so that no one who cannot spare at least an hour should attempt more than one language at a time.

SPEKANS, CORRESPONDANCE ÉTRANGÈRE, W. J. (Rochdale).—Thanks for your suggestions, which shall have our attention.

W. F.—You overlook the fact that our imitated pronunciation, although the best that it is possible to give, is only approximate, especially as regards the vowels. The exact sound can only be acquired from a teacher, and even then it must be borne in mind that two or more ways of pronouncing may be equally correct. We can but reproduce as nearly as possible the sound given to the words in question by the majority of educated natives. We all have our own ideas as regards the spelling and pronunciation of disputed words; but it is not right on that account to assert that other ways are wrong. In English, some say "direct," others "di-rect." Some prefer the first syllable of "either" to rhyme with "eye;" others rhyme it with "she." Who shall decide? But we must all be careful to avoid the narrow-mindedness of the man who said, "Orthodoxy is *my* doxy; heterodoxy is any other man's doxy."

E. L.—The present demand for Russian is comparatively so slight that we do not feel justified in devoting any space to that language. Thanks for your kind expressions of approval.

T. T. G. (Hornsey).—The third person is used in the Spanish Imperative for the same reason as in the other parts of the verb,—for *politeness*. "*Vende la casa*" (sell thou the house) is grammatically correct, but it would be grossly impertinent to speak thus to anybody except a near relation or very intimate friend. "*Venda V. la casa*," the polite form, is the only safe construction for foreigners to employ. As you already have Hugo's "Spanish Simplified," we may refer you to Lessons 10 and 23 therein.

DUBOIS.—The French nasal sounds can only be given approximately; no English sound resembles them exactly. The pronunciation of *am*, *an*, *em*, *en*, in French is not merely similar, but *identical*. There is absolutely no difference. We object to being asked to reconcile this fact with a statement in a publication issued six years ago by a firm with which we have not, and never had, any connection. We can only accept responsibility for the contents of books issued by us.

G. F. G.—It is a mistake to suppose that exact rules can be given for the linking of words in French. In quick speaking, the words are linked more freely; but we have already advised beginners only to link words between which no pause could be made. We hope you are mistaken in saying that we give the pronunciation of the French *em* as *ang*. *Am*, *an*, *em* should all be given as *ahng*. *En* is also like *ahng*, except in words like *bien*, *rien*, *chien*. *Ien* final is pronounced *e-ang*.—The *o* in French is generally short, but sometimes long.

F. A. R.—Here is the old difficulty of the vowel sounds cropping up again.—We have adopted *ah* to represent the French *é*, and *ai* or *ay* to represent *è* or *ê*. *Eh* of course means as pronounced in the English interjection "eh!" In practice there is little difference between this and the *ay* in *play*; in like manner it sometimes requires a sharp ear to distinguish between the various sounds of "e" in French. Students who have no teacher will do wisely not to trouble about these unimportant niceties at all.

AUNTY LATINIKUSS.—Thanks for your letter and suggestions. The difficulties to which you refer will be dealt with in due course.

I. M. I.—The misprint to which you refer was corrected in the July number.

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS.

EASY CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

Quén está arriba? Mi cuarto no está abajo. Los discípulos
 who is upstairs my room not is downstairs the pupils
 ke-enn es-tah arr-ree-bah me kwarr-to no es-tah ah-bah-*Ho* los dis-thee-poo-los
 no escuchan. Estoy muy ocupado ahora. ¿A qué hora llega
 (do)not listen (I)am very busy now at what hour arrives
 no es-koo-chahu es-toh-e moo-e o-koo-pah-do ah-o-rah ah keh o-rah l'yeh-gah
 el buque? Espero una carta de mi hermano. Estos hombres tra-
 the boat (I)expect a letter from my brother these men
 el boo-keh es-peh-ro oo-nah karr-tah deh me airr-mah-uo es-tos om-brehs trah-
 bajan bien. ¿Porqué no trabaja (él) mejor? Llego á veces
 work well why not works he better (I)arrive at times
 bah-Hahn be-enn por-keh no trah-bah-*Hah* aill meh-*Hor* l'yeh-go ah veh-thehs
 algo temprano. ¿Espera V. la respuesta hoy, ó mañana? Es-
 rather early expect you the answer to-day or to-morrow
 ahl-go tem-prah-no es-peh-ah ooss-ted lah res-poo'es-tah oh-e omahn-yah-nah es-
 peramos llegar á la una. Nunca compramos las cosas a-
 (we)expect (to)arrive at (the) one (we)never buy the things
 peh-rah-mos l'yeh-gar ah lah oo-nah noonn-kah kom-prah-mos lahss ko-sahss ah-
 quí. ¿Qué necesitan Vs.? Necesitamos nuestro equi-
 here what need you (plural) (we)want our
 -kee keh neh-thee-see-tahn ooss-teh-dehs neh-thee-se-tah-mos noo'es-tro eh-kee-
 paje. No estoy seguro de eso. ¿Porqué no contestan Vs.?
 luggage (I)not am sure of that why not answer you (plural)
 pah-*Heh* no es-toh-e seh-goo-ro deh eh-so por-keh no kon-tes-tahn ooss-teh-dehs

Good day¹, (sir).Good afternoon¹, (miss).Good night¹, (madam).

He is still waiting.

These rooms are very cold.

The bread was not new (fresh).

To whom have you given your

It is not raining. [books?

My cousin (f.) is taller than I.

Whose is this stick?

That knife does not cut well.

I have sent for a cab.

Buenos³ días,³ señor.Buenas tardes, señorita⁴.Está aún⁶ aguardando.Estos cuartos⁷ están muy frios⁶.El pan⁸ no estaba fresco¹⁰.

A quién ha dado V. sus libros?

No está lloviendo¹¹.Mi prima¹² es mas¹³ alta¹⁴ que yo.¿De quién es este baston¹⁵?Ese cuchillo¹⁶ no corta¹⁷ bien.

He mandado por un coche.

Adjectives ending in o change the o to a for the FEMININE; those denoting nationality (English, French, etc.) add a. Other Adjectives are alike in the two Genders. The PLURAL is formed from the Singular of the same Gender, by adding s to a Vowel, and es to a Consonant.

1 In these expressions, the Noun is always made PLURAL. Note that *día*, *tarde*, *noche* are exceptions to our Rules on the Genders.

2 boo'eh-nos, 3 dee-ahs, 4 sain-yo-ree-tah, 5 no-chehs, 6 ah-oon, 7 koo'arr-tos, 8 free-os, 9 pahn, 10 fres-ko, 11 l'yo-ve-en-do, 12 pree-mah, 13 mahss
 14 ahl-tah, 15 bah-ston, 16 koo-cheel-yo, 17 kor-tah.

SPANISH CONVERSATION—(continued).

He never smokes cigars.
He sometimes^b (at times) leaves^a
his luggage *at* the hotel.

We have recommended an Eng-
lish grammar to his brother.

What (which) is the title?

We have forgotten the title of
the book.

Why *did* not the messenger wait?
He is still downstairs.

He sends the boxes by post.

Our master has not much patience.

This gentleman is not rich.

On the contrary, he is very poor.

What is the price of this picture?

By what class do you travel?

I generally travel second.

The post has not arrived.

Here are his gloves.

The country needs rain.

I have not had time to read the
answer.

I am waiting *for* the reply.

Which is the shortest way?

It is not possible to do that.

The jug is full.

The bottles are not full.

Have you been in Spain?

I have never been in that part of
the world.

The boy has filled the inkstands.

We have too much ink.

The inkstand was not full.

They do not speak very slowly.

This man works for my uncle.

Are you sure (that) it is true?

I often^b lend^a my dictionary to
the teacher (master).

Nunca fuma cigarros¹.

Deja² á veces su equipaje en el
hotel³.

Hemos recomendado una gra-
mática⁴ inglesa⁵ á su hermano.

¿Cuál⁶ es el título⁷?

Hemos olvidado el título del libro.
[mensajero⁸?

¿Porqué no ha aguardado el
Está aún abajo.

Envia⁹ las cajas¹⁰ por correo.¹¹

Nuestro maestro¹² no tiene mucha
paciencia¹³.

Este señor no es rico¹⁴.

Al contrario¹⁵, es muy pobre¹⁶.

¿Cuáles es el precio¹⁷ de este cuadro¹⁸?

¿En qué clase¹⁹ viaja²⁰ V.?

Viajo generalmente²¹ en segunda²².

El correo no ha llegado.

Aquí están sus guantes²³.

El campo²⁴ necesita²⁵ lluvia²⁶.

No he tenido tiempo para leer²⁷
la contestación²⁸.

Estoy aguardando *por* la respuesta.

¿Cuál es la vía²⁹ mas (most) corta?

No es posible³⁰ hacer³¹ eso.

El jarro³² está lleno³³.

Las botellas³⁴ no están llenas.

¿Ha estado V. en España?

Nunca he estado en esa parte del
mundo. [tinteros³⁶.

El muchacho ha llenado³⁵ los

Tenemos demasiada³⁷ tinta.

El tintero no estaba lleno.

No hablan muy despacio³⁸.

Este hombre trabaja para mi tío³⁹.

¿Está V. seguro que es verdad?

Presto amenudo mi diccionario⁴⁰
al maestro.

1 the-garr-roo, 2 deh-Hah, 3 o-tell, 4 grah-mah-te-kah, 5 in-gleh-sah,
6 koo'ahl, 7 tee-too-lo, 8 men-sah-Heh-ro, 9 en-vee-ah, 10 kah-Hahas, 11 korr-
rah-o, 12 mah-es-tro, 13 pah-the-on-the-ah, 14 ree-ko, 15 kon-trah-re-o, 16 po-breah,
17 preh-the-o, 18 kwah-dro, 19 klah-seh (few.), 20 ve-ah-Hah, 21 Heh-neh-rah-
men-teh, 22 seh-goonn-dah, 23 gwahn-tehs, 24 kahm-po, 25 neh-theh-seh-tah,
26 l'yoo-ve-ah, 27 leh-air, 28 kon-tee-tah-the-on, 29 vee-ah, 30 po-see-bleh, 31 ah-
thair, 32 Harr-ro, 33 l'yeh-no, 34 bo-tail-yahs, 35 l'yeh-nah-do, 36 tin-tah-res,
37 deh-mah-se-ah-dah, 38 dee-pah-the-o, 39 tee-o, 40 dik-the-o-nah-re-o.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation.*)

Un hombre muy gloton decia: mi padre comia mucho, mi madre muy aprisa, y yo he heredado de ambas cualidades.

A man very gluttonous said: my father ate much, my mother very quickly, and I have inherited from both qualities.

Un hombre condenado á las llamas se escapó de las manos de la justicia. No pudiendo hacer otra cosa, le quemaron en effigie. Aquel mismo dia atravesó cabalmente el reo una de las mas altas montañas de los Pirineos, y despues decia: Nunca he tenido mas frio que el dia que me quemaron.

A man condemned to the flames himself escaped from the hands of (the) justice. Not being-able-to do other thing, him (they) burnt in effigy. That same day crossed precisely the criminal one of the most high mountains of the Pyrenees, and afterwards (he) said: (I) never have had (=been) more cold than the day that (they) me burnt.

Luis décimo cuarto preguntó un dia á uno de sus cortesanos: ¿Sabe V. el castellano?—No, Señor, respondió el cortesano, pero lo aprenderé. Se aplicó mucho para aprender aquel idioma, y despues de haber tomado muchísimo trabajo, porque le parecia que el rey tenia intencion de nombrarle embajador en la corte de España, dijo un dia á Luis décimo cuarto: Señor, ahora ya sé el castellano.—Muy bien, respondió el rey, en ese caso puede V. leer el Don Quijote en su original.

Louis tenth fourth (XIV.) asked one day to one of his courtiers, Know you the Castilian?—No, sire, replied the courtier, but it (I) shall-learn. Himself (he) applied much for (to)-learn this language, and after (to) have taken very-much work, because to-him (it) appeared that the king had intention to appoint-him ambassador in the court of Spain, said one day to Louis XIV.: Sire, now already (I) know the Castilian.—Very well, replied the king, in that case can you read the Don Quixote in its original.

Un ratero á quien ya habian cortado una oreja en Bristol por castigo entró en una tienda, y dijo queria una pieza del mejor encaje que hubiese; mostráronle varias, y despues de haber elegido la que le agradó, preguntó al comerciante cuanto le llevaria por medirle el largo igual al espacio que separaba sus orejas. El comerciante dijo que dos reales. Bueno, dijo el ratero pagándole; pero como yo tengo una oreja aquí, y la otra está clavada en el rollo de Bristol, creo que no tendrá V. hoy bastante encaje para medirme lo concertado, y voy á tomar la pieza á buena cuenta, sin perjuicio de que procure completarme el resto lo mas pronto posible.

A rogue to whom already (they) had cut (off) an ear in Bristol for punishment entered in a shop, and said (he) wanted a piece of-the best lace which there-was: (they) showed-him several, and after (to) have chosen the (one) which him pleased, (he) asked to-the merchant how-much to-him (he) would take (=he would charge) for to-measure-him the length equal to-the space which separated his ears. The merchant said that two reals. Good, said the rogue, paying him; but as I have one ear here, and the other is nailed on the gallows of Bristol, (I) believe not will-have you enough lace to measure-me the arranged (quantity), and (I) am-going to take the piece to good (=on) account, without prejudice to that (you) try to-complete-me the remainder the most soon possible.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Muy Señor nuestro :

Hemos examinado cuidadosamente¹ los géneros² que nos envió³ Vd. el 31 del mes⁴ próximo pasado⁴, los cuales hemos hallado bajo⁵ todo¹ conformes⁶.

La factura⁷ asciende⁸ á , cuya suma⁹ tenemos al gusto¹⁰ de remitirle aquí¹¹ adjunta¹¹ en una letra¹² sobre Londres de á su favor, que con , á 21 por ciento descuento¹³ forman un total de

Esperando¹⁴ se sirva acusar recibo¹⁴ á vuelta¹⁵ de correo¹⁶, quedamos¹⁷ de Vd. Muy attos. y S.S.

1 carefully, 2 goods, 3 sent, 4 last month, 5 under all point—in every respect, 6 correct, 7 invoice, 8 amounts, 9 sum, 10 pleasure, 11—enclosed herewith, 12 draft, bill, 13 discount, 14 hoping you will kindly acknowledge receipt, 15 return, 16 post, 17 we remain.

Muy Señores nuestros :

Hemos recibido su favorecida¹ de anteayer² incluyendo³ una letra sobre Londres por , pagadera⁴ á la vista⁵. Hemos anotado⁶ esta suma á su cuenta⁷ de Vs., por la cual les damos⁸ las gracias⁹.

Sentimos¹⁰, sin¹¹ embargo¹¹, tener que¹² decirles¹³ que no podemos¹⁴ concederles el descuento que Vs. han deducido¹⁵, y por¹⁶ lo tanto¹⁶ les rogamos¹⁷ se¹⁸ sirvan¹⁸ ponérselo¹⁹ en cuenta⁷.

1 favor, 2 (the day) before yesterday, 3 including, 4 payable, 5 sight, 6 noted, 7 account, 8 we give, 9 thanks, 10 we feel—regret, 11 nevertheless, 12—to, 13 tell you, 14 we can, 15 deducted, 16 therefore, 17 we beg, 18 kindly, 19 put it to us.

Signor FERRARI, Londra.

Dopo¹ avere esaminate le merci² spediteci³ il 31 u.⁴ s.⁴, troviamo che corrispondono perfettamente colla relativa fattura⁵. Qui accluso⁶ abbiamo il piacere⁷ di rimettervi⁸ l'importo⁹ con tratta¹⁰ sopra Londra, come segue¹¹ : tratta pagabile¹² a vista¹³ ; Sconto¹⁴ 21 per cento.

Piaciavi¹⁵ accusarcene¹⁶ ricevuta¹⁷ a volta¹⁸ di corriere¹⁹.

Senza²⁰ altro²⁰ vi salutiamo distintamente²⁰.

1 after, 2 goods, 3 sent us, 4—of last month (*ultimo scorso*), 5 invoice, 6 enclosed, 7 pleasure, 8 remit you, 9 amount, 10 draft, bill, 11 follows, 12 payable, 13 sight, 14 discount, 15 kindly, 16 acknowledge to us of it, 17 receipt, 18 return, 19 post, 20—with-out anything further, we remain, yours truly.

Signor ANELLI, Roma.

A nostre mani¹ la favorita² vostra di ieri³ l'altro³ con inclusa⁴ rimessa⁵ sopra Londra a vista⁶ per Detto⁷ importo⁸ abbiamo passato a vostro credito, ringraziandovi⁹.

Dobbiamo¹⁰ però¹¹, nostro malgrado¹², farvi¹³ notare¹³ che non possiamo¹⁴ accordarvi¹⁵ lo sconto¹⁶ da voi dedotto¹⁷; siamo quindi¹⁸ a pregarvi¹⁹ di accreditarcelo²⁰.

1 hands, 2 favor, 3 the day before yesterday, 4 enclosed, 5 remittance, 6 sight, 7 said, 8 amount, 9 thanking you, 10 we must, 11 however, 12 regret, 13 cause you to note—point out, 14 we can, 15 allow you, 16 discount, 17 deducted, 18 therefore, 19 request you, 20 credit it to us.

ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS.

EASY CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES,

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

Quest'idea è buona. Quanto danaro ha speso la domestica ?
 this idea is good how much money has spent the servant
 kwes-te-day-ah ay boo-o-nah kwahn-to dah-nah-ro ah spay-xo la do-mes-te-kah

La loro carrozza è alla porta. Questi posti sono cattivi. Non
 the their coach is at-the door these places are bad (we) not
 lah lo-ro karr-rot-tsah ay ahl-lah por-tah kwes-te pos-te so-no kaht-tee-ve non

siamo ancora pronti. È una lezione difficile. Nessuno
 are yet ready (it) is a lesson difficult nobody
 se-ah-mo ahn-ko-rah pron-te ay oo-nah lay-tse-o-nay dif-fee-che-lay nes-soo-no

era qui. Abbiamo lasciato le nostre scatole alla stazi-
 was here (we) have left the our boxes at the station
 ay-rah kwes ahh-be-ah-mo lah-shah-to lay nos-tray skah-to-lay ahl-lah stah-tae-

one. Il battello è piuttosto piccolo. Essa ha inviato il regalo
 the boat is rather small she has sent the present
 o-nay eel baht-tel-lo ay pe'oo-tos-to peek-ko-lo es-sah ah in-ve-ah-to eel ray-gah-lo

per pacco postale. Il cameriere ha rotto il vostro bicchiere.
 by parcel post the waiter has broken the your glass
 pair pahk-ko pos-tah-lay eel kah-may-re-ay-ray ah rot-to eel vos-tro beek-ke-ay-ray

Camminiamo quasi sempre presto. Quelle penne sono
 (we) walk almost always fast those those pens are
 kahm-mee-ne-ah-mo kwah-ze sem-pray pres-to kwell-lay pen-nay so-no

buone, ma le nostre sono cattive. Ohi era nel suo ufficio ?
 good but the ours are bad who was in the his office
 boo-o-nay mah lay nos-tray so-no kaht-tee-vay kee ay-rah nel soo-o ooff-fee-cho

È la seconda finestra a destra. Arrivano in ritardo ogni
 (it) is the second window to (on) right (they) arrive late every
 ay lah say-kon-dah fe-nes-trah ah des-trah arr-ree-vah-no in re-tarr-do ohn-ye

volta. Dimoriamo nella prima casa a sinistra. Il fa-
 time (we) live in the first house to (on) left the car-
 vol-tah de-mo-re-ah-mo nel-lah pree-mah kah-zah ah see-nis-trah eel fah-

legnamo non ha ancora accomodato la porta. Quali sono
 penter not has yet mended the door what are
 lain-yah-mo non ah ahn-ko-rah ahk-ko-mo-dah-to lah por-tah kwah-le so-no

le loro intenzioni ? Studio sempre due ore al giorno. Sono
 the their intentions (I) study always two hours to the (a) day are
 lay lo-ro in-ten-tse-o-ne stoo-de-o sem-pray doo-ay o-ray ahl jor-no so-no

queste le vostre firme ? È già partito il battello ? Non ancora.
 these the your signatures is already started the boat not yet
 kwes-tay lay vos-tray feer-may ay jah par-tee-to eel baht-tel-lo non ahn-ko-rah

Good day, (sir).

Good evening, (miss).

Good night, (madam).

Everyone is here.

The cold meat is not on the table.

Here is our room ; where is yours ?

Mine is upstairs.

Buon giorno, signore.

Buona sera, signorina¹.Buona notte,² signora.Ognuno³ è qui.La carne fredda⁴ non è sulla tavola.

Ecco la nostra stanza ; dov'è la

La mia⁵ è disopra. [vostra ?¹ seen-yo-ree-nah, ² not-tay, ³ ohn-yoo-no, ⁴ fred-dah, ⁵ mee-ah.that, *quel* ; *quell'* before a Vowel ; *quello* before z, or s and another Consonant.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION—(continued).

He (has) received your telegram,
but not my letter.

These boxes are not mine.

Which of these rooms is yours?

What is the distance?

What is the price?

Is this the lowest price?

It is too dear.

This room is too small.

They *did* not accept the present.

This is not the train for Florence.

I am-expecting a letter from Paris.

What is the name of this street?

Why do you not listen?

This boat is not large enough.

I have been-expecting my friends
all (the) day.

This man does not work well.

Which of the three houses is the
largest?

He has done his work with care.

We have waited here ten minutes.

That man is a friend (of) mine.

That mistake is not mine.

What *did* you give to the man?

Our rooms are very small.

Where are their rooms?

His cup is empty.

That gentleman has lost his ticket.

Their house is very convenient.

They have forgotten all the ad-
dresses.

Where are their places?

Here is his Italian Grammar.

Ha ricevuto il vostro dispaccio,
ma non la mia lettera.

Queste scatole non sono mie¹.

Quale di queste stanze è la vostra?

Qual'è la distanza²?

Qual'è il prezzo?

È questo il prezzo minimo³?

È troppo caro.

Questa stanza è troppo piccola⁴.

Non hanno accettato⁵ il regalo.

Questo non è il treno per Firenze⁶.

Aspetto una lettera da Parigi⁷.

Qual'è il nome⁸ di questa strada?

Perchè non ascoltate? [grande.

Questo battello⁹ non è abbastanza

Ho aspettato i miei¹⁰ amici¹¹ tutto
il giorno.

Quest'uomo¹² non lavora bene.

Quale delle tre case è la più¹³
grande?

Ha fatto il suo lavoro con cura.

Abbiamo aspettato qui dieci¹⁴
minuti.

Quell'uomo è un amico¹⁵ mio.

Quello sbaglio non è mio.

Che cosa avete dato all'uomo?

Le nostre stanze sono molto piccole.

Dove sono le loro stanze?

La sua tazza¹⁶ è vuota¹⁷.

Quel signore ha perduto il suo
biglietto¹⁸.

La loro casa è molto conveniente¹⁹.

Hanno dimenticato tutti gl'in-
dirizzi.

Dove sono i loro posti?

Ecco la sua grammatica²⁰ italiana²¹.

1 mee-ay, 2 dia-tahn-tseh, 3 mee-ne-mo, 4 peek-ko-lah, 5 aht-chay-tah-to, 6 fen-tsay, 7 pah-ree-je, 8 no-may, 9 baht-tel-lo, 10 me-ay-e, 11 ah-mee-che, 12 kwes-too-o-mo, 13 pe-oo, 14 de-ay-che, 15 ah-mee-ko, 16 taht-tseh, 17 voo'-o-tah, 18 beel-yet-to, 19 kon-vay-ne-en-tay, 20 graham-mah-te-kah, 21 e-tah-le-ah-nah.

my, mine, *mie*; thy, thine, *tuo*; his, her, hers, *suo*; our, ours, *nostro*; your, yours, *vestro*; their, theirs, *loro*. These words form their Feminine and Plural regularly. Exceptions:—(1) *loro* is the same in both Genders and Numbers; (2) the Masculine Plural of *mio*, *tuo*, *suo* is *miei*, *tuoi*, *suoi*. "the" (*il*, *la*, *i*, *le*) generally precedes the above words. For complete rules, see Hugo's "ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED," Lesson 3.—"the" is omitted with the above words before Nouns in the Singular which denote a near relation.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Un granatiere dell'armata del maresciallo Saxe, preso sul fatto mentre rubava un tacchino in un podere, fu condannato a morte. Il tacchino costava tutt'al più cinque franchi. Il maresciallo gli disse: Tu hai poco buon senso, davvero, arrischiando la vita per cinque franchi. Mio generale, egli rispose, io sto arrischiandola ogni giorno per cinque soldi, ed i miei compagni d'arme potranno dirvi ch'io non fuggo il pericolo. Il maresciallo sorrise e gli accordò la grazia.

A grenadier of the army of the Marshal Saxe, taken on-the fact (=act) while (he) was stealing a turkey in a farm, was condemned to death. The turkey cost all at-the most five francs. The marshal to-him said: Thou hast little good sense, indeed, risking the life for five francs. My general, he replied, I stand risking-it every day for five pence, and the my companions of arms will-be-able-to tell you that I (do) not flee-from the danger. The marshal smiled, and to-him granted the pardon.

Una madre aveva buone ragioni per non vantare in presenza di sua figlia la felicità dello stato coniugale. La donzella, dicevule, che prende marito, fa bene; ma fa molto meglio colei che no lo prende.—Cara madre, rispose quella, in quanto a me, mi contento di far bene; lasciamo ad altri il pensiero di far meglio.

A mother had good reasons for not (to) praise in presence of her daughter the happiness-of-the state conjugal (=married life). The damsel, (she) said-to-her, who takes husband, does well; but does much better she who not him takes. Dear mother, replied that (=the former), as regards to me, myself (I) content to do well; let-us-leave to others the thought of do(ing) better.

Il figlio dell'intendente del Vescovo di . . . si presentò all'esame per essere ammesso negli ordini sacri. Come prima domanda, il Prelato gli fece la seguente interrogazione: Sem, Cam, e Jafet, figliuoli di Noè, di chi sono essi figli? Il candidato ammutolì. Fu rimandato a suo padre, che gli disse: Come imbecille! Tommaso, Leonardo, ed Ernesto, figliuoli del nostro governatore, di chi sono essi figli?—Naturalmente, del nostro governatore. Ebbene, stupido che tu sei! è la stessa cosa. Il candidato si presentò di nuovo dal Vescovo, che li fece la stessa interrogazione. Sem, Cam, e Jafet, figliuoli di Noè, di chi sono essi figli?—Monsignore, ciò non è difficile a capire; essi sono figli del nostro governatore.

The son-of-the intendant of-the Bishop of . . . himself presented at-the examination for (to) be admitted into-the orders holy. As first question, the Prelate to-him made the following interrogation: Shem, Ham, and Japhet, sons of Noah, of whom are they sons? The candidate remained-mute. (He) was sent-back to his father, who to-him said, How silly! Thomas, Leonard, and Ernest, sons-of-the our governor, of whom are they sons? Naturally (=of course), of-the our governor. Well, stupid that thou art, (it) is the same thing. The candidate himself presented anew to the Bishop, who to-him made the same interrogation. Shem, Ham, and Japhet, sons of Noah, of whom are they sons? My-Lord, that not is difficult to understand; they are sons of our governor.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

(This page is intended for Students who have no previous knowledge of the language, the pronunciation of every word being imitated so that it can be read without reference to Rules or a Key. The principal rules for pronouncing French will be found on page 10, or in HUGO'S FRENCH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED, 1s.)

Qu'a-t-il apporté pour nous ? A qui ont-ils prêté leur dictionnaire ? Où de-
 what has he brought for us to whom have they lent their dictionary where
 kah-teel ah-por-teh poor noo ah kee ong-teel pray-teh lerr dik-se-o-nair oo der-
 meurez-vous ? Je n'ai pas payé le compte. A-t-elle répondu à votre lettre ?
 live you I (not) have not paid the bill has she replied to your letter
 mer-eh-voo sher-neh-pah pay-yeh ler kong-t ah-tell reh-pong-dü ah vot-r let-r
 Quelle est son adresse ? Qu'ont-ils acheté ? Il a perdu son portemonnaie.
 what is her address what have they bought he has lost his purse
 kel ay song-nah-dress kong-teel-zahsh-teh eel ah pair-dü song porrt-mon-ay
 Ont-ils été au concert ? J'ai accompagné mon ami au théâtre hier
 have they been to the concert I (have) accompanied my friend to the theatre yesterday
 ong-teel-zeh-teh oh kong-sairr sheh ahk-ong-pahn-yeh mong-nah-mes oh-teh-ah-tr e-air
 soir. Avez-vous eu une bonne place ? De quoi parlent-ils ? De qui parle-
 evening have you had a good place of what speak they of whom speaks
 swarr ah-veh-voo-zü ün bonn plahss der kwah parri-teel der kee parill-
 t-elle ? Que copiez-vous dans ce livre ? Quelqu'un frappe à la porte. Qui est
 she what copy you in that book some one knocks at the door who is
 tell ker ko-pe-ah-voo dahng ser lee-vr kel-kung frahpp ah lah portt kee ay
 là ? Voici quelque chose pour lui. Est-ce correct ? Ce n'est pas vrai.
 there here is something for him is that correct that (not) is not true
 lah vwah-see kel-ker-shox poorr lwee aiss kor-rekt ser-nay-pah vreh
 Un prédicateur remarqua un dimanche matin un caporal
 A preacher noticed one Sunday morning a corporal
 ung preh-de-kah-ter rer-marr-kah ung dee-mahngsh mah-tang ung kah-po-rahll
 parmi la congrégation. Après le service, il lui dit : Mon fils
 among the congregation after the service he to him said my son
 parr-mee lah kong-greh-gah-se-ong ah-pray ler snirr-viss eel lwee dee mong fass
 j'ai été heureux de vous voir à l'église ce matin. Quel meilleur
 I have been happy to you see at the church this morning what better
 sheh eh-teh er-er der voo vwar ah leh-glees ser mah-tang kel may-e-yer
 endroit y a-t-il que celui-ci, quand on est sans le sou ? dit l'homme.
 place is there than this (here) when one is without the halfpenny said the man
 ahng-drwah ee ah-teell ker ser-lwee-see kahng-tong-nay sahng ler soo dee lom
 Ah ! vous avez parfaitement raison, voici un demi-florin pour
 ah you have (are) perfectly reason (right) here is a half florin for
 ah voo-zah-veh par-fait-mahng ray-zong vwah-see ung der-mee fio-rang poor
 vous. Ayez soin de revenir dimanche prochain. Le dimanche
 you have (take) care to return Sunday next the Sunday
 voo ay-yeh so'ang der rer-ver-neer dee-mahngsh pro-shang ler dee-mahngsh
 suivant, l'église était pleine, et la moitié de la congrégation
 following the church was full and the half of the congregation
 swee-vahng leh-glees eh-tay plain eh la mwah-to-eh der lah kong-greh-gah-se-ong
 était des soldats. — Je ne parle pas français.
 was (of the) soldiers I (do) not speak French.
 eh-tay day sol-dah — Sher ner parri pah frahng-say

*r (In italics) not to be pronounced ; sh like s in *measure* ; ü=ö with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by italics ; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION,

with the *Pronunciation* of all new words imitated.

(For explanation of any difficulties, see HUGO'S FRENCH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED, 1a.)

He is not speaking to the man.
 I do not meet his friend.
 They work very well.
 That² man is not working.
 Are you copying the names?
 Who is-smoking in this room?
 I am-smoking a cigar.
 Why do you not light the lamp?
 He is lighting his pipe.
 Where are the matches?
 I do not light the gas before
 five o'clock. [water?
 Who (has) put the flowers in the
 How much money have you spent
 to-day?
 I have spent all my money.
 What apartments have you to let?

This house is *for sale*.
 Are these houses to let?
 I have never read this book.
 We have never been to France.
 [the bearer.
 I have given-back the parcel to
 Why have they not returned the
 money to the banker?
 We meet your cousin every even-
 ing.
 What has he done? [answer.
 We have not yet received the
 Why do you speak so fast?
 Walk more slowly.
 They *did* not hear the noise.
 Have you read the evening papers?
 Not yet; I have not read the
 morning papers.
 Do not walk so fast.

Il ne parle pas à l'homme¹.
 Je ne rencontre² pas son ami.
 Ils travaillent³ très bien⁴.
 Cet homme ne travaille pas.
 Copiez⁵-vous les noms⁶?
 Qui fume⁷ dans cette chambre⁸?
 Je fume un cigare⁹. [lampe¹¹?
 Pourquoi n'allumez¹⁰-vous pas la
 Il allume¹² sa pipe¹³.
 Où sont les allumettes¹⁴?
 Je n'allume pas le gaz¹⁵ avant¹⁶
 cinq¹⁷ heures¹⁷.
 Qui a mis les fleurs¹⁸ dans l'eau¹⁹?
 Combien²⁰ d'argent avez-vous dé-
 pensé²¹ aujourd'hui²²?
 J'ai dépensé²¹ tout²³ mon argent.
 Quels²⁴ appartements²⁴ avez-vous
 à louer²⁵?
 Cette maison est à vendre²⁶.
 Ces maisons sont-elles à louer?
 Je n'ai jamais²⁷ lu ce livre.
 Nous n'avons jamais été²⁸ en
 France²⁹. [teur³².
 J'ai rendu⁴⁰ le paquet³¹ au por-
 Pourquoi n'ont-ils pas rendu
 l'argent au banquier³³?
 Nous rencontrons³⁴ votre cousin³⁵
 chaque³⁶ soir³⁷.
 Qu'a-t-il fait³⁸? [réponse.
 Nous n'avons pas encore reçu la
 Pourquoi parlez-vous si vite³⁹?
 Marchez⁴⁰ plus lentement⁴¹.
 Ils n'ont pas entendu⁴² le bruit⁴³.
 Avez-vous lu les journaux du soir?
 Pas encore; je n'ai pas lu les
 journaux du matin⁴⁴.
 Ne marchez pas si vite.

1 lom, 2 rahng-kong-tr, 3 trah-vah-e, 4 be-ang, 5 ko-pe-eh, 6 nong, 7 füm, 8 shahng-br, 9 se-garr, 10 ahl-lü-meh, 11 lahngp, 12 ahl-lüm, 13 peep, 14 ahl-lü-met, 15 gahs, 16 ah-vahng, 17 saug-kerr, 18 fierr, 19 loh, 20 kong-be-ang, 21 deh-pahng-seh, 22 oh shoor-dwee, 23 too, 24 kel-sah-parr-ter-mahng, 25 loo-eh, 26 vahng-dr, 27 shah-may, 28 eh-teh, 29 frahng-s, 30 rahng-dü, 31 pah-keh, 32 porr-terr, 33 bahng-ke-eh, 34 rahng-kong-trong, 35 koo-sang, 36 shahkk, 37 swarr, 38 fay, 39 veett, 40 marr-sheh, 41 lahngt-mahng, 42 ahng-tahng-dü, 43 brwee, 44 mah-tang.

FRENCH CONVERSATION—(continued).

Give me a single ticket.

Is this place taken?

Show me my bed-room.

What is the number of your room?

Give us two bottles of beer.

(The) dinner is *ready*.

I have not yet dined. [nounce.

This word is very difficult to pro-

Listen (to) us.—I am listening.

I am ready to begin.

They (*fem.*) are not ready.

I (*fem.*) am in a hurry.

Why are they in such a hurry?

Bring us some (=of the) salt.

We have not enough mustard.

Do you want any vinegar?

I have taken too much (of) pepper.

What is the price of a single ticket?

A single ticket costs five francs.

How many brothers has he?

Speak to the captain.

Ask that man.

What have they chosen?

She is not listening.

Is (the) breakfast *ready*?

Send us the address to-morrow.

Have you never been to France?

Yes, I have been to Paris *twice*.

Give the book back to that gentle-

He never smokes. [man.

These houses are not *for sale*.

This begins badly.

That does not finish well.

Why does he not go *downstairs*?

Come *downstairs*, if you please.

Walk *upstairs*, sir.

May I go *upstairs*?

Donnez-moi un billet¹ simple².

Cette place³ est-elle prise⁴?

Montrez-moi ma chambre⁵ à
coucher⁷.

Quel est le numéro de votre
chambre? [bière⁹.

Donnez-nous deux bouteilles⁸ de

Le diner¹⁰ est servi¹¹ (*served*).

Je n'ai pas encore diné¹⁰. [noncer¹².

Ce mot¹³ est très difficile à pro-

Ecoutez¹⁴-nous.—J'écoute¹⁵.

Je suis prêt¹⁶ à commencer¹⁷.

Elles ne sont pas prêtes¹⁸.

Je suis pressée¹⁹ (*pressed*).

Pourquoi sont-ils si pressés²⁰?

Apportez²⁰-nous du sel²¹. [tarde²².

Nous n'avons pas assez de mou-

Voulez²²-vous du vinaigre²⁴?

J'ai pris trop de poivre²⁵.

Quel est le prix d'un billet simple?

Un billet simple coûte cinq francs²⁶.

Combien de frères a-t-il?

Parlez au capitaine²⁷.

Demandez²⁸ à cet homme.

Qu'ont-ils choisi²⁹?

Elle n'écoute pas.

Le déjeuner³⁰ est-il servi?

Envoyez³¹-nous l'adresse demain.

N'avez-vous jamais été en France?

Oui, j'ai été à Paris deux fois³².

Rendez³³ le livre à ce monsieur³⁴.

Il ne fume jamais.

Ces maisons ne sont pas à vendre.

Ceci commence mal³⁵.

Cela ne finit³⁶ pas bien.

Pourquoi ne descend-il³⁷ pas?

Descendez³⁸, s'il³⁹ vous plaît³⁹.

Montez⁴⁰, monsieur.

Puis-je⁴¹ monter⁴⁰?

1 bee-yeh, 2 sang-pl, 3 plahss, 4 preez, 5 mong-treh, 6 shahng-br, 7 koo-sheh,
8 boo-tay-e, 9 be-airr, 10 dee-neh, 11 sairr-vee, 12 mo, 13 pro-nong-seh, 14 eh-koo-teh,
15 sheh-koot, 16 pray, 17 kom-mahng-seh, 18 prait, 19 press-eh, 20 ahp-porr-teh,
21 sell, 22 moo-tarrd, 23 voo-leh, 24 ve-nay-gr, 25 pwah-vr, 26 frahng, 27 kah-pe-tain,
28 der-mahng-deh, 29 shwah-zee, 30 deh-sher-neh, 31 ahng-vwah-yeh, 32 fwah,
33 rahng-deh, 34 mer-se-er, 35 mahll, 36 fe-nee, 37 dess-ahng-teel, 38
39 seell-voo-play, 40 mong-teh, 41 pweesh.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*with copious Foot-notes*).

This page is intended for more advanced Students.

1. Où avez-vous passé vos vacances¹?—J'ai été en Suisse². Avez-vous eu³ de⁴ beau temps⁴? Il ne faisait⁵ pas très chaud⁶, mais heureusement⁷ le temps⁸ était très clair⁹.—Etiez-vous seul¹⁰?—Non, j'étais avec quelques¹¹ amis.—Je crois¹² que vous les¹³ connaissez¹³.

2. Je suppose que vous soyez¹⁴ un peu fatigué¹⁵; voulez-vous prendre¹⁶ quelque¹⁶ chose¹⁶?—Je vous remercie; je ne suis pas fatigué, mais je prendrai¹⁷ un verre¹⁸ de Bordeaux¹⁸ avec plaisir²⁰.—A²¹ votre santé²¹.—A²² la vôtre²².

3. Pouvez-vous²³ me dire²⁴ quelle heure²⁵ il est?—Il est cinq heures et quart.—Etes-vous pressé²⁶?—Oui, j'ai un rendez-vous²⁷ dans la Cité²⁸.—De quel côté²⁹ allez-vous³⁰?—Je vais³¹ du côté³¹ de Cheapside.—Eh³² bien³²! si³³ cela ne vous fait rien³³, je vous accompagnerai³⁴.—Avec beaucoup de plaisir³⁰.

4. Prenez-vous³⁵ l'omnibus, ou bien³⁶ allez-vous³⁷ à pied³⁷?—Il fait³⁸ beau³⁸, nous pouvons aller à pied, si³⁹ vous voulez³⁹; ce⁴⁰ n'est pas loin⁴¹.—Nous sommes⁴² arrivés⁴³.—An⁴⁴ plaisir de vous revoir⁴⁴.—A⁴⁵ bientôt⁴⁵; à⁴⁶ demain⁴⁶; à⁴⁷ mercredi prochain⁴⁷.

1 holidays, 2 Switzerland, 3 had, 4 fine weather, 5 made=was, 6 warm, 7 fortunately, 8 weather, 9 clear, 10 alone, 11 some, a few, 12 believe, 13 know them, 14 be=are, 15 take, 16 something, 17 shall take, 18 glass, 19 name of a wine, 20 pleasure, 21 to your health, 22 to yours, 23 can you, 24 tell, 25 hour, time, 26 in a hurry, 27 appointment, 28 city, 29 side, direction, 30 are you going, 31 go, 32 well, 33 if that not to you makes anything—if you do not mind, 34 shall accompany, 35 do you take, 36 well=else, 37 do you go on foot, 38 makes=is fine, 39 if you like, 40 that=it, 41 far, 42 are=have, 43 arrived, 44 to the pleasure of seeing you again, 45 till soon—I wish that we may soon meet again, 46 (good bye) till to-morrow, 47 (good bye) till Wednesday next.

1. Quel horrible griffonage¹ venez²-vous² encore de me donner? Vous appelez³ cela une copie⁴? Mais c'est pire⁵ qu'un brouillon⁶. Je vous assure, monsieur, que je me suis donné⁷ la plus grande peine.—Allons⁸ donc⁸, c'est ce que vous dites toujours; mais je ne puis le croire⁹.—Je fais de¹⁰ mon mieux¹⁰, je suis¹¹ bien que ma main¹² est mauvaise.

2. Voulez-vous que je vous parle à¹³ cœur ouvert¹³, mon ami?

Ce n'est pas une main que vous avez, c'est une patte¹⁴. Si l'on¹⁵ n'a pas une belle écriture, il¹⁶ faut¹⁶ au¹⁷ moins¹⁷ tâcher¹⁸ d'écrire lisiblement¹⁹, et vous ne²⁰ faites souvent que²⁰ des pattes²¹ de mouche²¹.

3. Il¹⁶ faut¹⁶ absolument que vous preniez²² des leçons particulières²² d'écriture. Je crains²⁴, monsieur, de ne pas en²⁵ avoir le temps. On¹⁵ nous donne toujours tant²⁶ de devoirs²⁷.

1 scribble, 2=have you just, 3 call, 4 clean copy, 5 worse, 6 rough copy, 7=taken, 8=come, come I believe, 9 my best, 10 I know, 12=handwriting, 13=frankly, 14 claw, 15 one, people, they, 16 it is necessary, 17 at least, 18 try, 19 legibly, 20 make frequently only, 21=flies' legs, 22 should take, 23 private, 24 fear, 25 for it, 26 so many, 27 tasks.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation.*)

Le tailleur de Louis quatorze présenta un jour à ce monarque un très long mémoire contenant des projets de réforme sur le gouvernement. Le roi, sans lui en témoigner le moindre étonnement, dit à un de ses valets de chambre : Faites venir à l'instant mon chancelier pour me prendre mesure d'un habit, puisque mon tailleur veut se mêler des affaires d'État.

The tailor of Louis fourteen(th) presented one day to this monarch a very long memorial containing some projects of reform on the government. The king, without to-him of it (to) show the least surprise, said to one of his valets of chamber : Make come at the instant my chancellor in-order-to me take measure of a coat, since my tailor wants himself (to) mix of the affairs of state.

Un imbécile, enrichi subitement par un héritage, avait entendu dire qu'un homme comme il faut devait avoir au moins deux domestiques. Comme ses moyens lui permettaient ce luxe, il en engagea tout de suite deux, qui se trouvaient fort bien dans une place où on les payait bien pour ne rien faire. Un jour le maître cria de sa chambre : Êtes-vous là, Pierre ?—Oui, monsieur.—Que faites-vous ?—Rien, monsieur.—Et vous, Jean, êtes-vous là ?—Oui, monsieur.—Que faites-vous ?—Monsieur, j'aide Pierre.—Quand vous aurez fini, vous viendrez me donner mes bottes.

A stupid-fellow enriched suddenly by an inheritance had heard say that a (man as it is necessary) gentleman ought (to) have at-the least two servants. As his means (to)-him allowed this luxury, he of them engaged directly two, who themselves found very well in a place where one them paid well for not anything (to) do. One day the master called from his room : Are you there, Peter ?—Yes, sir.—What do you ?—Nothing, sir.—And you, John, are you there ?—Yes, sir.—What do you ?—Sir, I help Peter.—When you will-have finished you will-come me (to) give my boots.

Un marchand, ayant acquis un très beau jardin, fit graver ces mots sur la porte :—Ce jardin sera pour celui qui pourra prouver qu'il est véritablement content. S'y promenant un jour, il vit entrer un inconnu qui, l'ayant salué, lui demanda où était le maître. C'est moi-même, dit le marchand, que désirez-vous de moi ? Prendre possession de ce jardin, répondit l'inconnu, car personne n'est plus content et plus heureux que moi. Monsieur, répliqua le marchand, vous êtes dans l'erreur ; si vous étiez pleinement satisfait, vous ne désireriez pas encore la possession de mon jardin.

A merchant, having acquired a very fine garden made engrave these words on the door :—This garden will-be for that-one who will-be-able (to)-prove that he is veritably contented. Himself there walking one day he saw enter an unknown (man) who him having saluted (to)-him asked where was the master. It is myself, said the merchant, what do-you-desire of me ? (To) take possession of this garden, answered the unknown (man), for nobody not is more contented and more happy than I. Sir, replied the merchant, you are in the error ; if you were fully satisfied you not would desire not still the possession of my garden.

Un monsieur faisait coucher près de lui son valet de chambre, et il lui criait : Georges, suis-je endormi ?—Oui, monsieur.—C'est bon.

A gentleman made sleep near him his valet of chamber, and he to-him cried : George, am I asleep ? Yes, sir. That is good.

Une dame était allée avec sa famille à la campagne pour y passer l'été. Elle se félicitait du bien-être qui résulterait pour ses enfants de boire chaque jour du lait pur et frais en abondance. Mais elle trouva que ce lait était d'une qualité très inférieure et s'en plaignit à la laitière.—Bonté divine, Madame, s'écria celle-ci pour s'excuser : vous ne me blâmeriez pas si vous saviez combien les vaches boivent par ce temps chaud.

A lady was gone with her family to the country in-order-to there pass the summer. She herself congratulated from-the well-being which would-result for her children from drink(ing) each day of-the milk pure and fresh in abundance. But she found that this milk was of a quality very inferior and of it complained to the milkmaid. Bounty divine (=good gracious), madam, herself exclaimed this (the latter) for (to) excuse herself : you not me would-blame not if you knew how-much the cows drink by (=in) this weather hot.

L'acteur Foote, voyageant dans la partie occidentale de l'Angleterre, s'arrête pour dîner dans une auberge. Lorsqu'il voulut régler son compte, le maître d'hôtel lui demanda s'il était satisfait. J'ai diné comme personne en Angleterre, dit Foote.—Excepté le lord-maire, dit l'aubergiste avec vivacité.—Je n'excepte personne.—Vous devez excepter le lord-maire.—Foote se mit en colère. Pas même le lord-maire ! dit-il, en appuyant sur chaque syllabe. La querelle s'envenima au point que l'aubergiste, qui était magistrat des sessions ordinaires, le fit comparaître devant le *mayor* de l'endroit.

Monsieur Foote, lui dit ce vénérable magistrat, vous saurez que c'est une habitude datant de temps immémoriaux dans cette ville de faire toujours une exception pour le lord-maire, et afin que vous n'oubliiez pas une autre fois nos us et coutumes, je vous condamne à un shilling d'amende ou à cinq heures d'emprisonnement, à votre choix. Foote exaspéré se vit dans l'obligation de payer l'amende. Il sortit de la salle en disant : Je ne connais pas dans toute la chrétienté un plus grand fou que cet aubergiste,—excepté le lord-maire, ajouta-t-il en se tournant du côté de Sa Seigneurie.

The actor Foote, travelling in the part western of the England, himself stops to dine in an inn. When he wanted to settle his bill, the master of hotel him asked if he was satisfied. I have dined like nobody in England, said Foote. Except the Lord Mayor, said the innkeeper with vivacity. I not except nobody. You must except the lord mayor. Foote himself put in anger. Not even the lord mayor ! said he, in leaning on (emphasizing) each syllable. The quarrel itself irritated to-the point that the innkeeper, who was magistrate of-the sessions ordinary, him made appear before the mayor of the place.

Mr. Foote, to-him said this venerable magistrate, you will-know that it is a custom dating from times immemorial in this town to make always an exception for the lord-mayor, and in-order that you forget not another time our usages and customs, I you condemn to a shilling of fine or to five hours of imprisonment, at your choice. Foote exasperated himself saw in the obligation to pay the fine. He went-out of the hall in saying : I know not in all the Christendom a more big fool than this innkeeper, except the lord mayor, added he in himself turning of-the side of (=towards) his lordship.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with copious Foot-notes*).

Un meunier² cheminait³ avec son âne⁴. Un bel⁵ esprit le rencontre⁶ et se⁶ met⁶ à crier⁷: Où allez⁸-vous⁸ donc⁹ vous deux? Chercher¹⁰ du foin¹¹ pour nous trois, répond¹ le meunier.³

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 miller, 3 was going along, 4 donkey, 5 wit meets him, 6 begins, 7 exclaim, 8 are you going, 9 then, 10 to fetch, 11 hay.

Un Gascon¹², qui¹³ avait¹⁴ perdu¹⁵ son argent¹⁶ au¹⁷ jeu¹⁷, coucha¹⁸ avec celui¹⁹ qui¹⁸ le²⁰ lui avait gagné²⁰. La²¹ nuit²¹, il glissa²² la main sous²³ le chevet²⁴ de son compagnon¹ pour²⁵ reprendre²⁶ son argent¹⁶. L'autre¹ le²⁷ surprit²⁷, et lui²⁸ demanda²⁹ ce²⁹ qu'il faisait²⁹. Mon ami, répondit¹ le Gascon¹², je prends³⁰ ma revanche³¹.

12 native of Gascony (the Irishman of France), 13 who, 14 had, 15 lost, 16 money, 17 at the play= in playing, 18=slept, 19 the one, 20 it (to) from him had gained, 21 in the night, 22 slipped, 23 under, 24 pillow, 25 in order to, 26 take back, 27 surprised him, 28 (to) him, 29 that which=what he was doing, 30 am taking, 31 revenge.

Un débiteur³², échappant³³, au milieu³⁴ de la nuit³⁵, à la poursuite¹ de ses créanciers, ³⁶ est arrêté³⁷ par un voleur³⁸ qui¹⁸ lui²⁸ demande¹ la bourse³⁹ ou la vie⁴⁰. Prends⁴¹ la vie⁴⁰, répond¹ le fugitif¹; car⁴², pour⁴³ l'autre¹, si⁴⁴ j'en⁰ avais¹⁴ une de 500 francs¹ seulement⁴⁵, je ne serais⁴⁶ pas obligé¹ de me⁴⁷ sauver⁴⁷ de mes créanciers, ³⁶ en⁰ laissant⁴⁸ ma femme et mes enfants dans le⁰ besoin⁴⁹. Vraiment⁵⁰ ? reprend⁵¹ le voleur³⁸. Eh⁵² bien, pardon, monsieur⁵²: je ne savais⁵³ pas cela⁵⁴; mais voici⁵⁵ pour⁵⁶ réparer⁶⁶ mon erreur¹. Puis⁵⁷ il glisse⁵⁸ un billet⁵⁹ de 1,000 francs¹ dans la main du pauvre⁶⁰ débiteur, ³³ et se⁶¹ sauve⁶¹ à ⁶² toutes jambes⁶².

32 debtor, 33 escaping, 34 middle, 35 night, 36 creditor, 37 stopped, 38 robber, 39 purse, 40 life, 41 take, 42 for, 43=as regards, 44 if, 45 only, 46 should be, 47 to run away, 48 leaving, 49 want, 50 really, 51 replies, 52 well then pardon me sir, 53 knew, 54 that, 55 here is, 56 in order to repair=make good, 57 then, 58 slips, 59 note, 60 poor, 61 himself saves=makes off, 62 at all legs=full speed.

Dans un salon⁶³ on⁶⁴ demandait⁶⁴ à⁰ un médecin⁶⁵ célèbre¹ des⁰ nouvelles⁶⁶ d'un de ses amis. Vous ne savez⁶⁷ donc⁹ pas, répondit⁶⁸ il, ce⁶⁹ qui nous est arrivé⁶⁹? Nous dinions⁷⁰ ensemble⁷¹ il⁷² y a huit jours⁷³ chez⁷³ N.; mon ami est⁷⁴ tombé malade⁷⁴ le lendemain⁷⁵; je l'⁷⁶ai traité⁷⁷, il est⁷⁸ mort⁷⁸, je l'⁷⁶ai ouvert⁷⁹ ce matin⁸⁰ et je le⁷⁸ disséquai⁸¹ ce soir⁸².

63 drawing-room, 64 people were asking, 65 doctor, 66 news, 67 know, 68 replied, 69 that which to us is arrived=what has happened to us, 70 were dining, 71 together, 72 it there has eight days=eight days ago, 73 at the house of, 74 is fallen ill, 75 next day, 76 him, 77 attended, 78 is=has died, 79 opened, 80 morning, 81 shall dissect, 82 evening.

À la bataille¹ d'Hastembek¹, un soldat français ayant⁸³ perdu¹⁵ les deux bras, emportés⁸⁴ par⁸⁵ un boulet⁸⁶, son colonel¹ lui²⁸ offrit⁸⁷ un écu⁸⁸. Vous croyez⁸⁹ sans⁹⁰ doute¹, repartit⁹¹ le grenadier¹, que⁹² je i perdu¹⁴ qu'⁹³une paire¹ de gants⁹⁴?

83 having, 84 carried off, 85 by, 86 ball, 87 offered, 88 crown, 89 believe, 90 without, 91 replied, 92 that, 93 only, 94 glove.

Un avare² disait³ : J'ai un revenu¹ de 50 mille⁴ écus⁵ ; mais j'espère⁶ l'augmenter¹ encore⁷, car⁸ je n'en⁹ dépense¹⁰ pas un quart¹¹. Monsieur,¹² lui¹³ dit¹⁴ un homme d'esprit¹⁵, vos biens¹⁶ me paraissent¹⁷ si fidèlement¹⁸ administrés¹⁹, que²⁰ vous devriez²¹ augmenter²² les gages²³ de l'administrateur²⁴.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 miser, 3 said, 4 thousand, 5 crown, 6 hope, 7 still (more), 8 for, 9 of it, 10 spend, 11 quarter, 12 sir, 13 to him, 14 wit, 15 property, 16 appear, 17 faithfully, 18 that, 19 ought to, 20 wages.

L'honnête²⁵ matelot²⁶.—Un marchand¹ turc² avait perdu sa bourse³, qui⁴ contenait⁵ deux cents pièces¹ d'or², et il ordonna³ au crieur¹ public d'⁴annoncer⁵ qu'⁶il donnerait⁷ la moitié⁸ de la somme¹ à celui¹⁴ qui l'aurait trouvée¹⁴. Elle¹⁵ était tombée¹⁶ entre¹⁷ les mains d'un honnête matelot³ qui¹⁷ en¹⁸ informa¹ le crieur¹, et il offrit¹ de¹⁰ la¹⁹ rendre³⁰ en³¹ recevant³¹ la moitié¹² de ce³² qu'elle²² contenait⁷.

Le marchand¹ parut²³ aussitôt²⁴ ; mais, voulant²⁵ se²⁶ dégager²⁷ de sa promesse¹, il eut²⁸ recours³ à un mensonge²⁹ : il prétendit¹ qu'¹¹avec les deux cents pièces d'or⁵, il³⁰ y avait³⁰ dans la bourse⁵ un très belle émeraude³¹. Le matelot³ prit³² le³ ciel³³ et le Prophète¹ à témoin³⁴ qu'³⁶il n'y avait point d'³⁶émeraude³¹ dans la bourse qu'³⁶il avait trouvée. Cependant,³⁶ il fut³⁷ conduit¹ devant³⁸ le *cadi* sous³⁹ l'inculpation⁴⁰ de vol⁴¹. Après⁴² avoir entendu⁴³ le marchand¹, le *cadi* demanda¹ au crieur¹ ce⁴⁴ qu'on lui avait dit⁴⁴ de publier⁴⁴. Celui-ci⁴⁵ ayant⁴⁶ déclaré¹ qu'⁴⁷on ne lui avait parlé que⁴⁷ de deux cents pièces d'or⁵, le marchand¹ se⁴⁸ hâta⁴⁸ de¹⁰ dire⁴⁹ que¹¹, s'⁵⁰il n'avait pas parlé de l'émeraude³¹, c'⁵¹était dans la crainte⁵² qu'⁵³à cause⁵³ de sa grande¹ valeur⁵⁴, celui¹⁴ qui l'aurait trouvée¹⁴ ne⁵⁶ fût tenté de la garder⁵⁶.

Le *cadi* rendit⁵⁸ cette sentence¹ : Puisque⁶⁷ le marchand a perdu une émeraude³¹ avec deux cents pièces d'or, et que¹¹ de⁶⁸ son côté⁶⁸, le matelot jure⁵⁹ que¹¹, dans la bourse qu'⁶⁹il a trouvée, il³⁸ n'y avait point d'⁷⁶émeraude, il est manifeste¹ que ladite⁶⁰ bourse n'est pas celle⁶¹ qu'⁷⁶a perdue le marchand. Que⁶² celui-ci⁴⁶ continue¹ donc⁶³ de¹⁰ faire⁶⁴ orier¹ sa bourse¹. Quant⁶⁵ au⁶⁵ matelot,³ il gardera⁶⁶ pendant⁶⁶ quarante jours l'or qu'il a trouvé, et, si⁶⁰ celui⁶¹ qui¹⁷ l'⁷¹a perdu ne se⁷⁶ présente¹ pas dans cet intervalle¹, il⁶⁷ en jouira légitimement comme d'un bien qui est à lui⁶⁷.

2 honest, 3 sailor, 4 Turkish, 5 purse, 6 which, 7 contained, 8 gold, 9 ordered, 10 to, 11 that, 12 would give, 13 half, 14 the one who it should have found, 15 it had fallen, 16 between—in, 17 who, 18 of it, 19 it, 20 give back, 21 on receiving, 22 what it, 23 appeared, 24 immediately, 25 wishing, 26 himself, 27 to free, 28 had, 29 lie, 30—there was, 31 emerald, 32 took, 33 heaven, 34 witness, 35 that it there had not any—there was not, 36 however, 37 was, 38 before, 39 under—on, 40 charge, 41 robbery, 42 after having heard, 43—what he had been asked, 44 publish, 45 the latter, 46 having, 47 that one not to him had spoken but, 48 hastened, 49 say, 50 if, 51 that—it, 52 fear, 53 on account, 54 value, 55 might be tempted to keep it, 56 passed, 57 since, 58 from his side—on his part, 59 swears, 60 the said, 61 the one, 62 that—let, 63 then, 64 make—have, 65 as regards the, 66 will keep during, 67 he will enjoy it legitimately as a property which is his own.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL MODEL LETTERS.

Nous avons examiné minutieusement¹ les marchandises² que vous nous avez envoyées le 31 du mois dernier, et nous les avons trouvées parfaitement³ conformes⁴. La facture⁵ se⁶ monte⁶ à . . . , et nous avons le plaisir⁷ de vous en⁸ envoyer ci-inclus⁹ le montant¹⁰ en une traite¹¹ sur Londres de . . . , payable à vue¹², qui avec . . . , 2½ pour cent d'escompte¹³, forment un total de . . .

En attendant votre accusé¹⁴ de réception¹⁵ par retour du courrier¹⁶, veuillez¹⁷ agréer nos sincères salutations¹⁷.

1 carefully, in detail, 2 goods, 3 perfectly, 4 correct, 5 invoice, 6 amounts, 7 pleasure, 8 of it, 9 enclosed, 10 amount, 11 draft, bill, 12 sight, 13 discount, 14 acknowledgment, 15 receipt, 16 post, 17—we remain, yours faithfully.

Nous avons reçu votre estimée¹ du 5 ct.², d'où nous avons retiré votre traite³ de . . . à vue⁴ sur Londres. Nous avons crédité votre compte⁵ du montant⁶, pour lequel nous vous prions⁷ d'accepter nos sincères remerciements⁸.

Nous regrettons cependant⁹ de vous dire que nous ne pouvons pas accepter l'escompte¹⁰ que vous avez déduit¹¹; vous voudrez¹² donc bien¹³ en¹⁴ créditer notre compte¹⁵.

En attendant¹⁴ vos nouvelles commandes, nous¹⁵ vous présentons nos salutations empressées¹⁶.

1 favor, 2 inst. (*comrant*), 3 draft, 4 sight, 5 account, 6 amount, 7 beg, 8 thanks, 9 however, 10 discount, 11 deducted, 12=will kindly therefore, 13 with it, 14 awaiting, 15—we remain, yours faithfully.

Die uns mit Ihrem Werten vom. 31. I.¹M.¹ gesandte Aufstellung² haben wir geprüft³ und richtig⁴ gefunden⁵. Dieselbe ergiebt⁶ einen Saldo⁷ von . . . zu Ihren Gunsten⁸.

Wir haben hiermit das Vergnügen, Ihnen einen Wechsel⁹ von . . . nach¹⁰ Sicht¹⁰ auf London beizulegen¹¹, womit¹² Sie nebst¹³ . . . für 2½ prozent Skonto¹⁴ unsere Rechnung¹⁵ gefälltigt ausgleichen¹⁶ wollen.

Indem wir Ihrer gest. Empfangsanzeige¹⁷ entgegensehen¹⁸, zeichnen wir hochachtungsvoll.

1 I. M.=*letzten Monats*, of last month, 2 statement, or *Rechnungs*=*Auszug* or *Con-to corrente*, 3 examined, 4 correct, 5 found, or *befunden*, 6 gives, shows, 7 balance, 8 favor, 9 bill of exchange, 10 after (=at) sight, 11 add, 12 wherewith, 13 inclusive, 14 discount, 15 account, or *Conto*, 16 balance, 17 acknowledgment of receipt, 18 to look forward to.

Wir erhielten Ihr Wertes von vorgestern¹ mit Sichtwechsel² von . . . auf London, den wir Ihnen bestens³ dankend⁴ gutgeschrieben⁵ haben. Wir bedauern⁶ jedoch⁷, daß wir Ihnen den Skonto nicht bewilligen⁸ können, und wir bitten Sie daher⁹ uns wieder¹⁰ mit diesem Betrag¹¹ zu kreditieren¹².—Hochachtungsvoll.

1 day before yesterday, 2 bill of exchange at sight, 3—with best thanks, 4 credited to, 5 regret, 6 however, 7 grant, 8 therefore, 9 again, 10 amount, 11 to credit.

GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS.

(with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation).

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *s* (italic) sounds like *s* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* is sounded like the *ck* in the Scotch *loek*; *z* like the French *z* (*es* pronounced with rounded lips). Words in brackets () may be omitted.

Guten Tag; gute Nacht; Wie geht es Ihnen? Ich danke, es geht mir
 good day good night how goes it to you (are you) I thank it goes to-me
 goo-ten tag goo-te nahkt vee gait ess ee-non ik dahng-ke ess gait meer

ganz gut. Es geht ihm viel besser wie letzten Monat. Die Tage der
 quite well it goes to-him much better than last month the days of-the
 gahnts goot ess gait eem feel bess-er vee lets-ten moh-naht de tagh-s dair

Woche sind: Sonntag, Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Frei-
 week are Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Fri-
 voh-ke sind sonn-tagh monn-tagh deens-tagh mit-vohk donn-ers-tagh fry-
 tag, Samstag or Sonnabend. Die Namen der zwölf Monate sind: Ja-
 day saturday the names of-the twelve months are
 tag sahms-tagh, sonn-ah-bend de nah-men dair taverlf moh-nah-te siad yah-
 nuar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September,
 January February March April May June July August September
 noo-ahr fay-broo-ahr mairts ah-preell my yoo-ne yoo-leow-goost sep-tem-ber

Oktober, November, December. Was für Wetter ist es? Es ist heute
 October November December What (for) weather is it is to-day
 ok-toh-ber noh-tem-ber day-tsem-ber vahss für vett-er ist ess ess ist hoy-te

sehr warm. Gestern war es viel kälter. Wird es morgen schön sein?
 very warm yesterday was it much colder will it to-morrow fine be
 sahr varrm ghes-tern vahr ess feel kelt-er veerd ess morrg-en shern sine

Es ist schlechtes Wetter. Es ist—warm—kalt—windig—trübe—schwül. Es
 it is bad weather it is warm cold windy dull close it
 ess ist shleh-tes vett-er ess ist varrm kahltt vin-dik trü-be shvül ess

wird gleich regnen. Ich habe meinen Regenschirm vergessen. Warum
 will directly rain I have my umbrella forgotten why
 veerd gly-k raig-nen ik hah-be my-nen raig-en-sheerm fer-ghess-en vah-roomm

waren Sie nicht hier? Wie lang können Sie hier bleiben? Bis sechs Uhr*.
 were you not here how long can you here stay until six (o'clock)
 vahr-en see nikt heer vee lahng kern-en see heer bly-ben biss seks oor

Wieviel Uhr ist es? Es ist noch nicht fünf Uhr.* Er kam um halb drei, aber
 how much o'clock is it it is yet not five o'clock he came at half three (—3.30) but
 ve-feel oor ist ess ess ist noh nikt fünf oor air kahm oomm hahlb dry ah-ber

niemand war hier. Er wartete bis halb sieben. Wird sie morgen kom-
 nobody was here he waited until half seven (—6.30) will she to-morrow come
 nee-mahnd vahr heer air varr-te-biss hahlb see-ben veerd see morrg-en komm-

men? Um wieviel Uhr kam der Mann? Um ein Viertel vor vier—zehn Mi-
 at how much o'clock came the man at a quarter before four ten
 en oomm ve-feel oor kahm dair mahnn oom ine fear-tel for feer—tain me-

nuten nach neun. Dies ist nicht unser Weg. Das war sein Zug. Er kommt
 minutes after nine this is not our way that was his train he comes
 noo-ten nahkt noin diss ist nikt oonn-ser vaig dahss vahr sine taoog air kommt

immer zu spät. Sein Freund auch. Glauben Sie dies? Ich glaube es nicht.
 always too late his friend also believe you this I believe it not
 imm-er tooo shpait sine froind owk glow-ben see diss ik glow-be ess nikt

*Uhr (o'clock) may be omitted in such phrases.

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Students are supposed to have gone through the first six lessons in HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1A.

Is his residence far from here ?

No, only half a¹ mile.

His house is in a suburb.

Do you live in (on) the country ?

Was she not in the garden ? [*day*].

We saw him *the day before yesterday*.

Are those papers for me ?

Yes, a man brought them *just now*.

Will you bring me paper and ink ?

Do you know these people ?

Yes, I know the gentlemen.

Has he a large house ?

Yes, for he has a large family.

How many children has he ?

Three sons and four daughters.

Where is my newspaper ?

It is on this table.

What did you buy in the market ?

Apples¹³, pears¹⁴, grapes¹⁵, etc¹⁶.

Does she wear shoes or boots ?

What (kind of) things are these ?

Was anyone here ?

No, nobody was here.

Have you found anything ?

They found nothing.

Who said that ?

Can you not do it ? [(=thereof.)]

They must not speak of it

Can you come with us ?

He did not want to ask her.

We were obliged to go home.

Ist seine Wohnung¹ weit von hier ?

Nein, nur eine halbe Meile.

Sein Haus ist in einer² Vorstadt⁴.

Wohnen Sie auf dem³ Land(e) ?

War sie nicht in dem Garten ?

Wir sahen ihn vorgestern⁵.

Sind diese Papiere⁶ für mich ?

Ja, ein Mann brachte⁷ sie gerade.

Wollen Sie mir Tinte und Papier⁸ bringen.

Kennen Sie diese Leute⁹ ?

Ja, ich kenne die Herren.

Hat er ein großes Haus ?

Ja, denn er hat eine große Familie¹⁰.

Wieviele¹¹ Kinder hat er ?

Drei Söhne¹² und vier Töchter¹³.

Wo ist meine Zeitung ?

Sie ist auf diesem¹⁴ Tisch.

Was kauften Sie auf dem Markt ?

Äpfel, Birnen, Trauben¹⁵ u. s. w.

Trägt sie Schuhe¹⁶ oder Stiefel ?

Was für Sachen¹⁷ sind dies ?

War jemand¹⁸ hier ?

Nein, niemand¹⁹ war hier.

Haben Sie etwas²⁰ gefunden ?

Sie fanden nichts²¹.

Wer sagte das ?

Können Sie es nicht thun²² ?

Sie müssen nicht davon²³ sprechen²⁴.

Können Sie mit uns kommen ?

Er wollte sie nicht fragen.

Wir mußten nach Hause gehen.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION AND REMARKS.

Nouns are given here in the Singular. If the gender is not indicated they are masculine, except those ending in e and ung, which are feminine.

1 voh-noong (/om), 2 translate a half, 3 prepositions generally govern the dative; terminations in the Dative: em for Masculine and Neuter, er for Feminine, and en for Plural, 4 for-ah-tah-ht, 5 gness-tern, 6 P-pirr (u), pah-peer, 7 brah-k-ts, 8 loy-ts, 9 fah-mee-le-eh, 10 ve-feel-e, 11 eer-ne, 12 terk-ter, 13 Äpfel pron. ahpp-tel, the Plural is formed by changing the A into ä (capital) or putting an e after the A, 14 Birne pron. beer-ne, 15 Traube (bunch of grapes) pron. trow-be, 16 u. s. w. is the abbreviation of und so weiter (and so further), 17 notice that the a of tragen becomes ä in the third person of the Singular, 18 Schut pron. shoo, 19 sah-k-en, 20 yeh-mahnd, 21 nee-mahnd, 22 ett-vahs, 23 nih-ts, 24 toon, 25 dah-fon, 26 sah-preh-en.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Has the postman been here?
 Yes, but he did *not* bring a letter for you.
 Have you not been out to-day?
 No, but I shall go out towards evening. [terday.
 It is not so warm to-day¹ as yesterday.
 I think it will rain directly.
 At what time does the sun rise?
 I do not know; but it sets at eight o'clock.
 His new house is almost ready.
 It was built very quickly.
 Will you light the fire in our room?
 Did the fire go out?
 He was wounded in (at) the hand.
 His wounds were bound up at once.
 The town is lit by (with) gas.
 The bridge was opened last week.
 Where is this paper being printed?
 Are you the publisher—editor—printer?
 Go to the post—to the post-office.
 The shops are closed.
 When are the shops opened?
 Can you swim?
 We were rowing as quickly as we could.
 All the windows were open.
 Who keeps the books?
 He corresponds in English and German. [guages?
 Does she understand several languages?
 She can read them, but she cannot speak them fluently.

Ist der Briefträger hier gewesen?
 Ja, aber er brachte keinen Brief für Sie. [gewesen?
 Sind Sie heute (noch) nicht ausgegangen?
 Nein, aber ich werde gegen Abend ausgehen.¹
 Es ist heute nicht so warm wie gestern.
 Ich denke, es wird gleich regnen.
 Um wieviel² Uhr³ geht⁴ die Sonne auf?
 Ich weiß nicht; aber sie geht⁴ um acht Uhr unter.⁴
 Sein neues Haus ist beinahe fertig.
 Es wurde sehr schnell gebaut.
 Wollen Sie das Feuer in unserem Zimmer anzünden.
 Ging das Feuer aus?⁵
 Er wurde an der Hand verwundet.
 Seine Wunden wurden sofort verbunden.
 Die Stadt ist mit Gas erleuchtet.
 Die Brücke wurde letzte Woche eröffnet.
 Wo wird diese Zeitung gedruckt?
 Sind Sie der Verleger?—Redakteur?
 —Drucker? [Postamt.
 Gehen Sie auf die Post—auf das Postamt.
 Die Läden sind geschlossen.
 Wann werden die Läden aufgemacht?
 Können Sie schwimmen?
 Wir ruderten¹⁰ so schnell, wie wir konnten.
 Alle Fenster waren offen.
 Wer hält die Bücher?
 Er korrespondiert¹¹ in (or auf) englisch und deutsch.
 Verstehst¹² sie mehrere Sprachen?
 Sie kann sie lesen, aber sie kann (sie) nicht fließend¹³ sprechen.

1 *owss-gheh-en*, 2 *or um welche Zeit*, 3 *auf-gehen*, to rise, 4 *unter-gehen*, to set or to sink, speaking of a ship, 5 *fairr-ik* (or *beroit*), 6 *auss-gehen* to go out, 7 *fer-lay-gher*, 8 *reh-dahk-terr*, 9 *auf-machen* to open, 10 *rudern* (roo-deru) to row, 11 *korr-eas-pon-deer-en*, 12 *fer-shtayt*, 13 *flee-sund*.

IDIOMATIC CONVERSATION.

1. Where is your friend going (to)? To the dentist's; he is going to have a tooth taken out. I do not envy him. I should not like to be in his place. It is a necessary evil.

2. What noise is that in the street? It is the fire brigade. There⁴ is a fire⁴ somewhere. Do you hear the men shouting? Here is the fire engine. There^{4a} is the fire.

3. These streets are well paved. What paving is it? It is wood. Are the streets lighted by gas or by electricity?

4. Why has he not answered our enquiry? I cannot understand his silence. Perhaps he is out of town. That is possible. I shall call on him, if I have time.

5. What do you think of the weather? It seems very changeable. I am afraid we shall have plenty of rain yet. You are right; it looks like it. Let us hope for the best.

6. Where do you live (lodge)? I have board and lodging at an hotel. Do you not find it very expensive? No, hardly dearer than in a private house.

7. I am surprised to meet you here. I thought you were on the continent. I ought to be there, but I could not arrange it. You know the proverb: Man proposes, and God disposes.

1. Wo geht Ihr Freund hin? Zum Zahnarzt; er läßt¹ sich¹ einen Zahn ausziehen. Ich beneide ihn nicht. Ich möchte nicht an seiner Stelle sein. Es ist ein notwendiges Uebel².

2. Was für ein Lärm ist das in der Straße? Es ist die Feuerwehr³. Es brennt irgendwo. Hören Sie die Männer schreien? Hier ist die Feuerspritze. Dort ist das Feuer.

3. Diese Straßen sind gut gepflastert⁴. Was für Pflaster ist es? Es ist Holz. Sind die Straßen durch⁵ Gas oder durch⁵ Elektrizität⁷ erleuchtet?

4. Warum hat er unsere Anfrage nicht beantwortet? Ich kann sein Schweigen⁸ nicht verstehen. Vielleicht ist er verreist⁹? Das ist möglich. Ich werde bei ihm vorsprechen¹⁰, wenn ich Zeit habe.

5. Was halten¹¹ Sie vom Wetter? Es scheint sehr veränderlich. Ich befürchte, wir werden noch viel Regen haben. Sie haben recht; es sieht so aus. Wir wollen (auf) das Beste hoffen.

6. Wo logieren¹² Sie? Ich bin in Kost¹³ und Logis¹⁴ in einem Hotel. Finden Sie es nicht sehr teuer? Nein, kaum teurer wie in einem Privathaus¹⁵.

7. Ich bin erstaunt, Sie hier zu treffen. Ich dachte, Sie seien¹⁶ auf dem Kontinent¹⁷. Ich sollte dort sein, aber ich konnte es nicht einrichten. Sie kennen das Sprichwort: Der Mann denkt¹⁸, und Gott lenkt¹⁹.

¹ himself, ² generally spelt U with two dots, ³ fire protection *wahren* to ward off, defend, ⁴ it burns, ^{4a} there is *dort* if meaning on that place, ⁵ gas-p^hlahns-tert, ⁶ or mit, ⁷ eh-look-tre-tae-tayt, ⁸ or *Stillschweigen*, ⁹ to be out of town *verreist sein*, ¹⁰ or *vorkommen*, ¹¹ better than *denken*, ¹² lo-shee-ren, better *wohnen*, ¹³ literally *food*, ¹⁴ lo-shee better *Wohnung*, ¹⁵ pre-fah-t-howas, ¹⁶ or *wären*, ¹⁷ kon-te-nent ¹⁸ literally *thinks*, ¹⁹ "

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

(To be retranslated into German by the more advanced Students.)

1. Ein Bettler erhielt sehr wenig Almosen. Um seine Einnahmen zu vergrößern, stellte er sich stumm. 2. Jemand, der ihn früher gekannt hatte, hatte den Betrug bemerkt. 3. Um den Schwindler bloßzustellen, ging er zu ihm hin, und fragte, indem er ihm ein Geldstück gab: Wie lange sind Sie schon stumm? 4. Der Bettler, der auf diese Frage nicht vorbereitet war, antwortete: Seit meiner Geburt.

(1) A beggar received very few alms. In order his receipts to enlarge, *placed he himself* (=he feigned to be) dumb. (2) Somebody who him formerly known had, had the fraud noticed. (3) In order the swindler to expose, went he to him (there) and asked, while he to him a money-piece gave: How long are you already dumb? (4) The beggar, who *on* (=for) this answer not prepared was, answered: Since my birth.

1. Eine Dame war mit ihrer Familie¹ über den Sommer auf das Land gezogen. 2. Sie hoffte, daß die reine und gute Milch ihren Kindern gut thun werde. 3. Sie fand jedoch, daß die Milch von sehr geringer Qualität² war, und beklagte sich bei der Milchfrau darüber. 4. Ach, Madame³, antwortete die Frau, Sie würden mir keine Vorwürfe machen, wenn Sie wüßten, wieviel die Kühe bei diesem warmen Wetter Wasser trinken; es ist kein Wunder, daß die Milch dünn wird.

PRONUNCIATION.—1. fah-mee-le-eh, 2 kvah-le-tait, 3. mah-dahmm-eh.

(1) A lady was with her family *on* (=in) the country during the summer removed. (2) She hoped that the pure and good milk to her children good do *will* (=would). (3) She found however, that the milk of very inferior quality was, and complained herself at the milkwife about it. (4) Oh, madam, answered the woman, you would to me no reproaches make, if you knew how much the cows at this warm weather water drink; it is no wonder that the milk thin becomes.

(1) Ein Mann, der für seine schlechten Späße bekannt war, und ein Fleischer, der Würste verkaufte, hatten einen Streit. (2) Eines Tages, als der Fleischer mehrere Kunden bediente, kam der andere mit einer großen toten Katze in den Laden. (3) Er warf sie auf den Ladentisch und sagte: Das ist die neunzehnte; (4) da Sie jetzt beschäftigt sind, so rechnen wir ein anderes mal ab. (5) Er verließ dann schnell den Laden, und die Kunden thaten dasselbe, ohne ihre Würste mitzunehmen. (6) Der Fleischer verklagte den Späsmacher, der zu einer hohen Strafe verurteilt wurde.

(1) A man who for his had (=practical) jokes known was, and a butcher, who sausages sold, had a quarrel. (2) One day, as the butcher was serving several customers, came the other with a great dead cat in the shop. (3) He threw it on the counter and said: This is the nineteenth; (4) as you now busy are, so *rechen* *off* (=settle) we another time. (5) He left then quickly the shop, and the customers did the same without their sausages with-to-take. (6) The butcher sued the jokemaker who to a high fine condemned was.

(1) Der Diener eines preussischen Offiziers¹ wurde einmal gefragt, wie er mit seinem hitzigen Herrn auskomme. (2) Ausgezeichnet gut, antwortete der Diener; wir leben so gut zusammen, daß wir jeden Morgen einander die Köcke ausklopfen. (3) Der einzige Unterschied ist, daß er seinen während ich den meinen anbehalte.

1. also spelt *Officier*.—PRON. of both : off-e-tseer.

(1) The servant of a Prussian officer was once asked, how he with his hot-tempered master got-on. (2) Excellently good, answered the servant, we live so good together, that we every morning one another the coats beat. (3) The only difference is, that he his off-takes, while I the mine on-keep.

(1) Auf einer Reise die Friedrich der Große machte, hatte sein Kutscher das Unglück, den Wagen umzuwerfen. (2) Der König war so ärgerlich darüber¹, daß er dem armen Mann mit seinem Stod drohte. (3) Der Kutscher aber sagte ganz ruhig: Entschuldigen Ihre Majestät², Sie sind der beste General³ Ihres Jahrhunderts, und doch haben Sie schon manche Schlacht verloren. (4) Ich habe nun auch eine verloren, aber das ist die erste seit dreißig Jahren, die ich in Ihrem Dienste bin. (5) Der König lachte über diesen sonderbaren Vergleich und war zufrieden.

PRONUNCIATION.—1. dah-rü-ber, 2 mah-yeh-stait, 3 gheh-neh-rah-l.

(1) On a journey which Frederick the Great made, had his coachman the misfortune, the carriage to upset. (2) The king was so angry about it, that he the poor man with his stick threatened. (3) The coachman however said quite quietly: Excuse your Majesty, you are the best general of your century, and yet have you many a battle lost. (4) I have now also one lost, but that is the first since thirty years, which I in your service am. (5) The king laughed about this peculiar comparison and was satisfied.

Ein billiges² Essen³ haben sich kürzlich⁴ einige geriebene⁵ Londoner¹ Gauner⁶ zu verschaffen⁷ gewußt⁸. Mehrere⁹ elegant¹ gekleidete¹⁰ junge Herren erschienen¹¹ bei¹² einer bekannten Schauspielerin¹³ und ersuchten¹⁴ dieselbe, einem ihr¹⁵ zu Ehren¹⁶ stattfindenden¹⁶ großen Bankette¹ im „Hotel Continental“ beizuwohnen¹⁷. Die schöne Frau ließ¹⁸ sich herbei¹⁸, die Einladung¹⁹ anzunehmen²⁰; als sie in²¹ Begleitung²¹ ihrer Gesellschaftsdame²² erschien, fand²³ sie den Saal²⁴ festlich²⁵ dekoriert²⁶, und ihre Büste²⁷ mit einem Lorbeerfranze²⁸ aufgestellt²⁹; an³⁰ zwanzig Personen waren anwesend³¹ und bald war ein leckeres³² Mahl³³, begleitet von feinen¹ Weinen¹ serviert³⁴. Unter lustigem³⁵ Geplauder³⁶ verging³⁷ die Zeit und die schöne Schauspielerin¹³ trennte³⁸ sich³⁸ endlich in der herzlichsten³⁹ Weise⁴⁰ von ihren neuen Freunden. Am nächsten Tage jedoch erhielt⁴¹ sie zu ihrem maßlosen⁴² Erstaunen⁴³ eine Rechnung⁴⁴ von 72 Pfd.⁴⁵ Sterling für das in ihrem Namen bestellte⁴⁶ Bankett¹. Die Dame fiel⁴⁷ in Ohnmacht⁴⁸ und nach ihrem Erwachen⁴⁹ — bezahlte⁵⁰ sie.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 cheap, 3 dinner, 4 the other day, recently, 5=clever, 6 sharper, 7 procure, 8 known, 9 several, 10 dressed, 11 appeared, 12=in the house, 13 actress, 14 (to) request, 15 in her honor, 16 taking place, 17 attend, 18=consented, 19 invitation, 20 (to) accept, 21=accompanied by, 22 lady's companion, 23 found, 24 hall, room, 25 festively, 26 decorated, 27 bust, 28 laurel-wreath, 29 placed upon (somewhere) 30=about, 31 present, 32 delicious, 33 meal, 34 served, 35 jolly, 36 talk, conversation, 37 passed away, 38 parted, 39 most affectionate, 40 manner, 41 received, 42 boundless, 43 astonishment, 44 bill, account, 45=1 fund, pound, 46 ordered, 47 fell, 48 swoon, 49 waking up, 50 (to) pay.

Der Löwe und der Matrose.—(1) An der Küste von Ostindien wurde ein Matrose mit einigen Kameraden an's Land geschickt, um Holz zu fällen. (2) Als er in einiger Entfernung von seinen Kameraden im Walde herumkief, erblickte er plötzlich eine Löwin, die gerade auf ihn zuellte. (3) An Flucht war nicht zu denken, und sich zu verteidigen wagte er eben so wenig. Wer beschreibt aber sein Erschauern, als sich die Löwin schmeichelnd zu seinen Füßen legte. (4) Sie schien seine Hilfe anzusehen und blickte dabei beständig nach einem Baume, der ganz in der Nähe war.

(5) Der Matrose entschloß sich, ihr zu folgen und sah in den Zweigen des Baumes einen Pavian, der zwei junge Löwen in den Armen hatte. (6) Wahrscheinlich hatte der Affe die Jungen in der Abwesenheit der Löwenmutter überrascht und wollte mit ihnen sein Spiel treiben. (7) Das arme Thier mußte seine Zärtlichkeit teuer bezahlen, denn der Matrose welcher den Wunsch der Löwin leicht verstand, machte sich gleich an die Arbeit, um den Baum umzuhauen. (8) Zum Glück für ihn war derselbe nicht dick, und erlag bald seinen Streichen.

(9) Mit scharfem Auge bewachte die Löwin den Räuber ihrer Jungen und in dem Augenblicke, als der Baum fiel, faßte sie den Pavian mit einem Sprunge und zerriß ihn vor den Augen des erschrockenen Matrosen in Stücke. (10) Nachdem die Löwin ihre Jungen unverfehrt gefunden hatte, sprang sie wieder auf den armen, zitternden Matrosen los und gab ihren Dank durch Becken und Schmeicheln zu erkennen. (11) Dann nahm sie ihre Jungen in's Maul und verlor sich im Walde. Gleich wie der Tod kam der Matrose auf's Schiff zurück und es dauerte einige Zeit, bis er im Stande war, sein Abenteuer zu erzählen.

THE LION AND THE SAILOR.—On the coast of East India was a sailor with some comrades to the land sent, in-order wood to cut. (2) When he at some distance from his comrades in-the forest about-walked, saw he suddenly a lioness which straight on him to-hurried. (3) Of sight was not to think, and himself to defend, dared he just as little. Who describes however his astonishment, when herself the lioness fawning to his feet laid. (4) She seemed his help to implore, and looked at the same time constantly at a tree which quite (in the near) close by was.

(5) The sailor determined himself (to) her to follow and saw in the branches of the tree a baboon, who two young lions in the arms had. (6) Probably had the monkey the young-ones in the absence of the lion-mother surprised and wanted with them his game to carry (on). The poor animal had his tenderness dear (dearly) to pay, for the sailor, who the wish of the lioness easy understood, made himself directly at the work, in-order the tree down-to-cut. (8) To the luck (=luckily) for him was the same not thick and succumbed soon to his strokes.

(9) With sharp eyes watched the lioness the robber of her young ones and in the moment, when the tree fell, caught she the baboon with a bound and tore him before the eyes of the frightened sailor in pieces. (10) After the lioness her young ones unhurt found had, rushed she again to the poor trembling sailor, and gave her thank through licking and fawning to recognise. (11) Then took she her young ones in-the mouth and lost herself in-the forest. Pale as the death came the sailor to the ship back, and it lasted some time till he in-the state was his adventure to relate.

Sportsmann am Klavier.—Aber, mein verehrtes Fräulein, Sie sind schon wieder um eine Nasenlänge voraus.

THE SPORTSMAN AT-THE PIANO.—But, my esteemed young-lady, you are already again (at) a nose-length ahead.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The success of this periodical has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Almost everyone who sees it buys it, and every post brings us the most flattering expressions of approval. It is only a few days since the mail brought us *eight separate subscriptions* from a small town in the United States, where we hardly thought the existence of our periodical could be known. We can only suppose that a copy has been exhibited there by some enthusiastic supporter, to whom our best thanks are hereby tendered. If all our subscribers would do the same, we should be able to give even more for the money than we do at present.

To avoid disappointment, every one should buy early, or order regularly. There has been great difficulty in obtaining Nos. 2 and 3, both of which we have had to reprint to meet the demand.

Our increasing circulation has caused us to be simply inundated with enquiries to be dealt with in our "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." We shall continue to reserve a page for this purpose, but to avoid encroaching on our lesson pages, we shall be compelled to confine our replies to matters of general interest. We must ask other enquirers to understand that it is want of space, not of courtesy, which prevents our answering their questions. This month we have still further increased the number of reading and conversation pages. We now give 29; the first number contained 20 only.

We must now once for all explain the position we take up as regards our imitated pronunciation, and trust our remarks will have the effect of silencing certain more or less friendly critics, and will prevent correspondents from wasting their hard-earned pence on stamps and note paper.

Hugo's system of imitating the pronunciation by English syllables is undoubtedly the best that exists. We have repeatedly proved by actual experiment that if these syllables are put before someone who has never learned the foreign language, or heard it spoken, he will nearly always reproduce the sounds intended to be represented, *sufficiently well to be understood by any native*. He must, of course, learn such sounds as have no equivalent in English; but that is all.

At the same time we admit freely that Hugo's imitated pronunciation is only a makeshift, although it is by far the best makeshift that can be found. It is utterly impossible to reproduce the *niceties* of foreign pronunciation, without complications that would serve no purpose but to puzzle the beginner. We only claim to give syllables by which everyone can approximate the sound so as to be understood. This is surely a desirable end for those who have not the benefit of a competent teacher's instruction. Our imitated pronunciation is not meant for advanced students; and correspondents who point out that the "close" and "open" sounds of O are not shown, or the exact sounds of the nasals given, or of the acute and grave E, prove at the outset that they are far beyond the stage where imitated pronunciation in a book can benefit them. Let them be thankful that they are so advanced, and pity the unfortunate beginners who are only too glad to acquire the sound approximately. Their very knowledge of these details proves that they are beyond benefiting by what is only meant for elementary students.

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(with Imitated Pronunciation.)

This way is the nearest (most short).
 Madrid is not so large as London.

Who has locked this drawer?
 We are very busy.
 Have you put the letter in the envelope?

The letter is not signed.
 There is not enough room for us.
 There is too much ink in the ink-stand.

The jug was not full.
 We were too late.
 Why don't you give a chair to that gentleman?

I shall be at home all day.
 The boat will arrive to-morrow.
 This coach will start at one o'clock. [night.

We shall receive the answer to-
 When shall you (*plur.*) dine?

Este camino es el mas corto¹.
 Madrid no es tan grande como
 Londres².

¿Quién ha cerrado este cajón³?
 Estamos muy ocupados⁴.
 ¿Ha puesto V. la carta en el sobre⁵?

La carta no está firmada⁶. [tros⁷.
 No hay bastante lugar para noso-
 Hay demasiada tinta en el tin-
 tero⁸

El jarro no estaba lleno⁹.
 Estábamos demasiado tarde¹⁰.
 ¿Porqué no da V. una silla á ese
 caballero¹¹?

Estaré en casa todo el día¹².
 El buque llegará mañana¹³.
 Este coche partirá á la una¹⁴. [noche¹⁵.

Recibiremos la respuesta esta
 ¿Cuándo comerán Vs.¹⁶?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

(The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type; *H* to be pronounced in the throat; *th* always like *th* in *thief*; *s* like *ss*).

1. es-teh kah-mee-no aiss el mahass kor-r-to. 2. mah-dreed no aiss tahn grahn-deh ko-mo lon-drehss. 3. ke-enn ah thair-rah-do es-teh kah-Hon. 4. es-tah-mos moo-e o-koo-pah-dos. 5. ah poo'es-to ooss-ted lah kar-tah en el so-bre. 6. lah kar-tah no es-tah feer-mah-dah. 7. no ah-e bah-stahn-teh loo-gar pah-rah no-so-tros. 8. ah-e deh-mah-se-ah-dah tin-tah en el tin-teh-ro. 9. el Harr-ro no es-tah-bah l'yeh-no. 10. es-tah-bah-mos deh-mah-se-ah-do tar-deh. 11. porr-keh no dah ooss-ted oo-nah seel-yah ah eh-seh kah-bahl-yeh-ro. 12. es-tah-reh en kah-sah to-do el dee-ah (the *Future* is formed by adding to the Infinitive —*é, és, á*; *emos, eis, án*). 13. el boo-keh l'yeh-gah-rah mahn-yah-nah. 14. es-teh ko-cheh par-te-rah ah lah oo-nah. 15. reh-thee-be-reh-mos lah res-poo-es-tah es-tah no-cheh. 16. koo'ahn-do ko-meh-rah-n ooss-teh-lehs.

It is not very probable.
 Your idea is excellent.
 I am sure that it is true.
 Have you shown the telegram to your neighbour?

It is necessary to wait here.
 The key is not in the lock.
 It is quite natural.
 I am not accustomed to doing that.
 This gentleman is much taller than his brother.

No es muy probable.
 Su idea¹ de V. es excelente².
 Estoy seguro³ que es verdad.
 ¿Ha mostrado V. el telegrama⁴ á su vecino?

Es necesario⁵ aguardar aquí.
 La llave⁶ no está en la cerradura⁷.
 Es bastante natural⁸. [eso.
 No estoy acostumbrado⁹ á hacer
 Este señor es mucho mas alto
 que su hermano.

1 es-deh-ah, 2 ex-theh-len-teh, 3 seh-goo-ro, 4 teh-leh-grah-mah, 5 neh-theh-sah-re-o, 6 l'yah-veh, 7 thair-rrah-doo-rah, 8 nah-too-rah, 9 ah-kos-toomm-brah-do.

SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES (*continued*).

Their sister is the tallest.

Our rooms are on the first floor.

Mine is on the second.

Somebody has disarranged my papers.

Have you cut the string? [town?

Do you live in this part of the I live in the north, and my brother in the west.

Have you given the address to the messenger?

These knives do not cut well.

This page is not well written.

Do you know the price of this?

All the articles are marked.

This watch is much cheaper than the other.

These cigars are excellent.

It is a beautiful day.

It has rained during the night.

This wine is very delicious.

I never drink this kind of wine.

We generally drink tea or coffee.

What are they eating?

I do not know what he is drinking.

This rule is easy to understand.

I will take a glass of wine.

I always buy my boots at this shop.

This man works better than the other.

The other house is higher.

What is the translation of this phrase? [enough.

I do not speak Spanish well

The servant has left the door open. [air).

There is a draught (current of The drawer was locked (=shut with key).

Su hermana (de ellos) es la mas alta.

Nuestros cuartos están en el primer

El mio está en el segundo. [piso¹.

Alguien² ha desarreglado³ mis papeles.

¿Ha cortado V. el bramante?

¿Vive V. en esta parte de la ciudad?

Yo vivo en el norte, y mi hermano en el oeste.

¿Ha dado V. la direccion⁵ al mensajero⁶?

Estos cuchillos no cortan bien.

Esta página⁷ no está bien escrita.

Sabe V. el precio⁸

Todos los artículos son marcados.

Este reloj⁹ es mucho mas barato que el otro.

Estos cigarros son excelentes.

Es un día hermoso.

Ha llovido¹⁰ durante la noche.

Este vino es muy delicioso¹¹.

Nunca bebo esta especie¹² de vino.

Bebemos generalmente¹³ té o café.

¿Qué están comiendo?

No sé que está bebiendo.

Esta regla es fácil comprender.

Tomaré un vaso de vino. [tienda¹⁴.

Compro siempre mis botas en esta

Este hombre trabaja mejor¹⁵ que el otro.

La otra casa es mas alta.

¿Cuál es la traduccion¹⁶ de esta frase?

No hablo español¹⁷ bastante bien.

El criado ha dejado¹⁸ abierta¹⁹ la puerta.

Hay una corriente²⁰ de aire²¹.

La puerta estaba cerrada con llave.

1 pee-so, 2 ahl-ghe-enn, 3 des-arr-reh-glah-do, 4 o-es-teh, 5 de-rek-the-on, 6 men-sah-Heh-ro, 7 pah-He-nah, 8 preh-the-o, 9 reh-lo-zi, 10 l'yo-vee-do, 11 deh-lee-the-o-so, 12 es-peh-the-sh, 13 Heh-neh-rah-men-teh, 14 te-enn-dah, 15 meh-Horr, 16 trah-dookt-the-on, 17 es-pahn-yol, 18 deh-Hah-do, 19 ah-be-airr-tah, 20 korr-re-en-teh, 21 ah-e-reh.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with Translation or Notes*).

1. Un consejero del parlamento, muy viejo y avaro, despidió á todos sus criados, y se servia á si mismo. 2. Sin embargo, le habia quedado bastante amor propio para desear ocultar lo que era. 3. De todas las libreas que habia vendido, habia guardado una sola manga, que se ponía en el brazo cada vez que queria echar agua por la ventana, á fin de que los vecinos no notasen que estaba sin criado.

1. A counsellor of the parliament, very old and stingy, discharged all his servants, and served (waited on) himself. 2. Nevertheless, to-him had remained enough self respect to want to conceal what (he) was. 3. Of all the liveries which he had sold, he had kept one single sleeve, which to-himself he put on the arm every time that he wanted to throw water by (out of) the window, in order that the neighbours should not notice that he was without servant.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (for explanation, see page 131).

1. oonn kon-seh-Heh-ro del par-lah-men-to moo-e ve-eh-He e ah-vah-ro, des-pee-de-o ah to-dos sooss kre-ah-dos, e seh sairr-vee-ah ah see miss-mo. 2. sin em-bar-go, leh ah-bee-ah keh-dah-do bah-stahn-teh ah-mor pro-pe-o pah-rah deh-seh-ar o-kool-tar lo keh eh-rah. 3. deh to-dahss lahss le-breh-ahss keh ah-bee-ah ven-dee-do, ah-bee-ah gwar-dah-do oo-nah so-lah mahn-gah, keh seh po-nee-ah en el brah-tho kah-dah vehth keh keh-ree-ah ay-char ah-gwah por lah ven-tah-nah, ah fin deh keh los veh-the-nos no no-tah-sen keh es-tah-bah sin kre-ah-do.

1. Un juez municipal habia condenado á un aldeano á tres francos de multa por haber dado un bofetón á otro; 2. Es bastante caro, dijo el delincuente. 3. No rebajaré ni un céntimo, repuso el juez. 4. En este caso, replicó el rústico echando una pieza de seis francos sobre la mesa y aplicando otro bofetón á la mejilla del magistrado, ahí va el precio de dos, y queda V. pagado.

1. A municipal judge had condemned a villager to three francs of fine for having given a slap-in-the-face to another. 2. It is full dear, said the delinquent. 3. I shall not deduct even a centime, answered the judge. 4. In this case, replied the rustic, throwing a piece of six francs on the table and applying another blow to the cheek of the magistrate, here goes the price of two, and you remain (are) paid.

1. Todo recita-cuentos se repite: ese es el gran inconveniente del negocio. 2. Un recita-cuentos de profesion, á quien echaban en cara ese defecto, decia frecuentemente: 3. Es preciso que me permitan Vs. repetir de tiempo en tiempo mis cuentecitos, para que ne los olvide.

1. Every story-teller repeats himself; that is the great inconvenience of the business. 2. A story-teller by profession, to whom they cast in the face that defect, said coolly. 3. It is necessary that you permit me to repeat from time to time my little anecdotes, so that I may not forget them.

1. Un turco que veía pasar una procesion fúnebre decia: 2. Yo no concibo el porque de tantas antorchas y de tanto ruido por un hombre que no lo ve ni lo oye.

1. A Turk who saw pass a funeral procession said: 2. I do not conceive the why (=reason) of so many torches and so much noise for a man who sees it not nor hears it.

1. En dos primeros volúmenes que se publicaron de "Las mil y una noches," cada cuento comenzaba con estas palabras: 2. Mi querida hermana, si no duermes dínos uno de esos lindos cuentos que tu sabes. 3. Esta uniformidad llegó á desagradar; el autor, M. Galland, tuvo que sufrir varias bromas, y entre otras la siguiente:

4. Algunos jóvenes que pasaron la noche en diversiones, pasaban por el extremo de la calle Dauphine, donde vivía M. Galland; y le llamaron con todas sus fuerzas. 5. Despertado por sus gritos, saltó de su cama y corrió á la ventana. Hacía mucho frío. 6. Estos jóvenes despues de haber fastidiado al autor preguntándole si era él M. Galland, y si era el escritor de "Las mil y una noches," acabaron este coloquio diciéndole: 7. Señor Galland, si no duermes dínos uno de esos lindos cuentos que tu sabes.

1. In the two first volumes which were published of "The Thousand and One Nights," each story began with these words. 2. My dear sister, if thou sleepest not, tell us one of those pretty stories which thou knowest. 3. This uniformity arrived at displeasing; the author, M. Galland, had to suffer various jokes, and among others the following:

4. Some youths who passed the night in diversions, passed by the end of the rue (street) Dauphine, where M. Galland lived; and called him with all their force. 5. Awakened by their cries, he jumped from his bed and ran to the window. It made (was) very cold. 6. These young-men, after having disgusted the author asking him if he was M. Galland, and if he was the writer of "The Thousand and One Nights," finished this colloquy saying to him: 7. M. Galland, if thou art not asleep, tell us one of those pretty tales which thou knowest.

En méritos¹ de sus hazafias² habia llegado³ un soldado de humilde⁴ cuna⁵ al grado⁶ de coronel.¹ Pasaba⁷ un día revista⁸ de ropas⁹ á los soldados de su regimiento¹, y al¹⁰ apereibir¹⁰ á uno de ellos que llevaba¹¹ una camisa¹² excesivamente¹ sucia¹³, le¹⁴ apostrofó¹⁶ diciendo¹⁶;— ¿Cómo te¹⁷ atreves¹⁷ á presentarte¹⁸ así¹⁹? Cuando²⁰ yo era simple soldado llevaba²¹ siempre la ropa⁹ bien limpia²².—Tiene²³ usía razon²³, mi coronel, contesta²⁴ el soldado, pero tenga²⁵ usía en cuenta²⁵ que su madre era lavandera²⁶.

Señorito²⁷, no sé²⁸ como ha podido²⁹ ser²⁹, pero se³⁰ ha perdido en el río la camisa³¹ de usted, dice³² una lavandera²⁶ á un poeta¹ pobre³³.—Mucho siento³⁴ que haya³⁵ perdido usted las dos cosas³⁶ á la vez³⁷.—¿Cómo las dos cosas³⁶? No habia³⁸ mas³⁹ que³⁹ una camisa³¹.—Pues⁴⁰ por eso⁴¹. Como⁴² no tenía mas que una, ha perdido V. la camisa y el parroquiano⁴³.

0 not to be translated, 1 nearly the same as in English.

2 deeds, achievements, 3 arrived, 4 humble, 5 cradle, origin, 6 grade, 7 he passed, 8 review, 9 clothes, 10 on perceiving, 11 wore, 12 shirt, 13 dirty, 14 him, 15 apostrophised, 16 saying, 17 darest thou, 18 present thyself, 19 thus, 20 when, 21 I wore, 22 clean, 23 your honor is right, 24 answers, 25 should hold your honor in consideration, 26 washerwoman.

27 young gentleman, 28 know, 29 been able to be=happened, 30 itself, 31 shirt, 32 says, 33 poor, 34 I feel, am sorry, 35 should have, 36 things, 37 time, 38 there was, 39 more than, 40=well then, 41 this, 42 as, 43 customer.

SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(of medium difficulty).

Do you know the exact time?

My watch is not going.

It is ten minutes to eight.

It is a quarter past one.

It is not half past one yet.

It is necessary to start now.

We have not time to do that.

We must return home. [street.

There is a great noise in the

What has happened?

Can you not hear-me?

It is almost impossible to read
this word.

There is nothing in the drawer.

It does not matter much.

Were not your companions in
time?

I shall read this letter at once.

We shall not buy these things.

Where shall you be this evening?

At home, working.—*So shall I.*

I have no need of this.

That cannot be.

I never dine before the evening.

Neither do we (=we neither).

I cannot understand this.

Can you see the difference?

Will you wait a little?

I will not wait *any longer*.I have something to say to your
neighbour.

Which house is your lawyer's?

They appear to be rather dear.

I have nothing to do.

Is your master at home?

No, madam; he is out.

Do you know when he will return?

I think that he will come back in
less than (=within) two hours.

Here is my card.

¿Sabe V. la hora exacta?¹

Mi reloj no anda.

Son las ocho ménos² diez.

Es la una y cuarto.

No es la una y media³ todavía.Es preciso⁴ partir ahora.No tenemos tiempo para hacer⁵ eso.

Debemos volver á casa.

Hay un gran ruido⁶ en la calle.¿Qué ha sucedido⁷?¿No puede⁸ V. oírme⁹?Es casi imposible leer¹⁰ esta
palabra.

No hay nada en el cajón.

No importa mucho.

¿No estaban á tiempo sus com-
pañeros¹¹?

Leeré esta carta al instante.

No compraremos estas cosas.

¿Dónde estará V. esta tarde?

En casa, trabajando.—*Yo también*¹².No tengo necesidad¹³ de esto.

Eso no puede ser.

Nunca como ántes de la noche.

Nosotros tampoco.

No puedo comprender esto.

¿Puede V. ver la diferencia¹⁴?¿Quiere¹⁵ V. aguardar un poco?

No quiero aguardar mas.

Tengo algo que decir¹⁶ á su
vecino.

¿Cuál casa es la de su abogado?

Parecen¹⁷ ser algo caros.

No tengo nada que hacer.

¿Está en casa su amo de V.?

No, señora; está fuera¹⁸.

¿Sabe V. cuándo volverá?

Creo que volverá dentro de dos
horas.Aquí está mi tarjeta¹⁹.

1 ek-sahk-tah, 2 meh-nos, 3 meh-de-ah, 4 preh-thee-so, 5 ah-thair, 6 roo-co-
do, 7 soo-theh-dee-do, 8 poo-eh-deh, 9 o-er-meh, 10 leh-air, 11 kom-pahn-yeh-ro-
do, 12 tahm-be-enn, 13 neh-theh-se-dahd, 14 de-feh-ren-the-ah, 15 ke-eh-reh, 16 de-
theer, 17 pah-reh-then, 18 foo-eh-rah, 19 tar-Heh-tah.

EASY ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES;

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the *last syllable but one* is usually stressed. If any other syllable takes the stress, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

The way is not easy to find.
Which is the nearest way?
How does he speak Italian?
Not very (too) well.
He has had (done) no practice.
Do you give the preference to this?
Did you accompany his friends?
They do not live in this part of the town.
At-present she is very ill.
Why are you waiting here?
It is not far from here.
That is too dear for me.
I have not enough change (small money).
Send these letters to the post.
At what time does the boat start?
What is the number of my room?

La via non è facile a trovare¹.
Qual è la via più corta² (short)?
Come parla italiano³?
Non troppo bene⁴.
Egli non ha fatto pratica⁵.
Date (voi) la preferenza a questo⁶?
Avete accompagnato i suoi amici⁷?
Non dimorano in questa parte della città⁸.
Ora è molto ammalata⁹.
Perchè aspettate qui¹⁰?
Non è lontano di qui¹¹.
Ciò è troppo caro per me¹².
Non ho abbastanza moneta spicciola¹³.
Mandate queste lettere alla posta¹⁴.
A che ora parte il battello¹⁵?
Qual è il numero della mia stanza¹⁶?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1. lah vee-ah non ay fah-che-lay ah tro-vah-ray. 2. kwahl ay lah vee-ah pe'oo kor-r-tah. 3. ko-may par-lah e-tah-le-ah-no. 4. non trop-po bay-nay. 5. all-ye non ah faht-to prah-te-kah. 6. dah-tay vo'e lah pray-fay-ren-tah ah kwes-to. 7. ah-vay-tay (vo-e) ahk-kom-pahn-yah-to e soo'o-e ah-mee-che. 8. non de-mo-rah-no in kwes-tah par-tay dell-lah chit-tah. 9. o-rah ay mol-to ahm-mah-lah-tah. 10. pairr-kay ah-spet-tah-tay kwee. 11. non ay lon-tah-no de kwee. 12. cho ay trop-po kah-ro pairr may. 13. non o abb-bah-stahn-tah mo-nay-tah spee-che'o-lah. 14. mahn-dah-tay kwes-tay let-tay-ray ahll-lah pos-tah. 15. ah kay o-rah par-tay eell baht-tell-lo. 16. kwahl ay eell noo-may-ro dell-lah mee-ah stahn-tah.

What news did you receive from Paris? [my lawyer.
I have received the document from
Do not accept this money.
He was in the office with my partner. [evening.
I was not at home yesterday
Were they in the garden?
He has spent all his money.
Our places are not good.
Every place was occupied.

Che nuova¹ avete ricevuto da Parigi²? [avvocato³.
Ho ricevuto il documento dal mio
Non accettate⁴ questo danaro.
Egli era nell'⁵ufficio⁶ col mio socio⁶.
Io non era in casa iersera⁷.
Erano⁸ nel giardino?
Ha speso tutto il suo danaro.
I nostri posti non sono buoni.
Ogni posto era occupato.

1 noo'o-vah, 2 pah-ree-je, 3 ahv-vo-kah-to, 4 aht-cher-tah-tay, 5 nel-loof-fee-che'o, 6 so-che'o, 7 e-airr-say-rah, 8 ay-r-h-10.

ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES (*continued*).

The windows were not open.

Give that to the waiter.

The Italian language is very beautiful.

You do not pronounce this word well. [speaking?

What language is your teacher

These books are too difficult for us.

His pen is on the writing-desk.

Learn this chapter first.

This window is not clean.

Did you write to your lawyer?

My brother is not so tall as I am.

France is larger than Italy.

I like this kind of wine very much.

Our house is more convenient than his.

This room is not so large as the other (one).

Who has taken my matches?

The servant has broken (a great) many cups.

How much money have you in (your) pocket?

I have only five francs.

How many cups of tea have they drunk? [waiting?

How many minutes have you been

This paper is good, but my pen is very bad.

Who has broken this window?

She has made a great many mistakes.

I (have) left my stick there.

My idea was good, but yours is better.

Here is our coach.

Am I in time for the train?

No, sir; the train has (=is) already started.

Le finestre non erano aperte¹.

Date ciò al cameriere.

La lingua² italiana è molto bella.

Voi non pronunciate³ bene questa parola. [maestro?

Quale lingua parla il vostro

Questi libri son troppo difficili per noi.

La sua penna è sullo scrittojo⁴.

Imparate questo capitolo prima.

Questa finestra non è pulita.

Avete voi scritto al vostro avvocato?

Mio fratello non è così⁵ alto come son io. [Italia.

La Francia⁶ è più grande dell'

Amo assai⁷ questa qualità⁸ di vino.

La nostra casa è più conveniente della sua.

Questa stanza non è così grande come l'altra.

Chi ha preso i miei zolfanelli?

La domestica ha rotto molte tazze.

Quanto danaro avete in tasca?

Ho soltanto cinque⁹ franchi¹⁰.

Quante tazze di tè hanno essi bevuto?

Quanti minuti avete aspettato?

Questa carta è buona, ma la mia penna è molto cattiva.

Chi ha rotto questa finestra?

Essa ha fatto molti sbagli¹¹.

Ho lasciato là il mio bastone.

La mia idea era buona, ma la vostra è migliore¹².

Ecco la nostra carrozza.

Sono io in tempo pel treno?

No, signore; il treno è già partito.

1 ah-pairr-tay, 2 linn-gwah, 3 pro-noonn-chah-tay, 4 skrit-to-yo, 5 ko-zee, 6 frahn-chah, 7 aha-sah-e, 8 kwah-le-tah, 9 chin-kway, 10 frahn-ke, 11 sbahl-ye, 12 meel-yo-ray.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Due coscritti andavano* dal loro villaggio al capoluogo del dipartimento per tentare di farsi riformare. Stanchi dalla lunga via già percorsa, si assisero sopra un banco di pietra che trovarono sulla strada, e chiesero ad un villico che passava, a qual distanza si trovasse allora dal capoluogo.—Vi sono ancora, disse quegli, dieci buone leghe da fare.—Meno male! rispose uno dei coscritti, ne faremo cinque per uno.

Two conscripts were-going from their village to-the chief-town of-the department to try to (make) get-themselves withdrawn. Tired from-the long way already traversed, themselves they seated on a bench of stone which they found on-the road, and asked to-a peasant who passed, at what distance they themselves found (=were) then from-the chief-town. There are still, said that-one (the latter), ten good leagues to do. Less bad (all the better), replied one of-the conscripts, of-it we-shall-do five by one (each).

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

doo-ay koss-kreett-te ahn-dah-vah-no dahlh lo-ro vil-lahd-jo ahl kah-po-loo'o-go dell de-par-te-men-to pairr ten-tah-ray de far-se re-for-mah-ray. stahn-ke dahlh-lah loonn-gah vee-ah je'ah pairr-korr-ah, see ahss-see-say-ro so-prah oonn buhn-ko dee pe-ay-trah kay tro-vah-ro-no sooll-lah strah-dah, ay ke-ay-say-roahd oonn veell-le-ko kay pahss-sah-vah ah kwahlh dis-tahn-tah se tro-vahss-say-ro ahl-lo-rah dahlh kah-po-loo'o-go. vee so-no ahn-ko-rah de-ay-che boo'o-nay lay-gay dah fah-ray. may-no mah-lay ris-po-say oo-no day-e kos-kreett-te nay fah-ray-mo ohn-kway pairr oo-no.

* see NOTE on page 136.

Un garzoncello di circa dodici anni si accostò un giorno ad una signora che, seguita dalla sua cameriera, camminava per una strada di Londra, e le chiese per limosina uno scellino. Come! uno scellino! sei pazzo? così si chiede la limosina?—Signora, se rifiutate di darmelo, è finita per me; non chiederò più nulla ad alcuno, è pure quella piccola moneta mi avrebbe distolto dal partito che mi veggio forzato a prendere. Così dicendo, gettò un profondo sospiro, e si scostò.

Chè! disse la signora alla cameriera, quello sciaguratello mediterebbe egli forse di fare qualche sproposito? Non sarà mai vero che per un miserabile scellino io sia cagione di qualche gran disgrazia. E fattolo richiamar indietro: Prendi, eccoti lo scellino, disse ella nel darglielo; ma dimmi perchè il mio rifiuto ti aveva tanto afflitto!—Ah! signora mia, perchè io mi vedeva sul punto d'esser costretto a lavorare.

A lad of about twelve years (old) accosted one day a lady who, followed by her maid, was-walking through a street of London, and her asked for alms a shilling. What! a shilling! art thou mad? thus are alms asked? Madam, if you refuse to give-me-it, it is finished for me; I shall ask no more anything from anyone, and yet that little coin we would-have turned from-the course that myself I see forced to take. So saying, he threw a deep sigh, and went away. What! said the lady to the maid, that unhappy fellow would meditate he perhaps to do some rash-action. It shall never be true that for a miserable shilling I be cause of some great misfortune. And having had him called back: Take, here-is-to-thee the shilling, said she in giving-it-to-him, but tell-me why my refusal thee had so afflicted.—Ah, my lady, myself-saw on-the point of being compelled to work.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS.

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

I have never been to* France.
Have you been to Berlin?
Never; but my cousin lives there.

Do you know who did that?
This word is difficult to pronounce.
The French language is easy,
isn't it?
It is fairly (=enough) easy.
Where are you going to so fast?
When shall you be back?
We shall be back in two hours.

Send it to him *at once*.
Is the custom-house far from here?
They will arrive this evening.
Show me what you have picked
up.

Do not eat that meat.
Wait a little; I am busy.
Why do you not listen to us?
Give them back the money.
What have you done for to-day?

Nothing at all.—Why not?
I was ill yesterday evening.
I am sorry to hear (learn) it.
When were you at the museum?

Je n'ai jamais été en France¹.
Avez-vous été à Berlin²?
Jamais; mais mon cousin y
demeure³.
Savez-vous qui a fait cela⁴?
Ce mot est difficile à prononcer⁵.
La langue française est facile, n'est-
ce pas⁶?
Elle est assez facile⁷.
Où allez-vous si vite⁸?
Quand serez-vous de retour⁹?
Nous serons de retour dans deux
heures¹⁰.
Envoyez-le-lui tout de suite¹¹.
La douane est-elle loin d'ici¹²?
Ils arriveront ce soir¹³.
Montrez-moi ce que vous avez
ramassé¹⁴.
Ne mangez pas cette viande¹⁵.
Attendez un peu; je sui
Pourquoi ne nous écoutez-vous
Rendez-leur l'argent¹⁶. [pas¹⁷?
Qu'avez-vous fait pour au-
jourd'hui¹⁸?
Rien du tout.—Pourquoi pas¹⁹?
J'étais malade hier soir²¹.
Je suis fâché de l'apprendre²².
Quand étiez-vous au musée²³?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1. *sher-neh-shah-may-zeh-teh ahng frahngs*. 2. *ah-veh-voo-zeh-teh ah*
3. *shah-may*, may mong koo-zang ee der-merr. 4. *sah-veh-voo kee ah fay*
5. *ser mo ay dif-fe-sill ah pro-nong-seh*. 6. *lah lahng-g frahng-sais ay fah-sil*
naiss-pah. 7. *ell-ay-tah-seh fah-sil*. 8. *oo ahl-eh-voo see veett*. 9. *kahng s-reh-*
voo der rer-toor. 10. *noo-s-rong der rer-toor dahng der-serr*. 11. *ahng-vwah-yeh-*
ler-lwee der-sweett. 12. *lah doo-ahn ay-tell lo'ang de-see*. 13. *eel-zah-rev-rong*
ser-swahrr. 14. *mong-treh-mwah ser ker voo-zah-veh rah-mahss-eh*. 15. *ner-*
mahng-shah-pah set ve-ahngd. 16. *ah-tahng-deh-zung-per*; *sher-swee-zok-kü-peh*.
17. *poor-kwah ner-noo-zeh-koo-teh-voo-pah*. 18. *rahng-deh-lerr larr-shahng*. 19.
kah-veh-voo-fay poor oh-shoor-dwee. 20. *re-ang-dü-too*; *poor-kwah pah*. 21. *sheh-*
tay mah-lahdd e-airr swahrr. 22. *sher-swee-fah-shah der-lahp-prahng-dr*. 23.

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

* (in *italics*) not to be pronounced; sh like s in measure; ü = e with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

* Phrases not translated literally are printed in *italics*.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

This section is intended for students who find our ordinary annotated pages too difficult. The stories will be written in as simple a style as possible, but in good, natural French, although difficult constructions and idioms will be avoided whenever practicable. A full stop (.) under a word indicates that it is the same, or nearly the same, in English; translations which are not literal are printed in *italics*, the exact meaning being given in a note below, when considered necessary for the student's guidance. We hold strongly that it is of great importance for learners to know the *literal* meaning of every word.

LE CANNIBALE.

Deux petits garçons de la ville voisine s'égarèrent dans une épaisse forêt. Ayant enfin rencontré une petite auberge isolée, ils y passèrent la nuit. Vers minuit ils entendirent parler dans la chambre voisine. Tous deux collèrent aussitôt leurs oreilles contre la cloison, afin de mieux écouter. Alors ils entendirent distinctement l'aubergiste dire à sa femme : Ma bonne, demain matin tu mettras la grande chaudière sur le feu ; je vais tuer nos deux petits drôles de la ville.

boys town neighbouring *lost their way* (1) thick forest. having at last met with inn solitary there . night *about* (2) midnight heard speaking room neighbouring — both (3) glued immediately ears against partition, so as to better listen Alors ils entendirent distinctement l'aubergiste dire à sa femme : Ma then heard distinctly innkeeper say wife bonne, demain matin tu mettras la grande chaudière sur le feu ; je vais *dear* (4) to-morrow morning wilt put kettle fire angoing tuer nos deux petits drôles de la ville. to kill scamps town

Les pauvres enfants furent saisis d'une frayeur mortelle. O Ciel ! se dirent-ils tous bas, cet homme est un cannibale !—Tous deux se levèrent vite et sautèrent par la fenêtre pour prendre la fuite : mais en sautant ils se firent tant de mal aux pieds, qu'ils ne pouvaient pas marcher.

were seized with terror . Heaven said *in a whisper* (5) . both (3) *got up* (6) quickly jumped out of window to take flight jumping hurt their feet so much (7) could walk

D'ailleurs la porte de la cour était solidement fermée.

besides door yard firmly closed Ne sachant plus que faire, ils prirent le parti de se glisser dans l'étable à cochons, où ils passèrent la nuit dans des angoisses mortelles.

not knowing more what to do took course of themselves slip(ping) pig-sty (8) passed night anguishes .

Le lendemain matin l'aubergiste parut, ouvrit la porte de l'étable, et se mit à aiguiser son couteau en criant : Allons, mes petits drôles, sortez, votre dernière heure est venue.

next (9) morning innkeeper appeared opened sty began (10) sharper knife crying *come on* (11) rascals *come out* (12)

Les deux enfants poussèrent des cris lamentables, et le supplièrent à

children uttered (13) . him entreated on

1 misled themselves, 2 towards, 3 all two, 4 good, 5 all low, 6 raised themselves, 7 caused themselves so much injury to the feet, 8 shed for hogs, 9 morrow, 10 put himself, 11 let us go, 12 go out, 13 pushed.

genoux de ne pas les égorger. L'aubergiste, déjà bien surpris de trouver
 knees to them slaughter innkeeper already very to find
 nos deux petits voyageurs dans l'étable à cochons, leur demanda pourquoi
 travellers pig-sty to-them asked why
 ils le prenaient pour un cannibale.
 him took

Les deux petits garçons répondirent en pleurant ; C'est ce que vous avez
 replied weeping it what (14)
 dit vous-même à votre femme, la nuit passée, que votre intention était de
 said yourself wife last night (15) was to
 nous tuer ce matin.—Pauvres nigauds ! s'écria l'hôte, ce n'est pas de vous
 us kill morning poor simpletons exclaimed host it
 que je parlais. J'entendais par "nos petits drôles de la ville" mes deux
 was speaking meant (16) town
 petits cochons : je leur ai donné ce nom par plaisanterie, parce que c'est là
 hogs to-them given name in fun because there
 que je les ai achetées. Mais voilà ce qui arrive quand on se met à écouter
 them bought there-is what happens when one begins (17) listen
 aux portes. Ne le faites plus.
 doors. don't do it again (18)

14 that which, 15 night passed, 16 understood, 17 puts one self, 18 it do no more.

LES DEUX VOYAGEURS.

Deux voyageurs, Pierre et Charles, voyageaient ensemble. Tout à coup
 travellers Peter were travelling together suddenly (1)
 Pierre aperçut sur le bord du chemin une bourse remplie d'or. Vite il
 perceived side (2) road (3) purse filled with gold quick
 saute dessus et la ramasse. Camarade, dit Pierre, voilà une heureuse
 leaps thereon it picks up comrade said Peter there-is lucky (4)
 trouvaille, j'espère que nous allons la partager en frères.—Pas du tout,
 find hope are going it to divide like not at all
 répondit Charles, c'est moi qui l'ai trouvée, ainsi elle est à moi seul. Là-
 replied it I who it found so it mine alone there-
 des-us il empocha la bourse d'un air triomphant, et Pierre continua triste-
 upon pocketed purse with sad-
 ment sa route avec lui. Tout à coup parut un brigand, le sabre à la main.
 ly way him suddenly appeared in his hand
 Charles devint pâle comme la mort. Camarade, dit-il, défendons-nous
 became as death said let us defend ourselves
 mutuellement, il ne lui sera pas facile de nous vaincre, nous sommes deux
 mutually it to him will be easy to us conquer
 contre un ; dépêche-toi, imite mon exemple, et tire ton épée.—Pas du tout,
 against make haste (5) imitate draw sword not at all
 répondit Pierre à son tour, je ne crains pas le brigand ; il n'a rien à me
 replied in turn fear nothing (from) me
 prendre. Tu as gardé l'argent pour toi seul ; ainsi c'est à toi seul à te
 take kept money thee alone therefore for alone thyself
 défendre. Facilement vaincu par le voleur, Charles, au lieu du trésor,
 easily vanquished robber in place treasure
 n'emporta que des blessures.
 carried away only wounds.

1 all at blow, 2 edge, 3 way, 4 happy, 5 hasten thyself.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*continued*).*with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.*

What has he brought for me?
 Here is something for them.
 I have seen all the piece.
 He has nothing to ask you.
 Give him the doctor's address.
 Is my trunk downstairs?
 They (*f*) were not upstairs.
 Have you looked for your pass-
 port? [yet.
 I have not written to the banker
 What has he lent you?
 Do not shut that drawer.
 I want (have need) of a map of
 France.

Here is a map (plan) of Paris.
 What has she put in her pocket?
 Do not lose the guide-book.
 What is his opinion?
 Where is the man who brought
 this parcel?
 Whose is this key?
 Those gloves are yours.
 This coat is not mine.
 Lend her your pen-knife.
 How many rooms have you to let?
 We have been-waiting half-an-
 hour.
 It is half-past two.
 Is this watch hers or her brother's?

The theatre is at the end of this
 street.

Qu'a-t-il apporté pour moi¹?
 Voici quelque chose pour eux².
 J'ai vu toute la pièce³.
 Il n'a rien à vous demander⁴.
 Donnez-lui l'adresse du médecin⁵.
 Ma malle est-elle en bas⁶?
 Elles n'étaient pas en haut⁷.
 Avez-vous cherché votre passe-
 port⁸? [quier⁹.
 Je n'ai pas encore écrit au ban-
 Que vous a-t-il prêté¹⁰?
 Ne fermez pas ce tiroir¹¹.
 J'ai besoin d'une carte de France¹².

Voici un plan de Paris¹³.
 Qu'a-t-elle mis dans sa poche¹⁴?
 Ne perdez pas le guide¹⁵.
 Quelle est son opinion¹⁶?
 Où est l'homme qui a apporté ce
 paquet¹⁷?
 À qui est cette clef¹⁸?
 Ces gants sont à vous¹⁹.
 Cet habit n'est pas à moi²⁰.
 Prêtez-lui votre canif²¹. [louer²²?
 Combien de pièces avez-vous à
 Nous avons attendu une demi-
 heure²³.
 Il est deux heures et demie²⁴.
 Cette montre est-elle à elle, ou à
 son frère²⁵?
 Le théâtre est au bout de cette
 rue²⁶.

1. kah-teel ah-porr-teh poor mwah. 2. vwah-see kel-ker-shoz poor er. 3. Sheh-
 .vü toot lah pe-ess. 4. eel-nah-re-ang ah voo der-mahng-deh. 5. don-nah-lwee lah-
 dress dü mehd-sang. 6. mah-mahlll ay-tell ahng-bah. 7. ell neh-tay-pah-zahng-
 hoh. 8. ah-veh-voo shair-sheh votr pahss-porr. 9. Sher-neh-pah-zahng-korr eh-kree
 oh bahng-ke-eh. 10. ker-voo-zah-teel pray-teh. 11. ner-fairr-meh-pah ser teer-
 wahrr. 12. Sheh ber-so-ang dün karrr der frakngas. 13. vwah-see ang plahng
 der pah-ree. 14. kah-tell-mee dahng sah-posh. 15. ner-pairr-deh-pah ler-ghaed.
 16. kell-ay son-o-pe-ne-ang. 17. oo-ay-lom kee ah ahp-porr-teh ser-pah-keh. 18.
 ah-kee ay set-kleh. 19. say-gahng song-tah-voo. 20. set-ah-bee nay-pah-zah-mwah.
 21. pray-teh-lwee votr-kah-nlf. 22. kong-be-ang der-pe-ess ah-veh-voo-zah-loo-eh.
 23. noo-zah-vong-zah-tahng-dü ün der-mee err. 24. eel-ay der-serr-zeh-der-mee.
 25. set-mong-tr ay-tell ah-ell oo ah song-frairr. 26. ler-teh-ah-tr ay-toh-boo
 der-set-rü.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation.*)

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

Georges I^{er}, roi d'Angleterre, ayant éprouvé plusieurs fois, dans ses voyages en Hollande, qu'on lui faisait payer fort cher sa dépense, résolut de ne descendre dans aucune auberge de ce pays. Un jour donc qu'il passait à Alkemaar, il s'arrêta à la porte de celle du Mouton, pendant qu'on changeait les chevaux de sa voiture, et commanda trois œufs frais. Le monarque ne les eut pas plus tôt mangés qu'il en demanda le prix. Deux cents florins, répondit l'aubergiste. Comment, s'écria Georges tout étonné, deux cents florins ! les œufs sont donc bien rares à Alkemaar ? Oh ! non, répondit l'hôtelier, les œufs n'y sont pas rares ; mais les rois n'y sont pas communs.

George I, king of England, having experienced several times, in his journeys in Holland, that one to-him made pay very dear (for) his expense, resolved to not descend in any inn of that country. One day then that he was-passing at Alkemaar, he himself stopped at the door of that of-the Sheep, during that one changed the horses of his carriage, and ordered three eggs fresh. The monarch not them had no more soon eaten than he of-them asked the price. Two hundred florins, replied the innkeeper. How, exclaimed George all astonished, two hundred florins ! the eggs are then very rare at Alkemaar ? Oh ! no, replied the innkeeper, the eggs (not) there are not rare ; but the kings (not) there are not common.

Un villageois sella son cheval pour se transporter à la ville. Il avait bien remarqué qu'il manquait un clou à l'un des fers ; mais il était pressé de partir, et il s'était dit : Bah ! un clou de plus ou de moins, cela est sans importance, et il s'était mis en route. Au milieu du chemin, le cheval perdit un fer. S'il se trouvait un maréchal par ici, dit-il, l'accident serait bientôt réparé ; mais puisqu'il n'y en a pas, mon cheval terminera tout aussi bien le voyage avec les trois fers qui lui restent.

Dependant les pierres du chemin blessèrent l'animal, qui commença à boiter. Un peu plus loin deux bandits s'élancèrent d'un épais taillis pour voler notre homme. Monté sur un cheval boiteux il ne put fuir assez vite ; et les voleurs l'atteignirent et lui prirent son cheval, avec son portemanteau et tout ce qu'il contenait. Obligé de regagner son logis à pied et après avoir tout perdu, il se disait tristement : Non, jamais je ne me serais imaginé que, faute d'un clou, je perdrais mon cheval.

A villager saddled his horse to himself transport to the town. He had well noticed that it was wanting a nail to the one of-the irons (=horse shoes), but he was in-a-hurry to start, and he to-himself had said : Bah ! a nail of more or of less, that is without importance, and he himself was (=had) put in route. At-the middle of-the way, the horse lost an iron (shoe). If it itself found (=there were) a farrier by here, said he, the accident would be soon repaired ; but since it there of them has not (=there is none), my horse will finish all as well the journey with the three shoes which to-him remain. However the stones of-the road wounded the animal, which began to limp. A little more far two bandits themselves darted from a thick copse for (to) rob our man. Mounted on a horse lame, he not could flee enough quick ; and the robbers him overtook and to-him (from him) took his horse, with his portmanteau and all that which it contained. Compelled to regain his lodging at (on) foot and after hav(ing) all lost, he to-himself said sadly : No, never I not-to-myself should be (have) imagined that,(for) want of a nail, I should lose my horse.

Sir Henry Bulwer demandait à deux petits villageois français, l'un âgé de sept ans, l'autre de huit, ce qu'ils comptaient faire, lorsqu'ils seraient grands. L'un répond : Je serai le médecin du village.— Oh ! reprend l'autre, si mon frère est médecin, je serai curé. Il tuera les gens, et je les enterrerai ; de cette façon, nous aurons tout le village à nous deux.

Sir Henry Bulwer asked to two little villagers French, the one aged of seven years, the other of eight, that which (what) they intended (to) do, when they should-be big. The one answers : I shall-be the doctor of the village. Oh ! replies the other, if my brother is doctor, I shall-be parson. He will-kill the people and I them shall-bury ; in this way, we shall-have all the village to us two.

Monsieur, disait à son maître un domestique nouvellement arrivé de son village, ma mère m'a recommandé de lui envoyer une lettre aussitôt que j'aurais été quelques jours chez vous. Ne pourriez-vous pas m'en donner une dont vous n'auriez que faire, et je la lui enverrais.

Sir, said to his master a servant newly arrived from his village, my mother me has recommended to to-her send a letter immediately that I should have been (a) few days with you. (not) Could you not me of-them give one of-which you not would-have what to do (=for which you have no use), and I it to-her should-send.

Au temps où les premiers chemins de fer furent construits en Allemagne, il était d'usage de retenir sa place, comme on avait fait à l'époque des diligences. Alors, de même qu'aujourd'hui, chacun préférait les coins, et les deux faisant face à la locomotive étaient toujours demandés, mais se donnaient impartialement aux personnes qui s'inscrivaient d'abord. Le train de Bâle venait d'entrer dans la gare de Fribourg, et Nicolas, bourgeois de cette ville, courut à la hâte au bureau pour prendre son billet et arrêter une bonne place. Il était pressé ; l'employé était pressé aussi, et Nicolas ne s'aperçut pas que le billet ne lui donnait pas droit à un coin, et même qu'il aurait à voyager le dos tourné à la machine : or, il détestait ce mode de locomotion qui lui donnait des vertiges et même lui occasionnait une sorte de mal de mer.

Il était trop tard cependant pour changer ; force fut à notre voyageur de s'asseoir sous le numéro indiqué par la carte. Au même

At the time where the first ways of iron (railways) were constructed in Germany, it was of custom to retain his (one's) place, as one had done at the epoch of the diligences. Then, (of) same as to-day, each preferred the corners, and the two making face to the locomotive were always demanded, but themselves gave (were given) impartially to-the persons who themselves inscribed (booked) first. The train from Basle came from entering (had just entered) in the terminus of Fribourg, and Nicholas, citizen of that town, ran at (in) the haste to the office for (to) take his ticket and stop (secure) a good place. He was pressed (in a hurry) ; the employé was pressed also, and Nicholas (not himself) perceived not that the ticket to-him gave not right to a corner, and even that he would-have to travel the back turned to the engine : now, he detested this mode of locomotion which to him gave (of-the) dizzinesses and even to-him caused a sort of sickness of sea.

It was too late however to change ; compulsion was to our traveller to himself seat under the number indicated by the card. At-the same

moment le sifflet du chef de gare se fit entendre ; la locomotive répondit par son grognement rude et puissant ; le train partit.

Le pauvre Nicolas ne tarda pas à sentir les atteintes du mal cruel auquel il était sujet, et lorsque le convoi s'arrêta à la première station, il mit la tête à la portière et supplia le conducteur de lui donner une autre place : mais l'employé était trop affairé ; il ne fit pas attention à la prière du voyageur. Celui-ci, qui se sentait de plus en plus incommode, renouvela sa prière à chaque arrêt sans obtenir que personne vînt à son secours ; le brutal conducteur finit même par lui rire au nez. Enfin le convoi arriva à Bâle. C'était le but du voyage de Nicolas qui descendit du wagon pâle comme la mort et dans un état de malaise impossible à décrire. Il put se plaindre à son ami Johann, qui se trouvait au débarcadère pour le recevoir.

J'ai souffert comme un misérable, lui dit-il ; la traversée de Douvres à Calais, celle de Boulogne à Folkestone, et même celle de Londres à Rotterdam que j'ai faite une fois pendant une tempête, ne sont rien auprès de ce que j'ai enduré pendant ces trois heures de course en chemin de fer ; elles m'ont paru trois siècles. J'ai cru que je n'arriverais pas vivant ! Ce scélérat de garde du train ! je l'ai appelé chaque fois que le convoi s'est arrêté ; il n'a répondu à mes supplications et à mes menaces que par l'indifférence et par un rire insolent ! Oh, que je souffre !

Mais, mon cher ami, répondit Johann, pourquoi n'as-tu pas prié un de tes compagnons de voyage de te céder sa place ? Quels sont donc les hommes assez durs pour avoir refusé à un malade un service si léger et si facile ? C'est bien ce que j'aurais fait, reprit le brave Nicolas ; malheureusement il n'y avait personne à qui je pusse m'adresser ; j'étais seul dans mon compartiment !

moment the whistle of the chief (master) of station itself made hear(d) ; the locomotive replied by its grunt rough and powerful : the train started.

The poor Nicholas delayed not to feel the attacks of the illness cruel to the which he was subject, and when the train itself stopped at the first station, he put the head to the carriage-door and entreated the guard to him give another place : but the employé was too busy ; he made not attention to the prayer of the traveller. This (the latter), who himself felt from more to more incommode, renewed his entreaty at each stoppage without obtain(ing) that anybody came to his help ; the brutal guard finished even by to-him laugh to the nose (laughing in his face). At last the train arrived at Basle. It was the end of the journey of Nicholas who descended from the carriage pale as the death and in a state of discomfort impossible to describe. He could himself pity (complain) to his friend John, who himself found (was) at the arrival-platform to him receive.

I have suffered like a wretched (man), to-him said he ; the crossing from Dover to Calais, that from Boulogne to Folkestone, and even that from London to Rotterdam that I have made one time during a tempest, are nothing near to that which I have endured during those three hours of running in railway ; they to-me have appeared three centuries. I have believed that I should not arrive alive ! I him have called each time that the train (itself is) stopped ; he not has replied to my entreaties and to my threats except by the indifference and by a laugh insolent ! Oh, that=(how) I suffer !

But, my dear friend, replied John, why hast thou not asked one of thy companions of travel to to-thee give-up his place ? What are then the men enough hard for (to) have refused to an invalid a service so slight and so easy ? That is well (=indeed) that which I should have done, replied the brave Nicholas ; unhappily is there not had anybody (there was no one) to whom I could myself address ; I was alone in my compartment !

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(slightly more difficult than those on pages 139 and 141.)

At what time shall you begin again?

What (how) do you call that?
I do not know (it).

Ask (to) this gentleman if he knows it.

I have already asked him (it).

What may I offer you?

Thank-you, I will take a glass of wine. [red wine?

Will you (have) white wine, or I prefer white wine.

That is very cheap (good market).

Tell us how much we have to pay.

How much do I owe you?

Here is my bill.

Receipt it, if you please.

How did you pass the night?

I have slept very well.

Change this English money for French money.

We prefer silver (white money).

Will he be at the theatre to-morrow evening?

Have you any change about you?

Does he know who did that?

We shall take this with us.

We shall dine alone this evening.

I hope to receive it this morning.

Turn to the right.

We must go to the left.

I do not understand you.

My watch does not go well.

Do you know what time it is?

I do not know the exact time.

Are you going to your office?

À quelle heure recommencerez-vous?

Comment appelez-vous cela?

Je ne le sais pas.

Demandez à ce monsieur s'il le sait.

Je le lui ai déjà demandé.

Que puis-je vous offrir?

Merci, je prendrai un verre de vin. [vin rouge?

Voulez-vous du vin blanc, ou du Je préfère le vin blanc.

Cela est très bon marché.

Dites-nous combien nous avons à payer.

Combien vous dois-je?

Voici mon mémoire.

Acquittez-le, s'il vous plaît.

Comment avez-vous passé la nuit?

J'ai très bien dormi.

Changez cet argent anglais pour de l'argent français.

Nous préférons de l'argent blanc.

Sera-t-il au théâtre demain soir?

Avez-vous de la monnaie sur Sait-il qui a fait cela?

Nous prendrons ceci avec nous.

Nous dînerons seuls ce soir.

J'espère le recevoir ce matin.

Tournez à droite.

Nous devons aller à gauche.

Je ne vous comprends pas.

Ma montre ne va pas bien.

Savez-vous quelle heure il est?

Je ne sais pas l'heure exacte.

Allez-vous à votre bureau?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE MORE DIFFICULT WORDS.

1 rer-kom-mahng-s-reh, 2 ahp-leh, 3 eay, 4 der-mahng-deh, 5 pweesh, 6 mairr-see, 7 vairr, 8 blaang, 9 roosh, 10 preh-fairr, 11 marr-sheh, 12 deett, 13 pay-yeh, 14 dwahsh, 15 meh-inwarr, 16 ah-kee-teh, 17 nwee, 18 shahng-shah, 19 mon-nay, 20 s-rah-teel, 21 deen-rong, 22 seri, 23a ee-pair, 23 rer-ser-vwahrr, 24 drwahht, 25 der-vong, 26 gohsh, 28 mang-tr, 29 ex-ahkt, 30 bu-roh.

For explanation of imitated Pronunciation, see page 139.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(of medium difficulty).

I am going *home*.

He will accompany us to the concert.

They owe us a hundred francs.

When shall you give this back to her? [morrow.

We shall return it to her to-

Will you copy it for me?

What is he going to do?

I have never seen such a thing.

That surprises me (very) much.

The French language is not difficult to understand.

On the contrary, I find it very difficult.

Frenchmen always speak so fast.

Do you think so (it)?

Ask what you do not understand.

Do you like this gentleman?

Yes; his conversation pleases me very much.

Do you know who this lady is?

No, I do not know her.

Are you disposed to *go for* a walk this morning?

Yes; where shall we go?

Wherever you *like*.

On reaching home I found a letter from my wife.

See whether my stick is behind the door, and bring it to me.

I shall act according to circumstances.

Why do you refuse to help me?

I am much surprised that you have done that.

I am happy to see you in better health.

When you (will) go down stairs, take this with you.

Je vais à la maison.

Il nous accompagnera au concert.

Ils nous doivent cent francs.

Quand lui rendrez-vous ceci?

Nous le lui rendrons demain.

Voulez-vous le copier pour moi?

Que va-t-il faire? [pareille.

Je n'ai jamais vu une chose

Cela me surprend beaucoup.

La langue française n'est pas difficile à comprendre.

Au contraire, je la trouve fort difficile. [vite.

Les Français parlent toujours si

Le croyez-vous? [prenez pas.

Demandez ce que vous ne com-

Aimez-vous ce monsieur?

Oui; sa conversation me plaît beaucoup.

Savez-vous qui est cette dame?

Non, je ne la connais pas.

Êtes-vous disposé à faire une promenade ce matin?

Oui; où irons-nous?

Où vous voudrez.

En arrivant chez moi, j'ai trouvé une lettre de ma femme.

Voyez si ma canne est derrière la porte, et apportez-la-moi.

J'agirai suivant les circonstances.

Pourquoi refusez-vous de m'aider?

Je suis très surpris que vous ayiez fait cela.

Je suis heureux de vous voir en meilleure santé.

Quand vous descendrez², prenez ceci avec vous.

1 *savoir* to know; *connaître* to be acquainted with; 2 Subjunctive, because *surpris* expresses an emotion of the mind (see *Hugo's "French Simplified"*); 3 except when *quand* is interrogative, the verb following, if referring to the future, must be made Future.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

We here give the best equivalent English in preference to an exact translation, this page being intended for students sufficiently advanced to understand the literal meaning.

He only writes to us once a month.	Il ne nous écrit qu'une fois par mois. [où vous êtes.
You must not stay where you are.	Il ne faut pas que vous restiez ¹
Why is that?	Pourquoi cela?
Because that place is engaged (let).	Parce que cette place est louée.
We are in the habit of going there once a week.	Nous avons l'habitude d'y aller une fois par semaine.
Is there any news (anything new)?	Y a-t-il quelque chose de nouveau?
No, all my family is well.	Non, toute ma famille se porte ² bien.
I have been walking every day by the shore.	Je me suis promené tous les jours sur la plage.
I want to get this lock mended.	Je veux faire ³ réparer cette serrure.
You want a new key.	Il vous faut une nouvelle clé.
He is very much like his mother.	Il ressemble beaucoup à sa mère.
He is the very image of his father.	C'est tout le portrait de son père.
Will you stop to supper with us?	Voulez-vous rester à souper avec nous? [fois.
No, thank you; another time.	Non merci, ce sera pour une autre
Do you like the pictures in this exhibition?	Aimez-vous les tableaux de cette exposition?
How is business?	Comment les affaires vont-elles?
Not very good at present.	Pas très bien en ce moment.
When do you think it will improve?	Quand pensez-vous qu'elles reprendront?
Next month, no doubt.	Le mois prochain sans doute.
Did you not tell me that you were satisfied?	Ne m'avez-vous pas dit que vous étiez satisfait?
Only fairly; there is too much opposition. [prices.	Oui et non, la concurrence est trop grande. [prix.
You are obliged to lower your	Vous êtes obligé de baisser vos
Certainly, and our profits are greatly reduced.	Certainement, et nos bénéfices sont très réduits.
Did you enjoy yourself during your holidays?	Vous êtes-vous amusé pendant vos vacances?
Yes, I had a splendid time.	Oui, j'ai eu un temps magnifique.
What do you think of the weather we have had the last few days?	Que pensez-vous du temps que nous avons eu ces jours derniers?
Are you in a hurry?	Etes-vous pressé? [jourd'hui.
I am not very busy to-day.	Je ne suis pas très occupé au-

1 Subjunctive after *fallor*; 2 "to be" (referring to health) is *se porter*, to carry one's self, 3 to get, or have anything done, is translated by *faire*, followed immediately by the infinitive.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with copious Foot-notes*).

Un paysan² allait³ au marché⁴ vendre un âne⁵ et une chèvre⁶. Il monta sur l'âne⁶ et suivit⁷ de la chèvre⁶. Celle-ci⁸ avait une sonnette⁹ suspendue¹ au cou¹⁰ de¹¹ manière que¹¹ le paysan² était averti¹² de la présence¹ de l'animal¹ derrière¹³ lui. Cet homme avançant¹ lentement¹⁴, bâtitait¹⁵ des châteaux en Espagne¹⁵, en¹⁶ pensant¹⁶ au¹⁶ profit¹ de cette vente¹⁷ et à tous les avantages¹ qu'il en¹⁸ retirerait¹⁹. Deux habiles²⁰ fripons²¹, le voyant²² ainsi²³ plongé¹ dans de¹ profondes¹ réflexions¹ concertèrent¹ un stratagème¹ pour²⁴ le dévaliser²⁵. L'un d'eux détacha¹ la sonnette⁹ du cou¹⁰ de la chèvre⁶ et l'attacha¹ à la queue²⁶ de l'âne⁶, puis²⁷ emmena²⁸ l'animal. Le paysan², entendant²⁹ la sonnette⁹, était convaincu³⁰ que sa chèvre⁶ le suivait⁷; et l'idée¹ ne lui vint³¹ pas de se¹ retourner³² pour²⁴ la voir³³.

Lorsque³⁴ le premier³⁵ fripon²¹ se¹ fut³⁶ éloigné³⁷ avec sa proie³⁸, le second accosta¹ le paysan¹ très poliment³⁹ et lui demanda¹ pourquoi il avait attaché une sonnette à la queue²⁶ de son baudet⁴⁰. Il tourna¹ alors²⁷ la tête⁴¹, et, ne voyant²² pas sa chèvre, il s'⁴²écria⁴²: Ma chèvre n'est plus⁴³ là, on⁴⁴ me⁴⁵ l'a volée⁴⁶! Cela⁴⁷ doit⁴⁸ être la vôtre que je viens⁵⁰ de voir⁶⁰ et qu'un homme trainait⁶¹ après lui en grande¹ hâte⁶². Vous êtes encore¹ à⁶³ temps⁶³ pour²¹ la reprendre⁶⁴; dépêchez⁶⁵-vous.⁶⁵ Le voleur⁶⁶ vient⁶⁷ d'entrer⁶⁷ dans¹ ce fourré⁶⁸: il ne⁶⁹ peut⁶⁹ aller vite⁶⁹ avec la bête⁶¹; courez⁶² vite et vous le rattraperez⁶³ bientôt⁶⁴.

Il lui indiquait¹, naturellement¹, un chemin⁶⁶ différent de celui qu'avait pris⁶⁶ son camarade¹. Le paysan descendit¹ aussitôt⁶⁷ de son âne⁶ et pria⁶⁸ l'obligeant¹ étranger¹ de le tenir⁶⁹ pendant⁷⁰ que⁷⁰ lui⁷¹ courrait⁷² après sa chèvre⁶. N'ayant⁷³ pas réussi⁷⁴ à la retrouver⁷⁵ après une longue¹ course⁷⁶, il revint⁷⁷, fatigué¹ et hors⁷⁸ d'haleine⁷⁹, à l'endroit⁸⁰ où il avait laissé⁸¹ son baudet⁴⁰. L'animal avait disparu⁸², ainsi⁸³ que⁸³ l'homme aux⁸⁴ soins duquel⁸⁴ il l'avait laissé⁸¹. Honteux⁸⁵ et malheureux⁸⁶ de⁸⁶ s'être laissé ainsi tromper⁸⁶, il retourna¹ chez⁸⁷ lui⁸⁷, se⁸⁸ promettant⁸⁹ bien¹ d'être à l'avenir⁹⁰ plus vigilant¹ et d'avoir moins⁹¹ de confiance dans les¹ étrangers.¹

0 not to be translated, 1 the same or nearly the same as in English.

2 peasant, 3 was going, *aller*, 4 market, 5 donkey, 6 goat, 7 followed, *suivre*, 8 this one—the latter, 9 bell, 10 neck, 11 so that, 12 informed, *avertir*, 13 behind, 14 slowly, 15 was building castles in Spain—in the air, 16 thinking of the, 17 sale, 18 of it, 19 would get, 20 artful, 21 rogue, 22 seeing, *voir*, 23 thus, 24 (in order) to, 25 plunder, 26 tail, 27 then, 28 led away, 29 hearing, *entendre*, 30 convinced, *convaincre*, 31 came= occurred, *venir*, 32 turn round, 33 see, *voir*, 34 when, 35 first, 36 was, 37 gone away, 38 prey, 39 politely, 40 donkey, 41 head, 42 cried out, 43 no longer, *ne... plus*, 44 they, 45 from me, 46 stolen, 47 this, 48 must, *devoir*, 49 come to see=have just seen, 51 dragged, 52 haste, 53 in time, 54 recover, 55 make haste, 56 robber, 57 comes to enter—as just entered, 58 brushwood, 59 cannot, *pouvoir*, 60 quickly, 61 beast, 62 run, 63 will catch, 64 s on, 65 way, 66 taken, *prendre*, 67 at once, 68 begged, 69 hold, 70 whilst, 71 he, 72 run, *courir*, 73 having, 74 succeeded, *réussir*, 75 find again, 76 run, 77 came back, *revenir*, 78 out, 79 breath, 80 spot, 81 left, 82 disappeared, 83 as well as, 84 to the care of whom=in whose care, 85 ashamed and miserable, 86 at having allowed himself to be thus deceived, 87 home, 88 himself, 89 promising, *promettre*, 90 future, 91 he-s.

Un monsieur, trouvant un jour deux de ses valets qui se battaient¹, l'épée² à la main, voulut absolument* en³ savoir⁴ la cause. L'un des deux lui avoua⁵ qu'ils lui⁶ avaient volé⁷ cinq louis d'or, et que la querelle* venait⁸ de ce que⁹ son camarade voulait en⁹ avoir trois. Tenez¹⁰, dit-il, en¹⁰ tirant¹¹ un autre louis de sa poche¹², vous êtes de¹³ grands marauds¹³ de vous¹⁴ égorger¹⁴ ainsi¹⁵ pour un louis.

0 not to be translated ; *nearly the same as in English.

1 to fight, *se battre*, 2 sword, 3 of it, 4 to know, 5 to acknowledge, 6 (to) from him, 7 to steal, 8 (came of that which) arose because, 9 of them, 10 (hold) look here, 11 to draw, 12 pocket, 13 rascal, 14 to kill each other, *s'égorger*, 15 thus.

Un charretier¹, qui passait devant un homme au pilori*, demanda ce que disait l'écriveau² attaché au-dessus³ de sa tête : Il dit, lui répliqua* quelqu'un⁴, que ce criminel est un faussaire⁵. Et qu'est-ce⁶ qu'un faussaire ? C'est un homme qui contrefait⁶ la signature d'un autre. Eh⁷ bien⁷, mon pauvre diable⁸ ! s'écria-t-il en s'approchant* du coupable¹⁰, voilà ce que c'est que⁹ d'avoir appris¹¹ à écrire¹².

1 waggoner, 2 label, 3 over, 4 some one, 5 forger, 6 to counterfeit, 7 well, 8 (devil) fellow, 9 to exclaim *s'écrier*, 10 culprit, 11 to learn, *apprendre*, 12 to write.

Un jeune Français, élève¹ de l'Académie de peinture², étant³ allé³ en Italie pour se perfectionner*, rencontre⁴ à Naples un Espagnol⁵ couvert* de haillons⁶ et d'une malpropreté⁷ excessive. Le jeune peintre* remarque* que l'Espagnol a les mains fort⁸ bien faites, quoique⁹ fort¹⁰ sales¹⁰. Il lui propose de les dessiner¹¹. L'Espagnol accepte, moyennant¹² quelque argent qui lui est promis*. Le Français le conduit* chez lui, et lui dit de se laver¹³ les mains. Soit¹⁴. Il passa au vestibule ; puis revenant¹⁵ comme¹⁶ par réflexion : Laquelle, monsieur, dit-il, voulez-vous dessiner ?

1 pupil, 2 painting, 3 having gone, 4 to encounter, 5 Spaniard, 6 rags, 7 dirtiness, 8 very, 9 although, 10 dirty, 11 to draw, 12 in consideration of, 13 to wash, 14 be it so, 15 to return, *revenir*, 16 as (if).

Georges I^{er}, roi d'Angleterre, ayant éprouvé¹ plusieurs² fois, dans ses voyages en Hollande, qu'on lui faisait³ payer* fort⁴ cher sa dépense⁵, résolut* de ne descendre dans aucune⁶ auberge⁶ de ce pays. Un jour donc qu'il passait à Alkemaar, il s'arrêta⁷ à la porte de celle du Mouton¹⁰, pendant¹¹ qu'¹¹on changeait les chevaux de sa voiture¹², et commanda trois œufs¹³ frais¹⁴. Le monarque ne¹⁵ les eut pas plus tôt mangés¹⁵ qu'il en¹⁶ demanda le prix. Deux cents florins, répondit l'aubergiste¹⁷. Comment, s'écria¹⁸ Georges tout étonné¹⁹ ; deux cents florins ! les œufs¹⁵ sont donc bien²⁰ rares à Alkemaar ? Oh ! non, répondit l'hôtelier¹⁷, les œufs¹⁵ n'y²¹ sont pas rares ; mais les rois n'y²¹ sont pas communs*.

1 to experience, 2 several, 3 times, 4 to make, *faire*, 5 very, 6 expenses, 7 not ... any, *ne ... aucune*, 8 inn, 9 to stop, *s'arrêter*, 10 sheep, 11 while, 12 carriage, 13 egg, 14 fresh, 15 had no sooner eaten them, 16 of them, 17 innkeeper, 18 to exclaim, *s'écrier*, 19 to astonish, 20 (well), 21 there.

COMMERCIAL PHRASE

FRENCH.

Cette lettre a pour but de vous informer
 Nous sommes encore dans l'attente de votre réponse
 Il m'a été impossible de répondre plus tôt à votre honorée du
 Nous avons bien reçu votre télégramme et votre lettre
 Excusez-moi de n'avoir pas répondu plus tôt à votre honorée du
 Mais j'ai été en voyage
 Vous pouvez tirer sur moi à vue pour le montant de votre compte
 Nous regrettons d'avoir à vous renvoyer le billet déshonoré et protesté

A moins que vous ne nous remettiez par retour du courrier la somme de £13 11s. 2d., due depuis plus de trois mois
 Nous serons obligés de recourir aux moyens légaux

GERMAN

1. Zweck dieses Briefes ist teilen
 Wir sind immer noch ohne Ihre Antwort
 Es war mir unmöglich, Ihr Werthes vom ... früher zu beantworten
 Wir haben Ihr Telegramm und Ihren Brief richtig erhalten
 Entschuldigen Sie mich, Ihr Werthes vom ... nicht früher beantwortet zu haben
 Aber ich war verreist
 Sie können den Betrag Ihrer Rechnung nach Sicht auf mich abgeben
 Wir bedauern, Ihnen den Wechsel unbezahlt und unter Protest zurücksenden zu müssen
 Wenn Sie uns nicht umgehend den Betrag von £13 11. 2 zusenden, der seit mehr als drei Monaten verfallen ist
 Wir werden genötigt sein, die Sache in die Hände unseres Anwalts zu geben

SPANISH.

La presente tiene por objeto manifestar á V.
 Esperamos todavía el favor de su respuesta
 Me ha sido imposible contestar mas pronto á su estimada del
 Hemos recibido oportunamente su telegrama y carta de V.
 Sirvase V. dispensarme el no haber contestado mas pronto á su atenta del he estado de viaje
 Puede V. girar á mi cargo y á la vista por el importe de su cuenta
 Sentimos tener que devolver á V. la letra protestada por falta de aceptación
 A menos que V. nos reembolse á vuelta de correo de la suma de £13. 11. 2 devengada hace ya mas de tres meses
 Nos veremos obligados á recurrir á los medios judiciales

ITALIAN.

1. Scopo della presente è d'informarvi
 2. Siamo tuttora in attesa d'un vostro riscontro
 Mi fu impossibile rispondere prima d'ora alla stimata vostra del
 Abbiamo debitamente ricevuto il vostro dispaccio e la vostra lettera
 Scusateci di non aver risposto prima d'ora alla favorita vostro del
 Ma sono stato in viaggio
 7. Potete tirare su di me a vista per l'importo del vostro conto
 8. Ci duole assai dovervi ritornare la cambiale insoluta e protestata
 A meno che non ci rimettiate a volta di corriere la somma di £13. 11. 2 dovuteci da più di tre mesi
 10. Ci troveremo, nostro malgrado, costretti di ricorrere a mezzi legali

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

1. The object of this letter is to inform you
2. We are still awaiting your reply
3. It was impossible for me to reply sooner to yours of the
4. We have duly received your telegram and letter
5. Excuse me for not having replied sooner to your favor of the
6. But I have been travelling
7. You may draw on me at sight for the amount of your account
8. We regret to have to return you the bill dishonored and protested
9. Unless you forward by return of post the £13 11s. 2d. due more than three months ago
10. We shall be compelled to put the matter in the hands of our solicitor

GERMAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS.

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

The German type can be easily read, being very much like old English. Reference to the imitated Pronunciation will make any doubtful points clear.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your book is too difficult. 2. I find it very easy. 3. <i>So much the better*</i> for you. 4. How long do you study every day? 5. About two hours. 6. You will soon speak German then. [man?] 7. Is it difficult to read German? 8. Do you mean the German print? 9. That is very easy for an Englishman. 10. It is nearly the same as Old English. 11. The reading of German books and newspapers is a little difficult. 12. Englishmen have generally a good German pronunciation. 13. It is <i>not at all</i> difficult to understand German. [day.] 14. The weather is very fine to-day. 15. Is it not rather windy? 16. I do not think <i>so</i>; I find it just right. [ters to-day?] 17. Have you received many let- | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ihr Buch ist zu schwer. 2. Ich finde es sehr leicht. 3. Um so besser für Sie. 4. Wie lange studieren Sie jeden Tag? 5. Ungefähr zwei Stunden. 6. Sie werden dann bald deutsch sprechen. 7. Ist es schwer, deutsch zu lesen? 8. Meinen Sie den deutschen Druck? 9. Das ist sehr leicht für einen Engländer. 10. Es ist beinahe daselbe wie alt-englisch. 11. Das Lesen von deutschen Büchern und Zeitungen ist ein wenig schwer. 12. Die Engländer haben gewöhnlich eine gute deutsche Aussprache. 13. Es ist gar nicht schwer, deutsch zu verstehen. 14. Das Wetter ist heute sehr schön. 15. Ist es nicht ziemlich windig? 16. Ich denke nicht; ich finde es gerade recht. [erhalten?] 17. Haben Sie heute viele Briefe |
|--|---|

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1. eer book isst too shvairr, 2 eek finn-de ess sairr ly-kt, 3 oomm so bess-err feer see, 4. vee lahng-e shtoo-dee-ren see yeh-den tahg, 5. oon-gha-fairr tsvy shtoonnden, 6 see vairr-den dahnn bahlld doytsh shpraiik-en, 7 isst ess shvairr doytsh too lay-en, 8 my-nen see den doytshen droock, 9 dahss isst sairr ly-kt feer i-nen eng-lan-terr, 10 ess isst bi-nah-e dahs-sell-be vee shltt-eng-lish, 11 dahss lay-sen fon doytshen breek-ern oond tsy-toong-en isst ine veh-nik shvairr, 12 dee eng-lan-der hah-ben ghe-vern-lik i-ne goo-te qwss-shprah-ke, 13 ess isst garr nikt shvairr doytsh too fer-shtay-en, 14 dahss vett-er isst hoy-te sairr shern. 15 isst ess nikt tsimm-lik vinn-dik. 16 ik denk-er nikt, ik finn-de ess ghe-rah-de rekt. 17 hah-ben see hoy-te fee-le bree-te er-hahll-ten.

EXPLANATION TO THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lip); *s* must not be hissed at the beginning of a word; *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*, *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel.

* Phrases not translated literally are printed in Italics.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS ;

with literal Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

1. Rätsel : In einem Felde waren sechs Vögel. 2. Ein Jäger kam und tötete drei mit einem Schuß. 3. Wie viele blieben? 4. Antwort : Keine, denn die andern flogen weg.

1. RIDDLE : In a field were six birds. 2. A hunter (sportsman) came and killed three with one shot. 3. How many remained? 4. Answer : None, for the others flew away.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—1. rait-sl, in i-nem fell-de vah-ren sex fer-gl. 2. ine yaig-er kahm oond töt-ter-te dry mitt i-nem shooss. 3. vee fee-le blee-ben. 4. ahnt-vort : ky-ne, denn de ahnn-dern floh-ghen vek.

1. Mutter : Wer von euch beiden hat den Kuchen gegessen? 2. Die ältere Schwester : Fritz that es. 3. Fritz (dreißig Monate alt) : Marie lügt ; sie war ja nicht dabei, als ich den Kuchen aß.

1. Mother, who of you both has the cake eaten? 2. The elder daughter : The little Fritz did it. 3. Fritz (30 months old) : Mary lies. She was yes (indeed) not present, when I the cake ate.

1. moott-er: vair sonn oyk by-den hahtt den koo-ken ghe-ghess-en. 2. de ell-te-re tok-ter : frits taht es. 3. frits (dry-nik moh-nah-te ahlt) mah-ree LEFgt. see var yah nikt dah-by, ahls ik den koo-ken ahss.

1. Ich sah Ihren Bruder, wo er nie war, wo er nie sein wird, und wo er nie sein kann. 2. Wo war das?—Antwort : In einem Spiegel.

1. I saw your brother where he never was, where he never be will, and where he never be can. 2. Where was that? Answer : In a looking-glass.

1. ik sah eer-en broo-der vo air nee var, vo air nee sine veerd, oonnd vo air nee sine kahnn. 2. vo var dahss? ahnt-vort : in i-nem shpee-gl.

1. Ein Mann wurde gefragt, was für Wein er am liebsten trinke. 2. Er antwortete : Den, der nicht mir gehört.

1. A man was asked what wine he most dearly drank (=liked best). 2. He answered : That which not to me belongs.

1. ine mahnn voor-de ghe-fraht vahs IER vine air ahmm leeb-sten tring-ke. 2. air ahnt-vor-te-te : dehn dair nikt meerr gl

1. Was ist die Auflösung des folgenden Rätsels? 2. Ein Mann ohne Augen sah Pflaumen auf einem Baum. 3. Er nahm weder Pflaumen, noch ließ er Pflaumen auf dem Baum. 4. Die Sache war so : Es war ein Mann mit einem Auge, der zwei Pflaumen sah und nur eine nahm.

1. What is the solution of the following riddle? 2. A man without eyes saw plums on a tree. 3. He took neither plums nor left he plums on the tree. 4. The matter was thus : It was a man with one eye, who two plums saw and only one took.

1. vahs ist de owf-ler-soong des folg-en-den rait-sels. 2. ine mahnn oh-ne owg-en sah pflow-men owf i-nem bowm. 3. air nahm vay-der pflow-men nok le s air pflow-nen owf dem bowm. 4. de sah-ke var so : es var ine mahnn mit i-nem owg-e, dair tsvy pflow-nen sah oonnd noor i-ne nahm.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Students are supposed to have gone through the first six lessons in HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1A.

Why do you come alone?

My friend is very busy; he can only come in an hour.

It is better late than³ never.

On⁴ what floor does he live?

On the fourth, and the stairs are very steep.

Fortunately he¹⁰ has got young legs.

Excuse me. Does Mr. Brown live here?

Quite right, but he is out.

Have you seen my umbrella?

Yes, you left it¹⁶ in that corner.

I did not know where¹⁷ I had left it.

I am glad that I have got it (back) again.

One cannot well go without an umbrella at present.

That is so; the weather is very changeable.

Changeable weather is better than continual rain.

I shall unlock the door.

Unlock your trunk.

Shall I lock it?

Do not lock it yet.

Your room was not locked.

They had not to unlock it.

I did not say this.

Warum kommen Sie allein?

Mein Freund ist sehr beschäftigt¹; er kann nur in einer Stunde kommen.

Es ist besser spät wie² nie.

In welchem⁵ Stock wohnt er?

Im⁶ vierten⁷, und die Treppen sind sehr steil⁸.

Glücklicherweise⁹ hat er junge Beine¹⁰.

Entschuldigen¹¹ Sie (mich). Wohnt Herr Braun hier?

Ganz richtig¹², aber er ist aus.

Haben Sie meinen Regenschirm¹³ gesehen¹⁴?

Ja, sie ließen¹⁵ ihn in dieser Ecke.

Ich wußte¹⁸ nicht, wo ich ihn gelassen hatte.

Ich bin froh, daß ich ihn wieder¹⁹ habe.

Man kann gegenwärtig²⁰ nicht gut ohne Schirm²¹ gehen.

Daß ist so, das Wetter ist sehr veränderlich²².

Veränderliches Wetter ist besser als fortwährender²³ Regen.

Ich werde die Thüre aufschließen²⁴.

Schließen Sie Ihren Koffer auf²⁵.

Soll ich ihn¹⁶ zuschließen²⁶?

Schließen Sie ihn¹⁶ noch nicht zu.

Ihr Zimmer war nicht zugeschlössen²⁷.

Sie hatten ihn nicht aufzuschließen²⁸.

Ich sagte dies nicht.

For Explanation of IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, see page 152.

1. be-sheff-tikt, 2 vee, 3 thanals or wie, 4 auf is correct, but not so idiomatic as in, 5 well-kem, 6 contraction for in dem, 7 feer-ten, 8 shtile, 9 gleock-lik-er-vy-se; the subject follows the verb if another word begins the sentence, 10 Bein (m.) 11 ent-shool-de-ghen, 12 literally: correct, 13 ray-ghen-sheerm, 14 ghe-say-en, 15 lee-aen, 16 it, object is translated *ihn* if referring to a masc. noun, 17 where if not used in a question throws the verb to the end, 18 vooss-te, 19 vee-der, 20 gheh-ghen-vairr-tik, 21 Schirm is often used instead of *Regenschirm*, 22 fer-enn-der-lik, 23 fort-vay-rend-er, 24 owff-shlee-aen, 25 Separable Verbs put the accented part last in the Present, Imperfect and Imperative; zu and ge are placed between the prefix and the verb, 26 tsou-shlee-aen, 27 tsou-gh-shloss-en, 28 owff-tsou-shlee-aen.

1. Ein junger Offizier, der nicht sehr geschickt war, befand sich in einer Gesellschaft. 2. Der Hauptmann seines Regiments gab ihm das folgende Rätsel auf: 3. Es ist nicht mein Bruder; es ist nicht meine Schwester, und doch ist es meiner Eltern Kind. 4. Der junge Offizier konnte es nicht erraten, und der Hauptmann sagte: Ich bin es selbst.

5. Einige Tage nachher war er in einer andern Gesellschaft, wo er selbst dieses Rätsel aufgab. 6. Sofort sagten einige Personen: Das sind Sie selbst, Herr Lieutenant. 7. O nein, war seine Antwort, es ist der Herr Hauptmann in meinem Regiment.

1. A young officer, who not very clever (sharp) was, found himself in a company. 2. The captain of his regiment propounded (*gab...auf*) to him the following riddle: 3. It is not my brother, it is not my sister, and yet it is my parents' child. 4. The young officer could it not guess, and the captain said: I am it (it is I) myself. 5. Some days after was he in another company, where he himself this riddle propounded. 6. At once said some persons: That are (is) yourself, (Mr.) Lieutenant. 7. Oh no, was his answer, it is the (Mr.) captain in my regiment.

1 *i-ne* young-er of-fe-tseer, dair nikt sair ghe-shite var, be-fahndd sik in i-ner ghe-sell-shahft. 2 dair howpt-mahnsy-nes reh-zho-men-tes gahb em dahas folg-en-de rait-sel owff. 3 ess ist nikt mine broo-der; ess ist nikt mi-ne shvesser, oonnd doß ist ess my-ner ell-tern kinnd. 4 dair young-e of-fe-tseer konnte ess nikt er-rah-ten, oonnd dair howpt-mahnn sah-g-te: ik bin ess selbst. 5 i-nig-e tahg-e nahk-hair var air in i-ner ahnn-derm ghe-sell-shahft, vo air selbst dee-ses rait-sel owff-gahb. 6 so-fort sah-g-ten i-nig-e pair-soh-nen: dahs siud see selbst, hairr loy-te-nahnt. 7 oh mine, var sy-ne ahant-vort, ess ist dair hairr howpt-mahnn in my-nem reh-ghe-ment.

1. Ein weiser Mann im Orient¹ hatte einen prachtvollen² Ring und einen noch wertvolleren³ Becher. 2. Eines Tages waren die vornehmsten⁴ Leute der Stadt in seinem Zimmer und bewunderten⁵ die zwei edlen Stücke. 3. Der Ring ging von Hand zu Hand, aber plötzlich war er verschwunden.

4. Der Weise sagte darauf⁶: Ich begreife sehr gut, daß die Schönheit des Ringes einen von Euch auf einen Augenblick in Versuchung brachte. Dies ist nur menschlich. 5. Ich mache nun das Zimmer dunkel, damit der, der den Ring hat, ihn in den Becher legen kann. 6. Er that, wie er sagte und siehe da!—als er wieder hell machte, war auch der Becher verschwunden.

1. A wise man in the East had a splendid ring, and a still more valuable beaker (cup). 2. One day were all the noblest people of the town in his room, and admired the two noble pieces. 3. The ring went from hand to hand, but suddenly was it disappeared.

4. The sage said thereupon: I comprehend very well that the beauty of the ring one of you on a moment in temptation brought. This is only human. 5. I make now the room dark, so that the one, who the ring has, him (it) in the beaker put can. 6. He did as he said, and behold!—when he again light made, was also the beaker disappeared.

PROV.—1. o-re-ent; 2. prahkt-foll-en. 3. vairrt-foll-er-en. 4. fohr-nehm-sten. 5. be-voonn-der-ten. 6. dah-rowff.

EASY ENGLISH-GERMAN CONVERSATION.

1. He did not look up from his work. They looked at the things a long time. Why do you look at me so strangely? You only fancy (imagine) that.

2. It was all fancy (imagination). That is what you think. Well, what will you bet? I never bet; it is wicked.

3. Have you lost the bet? That *serves you* right. Gambling, drinking and smoking are bad habits. You are quite right, but smoking is not so bad as the two others.

4. Hand me a dictionary; I want to look up a word. What do you want to know? perhaps I can tell (it) you. You are very *kind*, but I will not trouble you.

5. That means you have more confidence in the dictionary than in me. I shall not press my services any longer on you. You misunderstood me. *Not at all*; I can read your thoughts. Your words prove the contrary.

6. I will *get my hair* cut. So *will I*. Will you come with me? Yes, if you know a good hair-dresser. His shop is just round the corner. Now I know which one you mean.

1. Er sah nicht von seiner Arbeit auf. Sie sahen die Sachen an. Warum sehen Sie mich so sonderbar¹ an? Sie bilden sich das nur ein.

2.

glauben. Nun, was wollen Sie wetten²? Ich wette nie; es ist gottlos⁴.

3. Haben Sie die Wette verloren? Das geschieht⁵ Ihnen recht. Spielen, Trinken und Rauchen sind schlechte Gewohnheiten⁶. Sie haben ganz recht, aber das Rauchen ist nicht so schlimm⁷ wie die zwei andern.

4. Reichen Sie mir ein Wörterbuch⁸, ich wünsche ein Wort suchen. Was wollen Sie wissen? vielleicht kann ich es Ihnen sagen. Sie sind sehr freundlich⁹, aber ich will Sie nicht bemühen.

5. Das meint, Sie haben Vertrauen¹⁰ in das Wörterbuch als in mich. Ich wende Ihnen meine Dienste¹¹ nicht länger aufdrängen¹². Sie missverstehen¹³ mich, aus¹⁴ nicht; ich kann Ihnen¹⁵ lesen. Ihre Worte¹⁶ beweisen das Gegenteil¹⁷.

6. Ich will mir das Haar schneiden lassen. Ich auch. Wollen Sie mit mir kommen? Ja, wenn Sie einen guten Haarschneider wissen¹⁸. Sein Laden ist gerade um die Ecke. Je ich, welchen Sie meinen.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1. son-der-bar. 2. ine-bill-doong. 3. vett-en. 4. got-lohs. 5. literally: happens. 6. ghe-vohn-hy-ten. 7. serious. 8. or Diktionär pron: diok-se-o-rairr. 9. lit: friendly. 10. fer-trow-en. 11. dinns-te. 12. owff-dreng-en. 13. miss-fer-shteh-en. 14. doork-owss. 15. ghe-dahnk-en. 16. Worte is used for connected words; disconnected words, as in a dictionary, are called Wörter. 17. gay-ghen. 18. In this case, either *wissen* or *kennen* can be used.

1. Ein berühmter Arzt wurde zu einer Frau gerufen, die sich einbildete, krank zu sein. 2. Sie gestand dem Arzt, daß sie gut essen, trinken und schlafen könne, und daß sie alle Zeichen einer vollkommenen Gesundheit besitze. 3. Gut dann, sagte der Doktor, ich werde Ihnen etwas verschreiben, das alles das ändern soll.

1. A celebrated doctor was to a woman called, who herself imagined ill to be. 2. She owned to the doctor that she good (well) eat, drink and sleep can (could), and that she all signs of a perfect health possess. 3. Well then, said the doctor, I will prescribe to you something, that all that alter shall.

1. Der König von Spanien hatte einen jungen Edelmann nach Rom gesandt um dem Papste zu seiner Erwählung Glück zu wünschen. 2. Der Papst war unzufrieden, daß man ihm einen so jungen Menschen gesandt hatte, und sagte zu demselben: 3. Ihr König scheint sehr kurz an Männern zu sein, daß er mir einen Gesandten ohne Bart schickt.

4. Der stolze Spanier antwortete schnell: Wenn mein Herr gedacht hätte, daß Sie das Verdienst nach dem Bart beurteilen, dann hätte er Ihnen einen Bock gesandt, anstatt einen seiner höchsten Edelleute.

1. The king of Spain had a young nobleman to Rome sent, in order to the pope to (on) his election luck to wish. 2. The pope was dissatisfied, that one to him a so young man sent had, and said to the same: 3. Your king seems very short of men to be, that he to me an ambassador without beard sends. 4. The proud Spaniard answered quickly: If my master thought had, that you the merit after the beard judge, then had he to you a he-goat sent, instead of one of his highest nobles.

1. Ein Herr wollte etwas in einem Buche nachschlagen, und ließ seinen bittten, ihm das Buch zu leihen. 2. Derselbe antwortete, er leihe eine Bücher aus, aber wenn der Herr zu ihm kommen wolle, so könne er das Buch gebrauchen, so viel er wolle.

3. Einige Tage nachher sandte der Besitzer des Buches zu dem ersten Herrn und ließ ihn um seinen Blasbalgen bitten. 4. Ich leihe nie meine Sachen aus, war die Antwort, aber wenn Ihr Herr zu mir kommen will, so kann er hier sein Feuer blasen, so lange er will.

1. A gentleman wanted something in a book (to) look-up, and let (had) his neighbour beg (asked) to him the book to lend. 2. The same answered (that) he lend on principle no books out, but if the gentleman to him come would, (so) can (could) he use the book as much he will (would).

3. Some days afterwards, sent the possessor of the book to the first gentleman, and let him for his bellows beg (=asked him for his bellows). 4. I lend never my things out, was the answer, but if your master to me come will, so can he here his fire blow, as long he will.

1. Ein Gelehrter arbeitete in seinem Studierzimmer. Sein Diener stürzte herein und rief: Das Haus brennt. 2. Sagen Sie es meiner Frau, war die Antwort, ich kümmere mich nicht um Haushaltungsangelegenheiten.

1. A learned man worked in his study-room. His servant rushed in and called: The house is burning. 2. Say you it to my wife, was the answer, I trouble myself not about housekeeping-affairs.

GERMAN READING AND COMPOSITION.

—♦—

Advanced students should retranslate the following English into German. Beginners should only try to retranslate the literal English in the preceding pages.

1. Ein spanischer Reisender traf einen Indianer mitten in der Wüste. Beide waren zu Pferde. 2. Das Pferd des Wilden war viel besser, wie das des Spaniers, und daher schlug der letztere dem Indianer vor, die Pferde auszutauschen. 3. Derselbe schlug dies natürlich ab, und darauf fing der Spanier mit ihm zu streiten an. 4. Von Worten kamen sie zu Schlägen, und der gut bewaffnete Spanier nahm dem beinahe wehrlosen Indianer sein Pferd mit Gewalt weg.

5. Der Indianer folgte ihm von weitem bis in die nächste Stadt und beklagte sich bei dem Richter. 6. Der Spanier wurde vorgeladen, aber er sagte, der Indianer sei ein Schurke, der die ganze Geschichte erfunden habe. 7. Da beide schworen, daß ihnen das Pferd gehöre, so wollte der Richter gerade den Indianer abweisen, als der letztere plötzlich seinen Mantel abnahm und ihn über den Kopf des Pferdes warf. 8. Darauf bat er den Richter, den Spanier zu befragen, auf welchem Auge das Pferd blind sei. 9. Der letztere, der nicht unschlüssig erscheinen wollte, antwortete schnell: Auf dem rechten. Da nahm der Wilde den Mantel ab und zeigte daß beide Augen des Pferdes gesund waren.

10. Der Richter sah durch diesen klugen Einfall, wer der richtige Besitzer des Pferdes war, und der Spanier wurde nach Verdienst bestraft.

1. A Spanish traveller met an Indian in the middle of the desert. Both were on horseback. 2. The savage's horse was much better than the Spaniard's, and the latter therefore proposed to the Indian to exchange horses. 3. He of course refused this, and the Spaniard thereupon began to dispute with him. 4. From words they came to blows, and the well-armed Spaniard took the horse from the almost defenceless Indian by violence. 5. The Indian followed him at a distance as far as the next town, and complained to the judge. 6. The Spaniard was summoned, but he said the Indian was a rogue who had invented the whole story. 7. As both swore that the horse belonged to them, the judge was just about to non-suit the Indian, when the latter suddenly took off his cloak, and threw it over the horse's head. 8. He then begged the judge to ask the Spaniard in which eye the horse was blind. 9. The latter, who did not want to appear undecided, replied quickly: In the right. The savage then took the cloak off, and showed that both the horse's eyes were sound. 10. The judge saw from this ingenious idea who was the rightful owner of the horse, and the Spaniard was punished as he deserved (according to his deserts).

Im medizinischen Kolleg.—Wollen Sie mir die Namen der Schädelknochen nennen? fragte ein Professor einen Studenten.—Ich habe alle im Kopfe, antwortete der Student, aber die Namen fallen mir jetzt nicht ein.

AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Will you tell me the names of the bones of the skull? asked a professor of a student. I have them all in my head, answered the student, but the names escape my memory just now.

GERMAN IDIOMATIC CONVERSATION.

1. This train is going very quickly.—Yes, it is an express ; it only stops at the larger stations.—It is wonderful how quickly the trains come to a standstill.—Yes, the modern brakes have enormous power.—Besides, all the carriages are provided with hand-brakes.

2. Are you back from your walk already ? — Already ! — I have been out for five hours.—Then you must have got up early.—Oh, yes, I always get up early, for I find the morning the pleasantest time.—I, on the contrary, prefer the evenings, as it is good to rest after the day's work is done.—True, but you know very well that I am of independent means.

3. What news is there, neighbour ?—I don't know any news ; do you know any ?—No intelligence from the seat of war ?—No, I have read nothing and heard nothing.—Let us hope, then, that the proverb holds good again, which says: No news is good news.—You are right, neighbour. I wish you good evening.

4. What is that noise again in the street ?—I will just have a look. I see a great crowd, but I don't know what has happened.—Probably there is another horse down, for the pavement is very slippery, as it has just begun to rain. It is just as you say. The horse is now up (on his legs) again, and the fall does not seem to have hurt

1. Dieser Zug fährt sehr schnell.—Ja, es ist ein Schnellzug ; er hält nur an den größeren Stationen.—Es ist wunderbar, wie schnell die Züge zum Stehen kommen.—Ja, die modernen Bremsen haben große Kraft.—Außerdem sind alle Wagen mit Handbremsen versehen.

2. Kommen Sie schon von Ihrem Spaziergang zurück ?—Schon ! Ich bin schon fünf Stunden aus.—Dann müssen Sie früh aufgestanden sein.—O ja, ich stehe immer früh auf, denn ich finde den Morgen die schönste Zeit.—Ich dagegen ziehe die Abende vor, denn nach Arbeit ist gut ruhen.—Stimmt', aber Sie wissen ja, ich bin Rentier'.

3. Was giebt es bar ?—Ich weiß wissen Sie etwas ? Keine Feiten vom Kriegsschauplatz ?—ich habe nichts gelesen und gehört.—Hoffen wir dann, daß das Sprichwort wieder zutrifft, daß sagt: Keine Nachrichten, gute Nachrichten. Sie haben recht, Nachbar. Ich wünsche Ihnen guten Abend.

4. Was ist denn das schon wieder für ein Lärm auf der Straße ?—Ich will einmal hinaussehen. Ich sehe einen großen Auflauf, aber ich nicht, was passiert ist. scheinlich ist wieder ein Pferd gestürzt, denn das Pflaster ist sehr schlüpfrig, da es gerade angefangen hat zu regnen. Es ist genau, wie Sie sagen. Das Pferd ist nun wieder auf den Beinen, und der Fall scheint ihm nicht geschadet zu haben.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DIEGO ESCOBES.—*Favorecer* is conjugated like the other verbs ending in *ecer* (see "Hugo's Spanish Simplified," par. 168). The Indicative is *favorece*, the Imperative *favorezca*.

J. C. B.—In some parts of France, the *l* of the liquid sounds is distinctly heard, this being considered the correct way by many; but it is not so pronounced in Paris.

T. B. WILNECOTE.—There is no need to buy any other book. The Self-Instructor in "Everyone his own French Professor" will answer every purpose.—See also our remarks on page 130.

C. G. B.—*Quiere V.* is a perfectly correct translation of "will you?" when "are you willing to?" is meant. "He will come to-morrow," would be "*Vendré mañana*;" but "He will not come" (he is not willing to come) would be "*No quiere venir*." We unfortunately know no book on the subject you mention, which we can really recommend.

B. W. D.—We should certainly advise you to work at "F. L. M. E." and "French Simplified," conjointly.

E. J. C.—The pronunciation of the numerals is given complete in Hugo's "French Conversation Simplified."

H. J. S.—You should certainly be able to obtain the desired certificate next March by working three hours a night.

PRONUNCIATION (Boston).—The French *j* is pronounced like *s* in *measure*. We discontinued representing this sound by *jh*, because this combination does not occur in English, and students frequently pronounced it like *j* in *jet*. *SH* (in THICK TYPE) was therefore adopted to represent the French *j*; and you overlook the fact that we repeatedly say *SH* (THICK TYPE) is to be pronounced like *s* in "measure." It would be quite wrong to sound it like *sh* in "ship."

E. P.—The Spanish *ch* is pronounced like *ch* in "cheap." Any foreign bookseller could supply such books as you require.

W. H. J.—The unfortunate misprint to which you refer has already been mentioned several times. It was pointed out as an erratum in the July number, and was corrected in later editions of the June number. See also our remarks on page 130.

F. G. G.—The French nasal sound at the end of a word is hardly heard if linked to a word beginning with a vowel, as "*on a dit*," "*mon oncle*."—Bustamante's is a fairly good English-Spanish dictionary. The publishers are Garnier frères, 6 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. The other points about which you enquire have been dealt with elsewhere, or are hardly of general interest.

V. M.—The Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi, London, issues such certificates as you require; but the examinations are far from practical. You would probably require special coaching to pass them. As regards dictionaries, Surenné for French, Friedlander for German, and Bustamante for Spanish, would probably answer your purpose.

W. A. A.—The final *d* in Spanish is doubtless pronounced like *th* by the majority of Spaniards, so that this way cannot be called incorrect. At the same time the best authorities, including the Academy, do not accept this pronunciation. It should be pronounced, as we give it, like the English *d*; the *th* sound being a faulty, although extremely common pronunciation. Students may follow their own taste in the matter, as no one is in a position to say that either way is absolutely wrong (see Hugo's "Spanish Simplified," page 5).—We are unable to agree with your other comments.

YENBEE.—The nasal sound in *train*, *vin*, *feindre*, etc., most nearly resembles ANG in *hang*, the *g* of course not being heard separately. We formerly represented this sound by ANG, but have now substituted ANG, experience having shown that learners reproduce the sound more exactly from this syllable. The ANG of Hugo's "French Simplified," and the ANG of F. L. M. E., represent the same sound.

Foreign Languages made Easy.

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

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NOVEMBER, 1894.

TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

The Publishers will be glad to receive early information of any difficulty experienced in obtaining copies.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the "Language Editor," 1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row; ADVERTISEMENTS to the Publishers, who will supply particulars of Advertising Rates on application.

Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a great sameness about the contents of the Editor's letter-box. The communications received are chiefly flattering expressions of approval, and good wishes for success,—or complaints of difficulty in obtaining copies. The latter can only be avoided, at least in country districts, by ordering early and regularly.

Our elementary reading pages with interlinear translation seem to meet with general approval, as does also the plan introduced last month of indicating the stressed Italian vowel (when irregular) by a capital letter.

Several correspondents have pointed out the accidental repetition of one or two French anecdotes. We greatly regret this, and will endeavour to avoid it in future; but we do not promise that the same stories shall not appear again in a different language. Our aim is not so much to give new jokes, as to teach in the most pleasant and amusing way.

We rejoice to find ourselves so sharply looked after by critical eyes. We apparently shall never hear the last of one or two misprints, that, with all our care, crept into the early numbers; but those who have had to deal with the perversity of an English compositor, working in a foreign language, will doubtless sympathize with us in our difficulties. He will often put two things wrong in setting one thing right.

Correspondents expecting an answer on our last page will do well not to ask too many questions. Those who enquire about one or two matters of general interest stand much more chance of a reply than those who send lengthy letters which can only be properly dealt with in a lesson by correspondence (fee 5s. per hour). This is not an advertisement, as we do not recommend this expensive and unsatisfactory mode of tuition.

Several enquiries have been made after *Señor Cranqui*, whose remarks served to lighten somewhat the serious nature of our early numbers. In the beginning we feared that without some such relief, our magazine would appear heavy and dull to many readers, and therefore inserted a few pages of a humorous, or at least of a lighter nature. We have now withdrawn this feature, at all events for a time, being agreeably surprised to find that most of our subscribers appreciate the lesson pages above everything else.

Señor Cranqui returns thanks for kind enquiries, and begs to state that he is in the best of health. He is not on a six months' visit to the governor of one of Her Majesty's prisons, as has been unkindly suggested, but is devoting his best energies to the production of the serious part of F.L.M.E.

The correspondents who were formerly constantly asking us to introduce a Turkish, or Chinese, or Patagonian section, have left off worrying us, on the faith of our assurance that there was no general demand for the language required by their special needs. We are now sometimes asked to discontinue Spanish and Italian, so as to increase the space devoted to French and German. We are well aware that the demand for the former languages is not so great; but many subscribers like the Spanish and Italian sections. Let us remind those who buy F.L.M.E. for one language only that the German comes out at about a farthing a page, the French at rather less. This surely cannot be dear. Those who buy our periodical for one language only should try Spanish, which is child's play after literary German, and much easier than French. It is surprising how soon some simple conversational knowledge of Spanish, or even of Italian, can be acquired from our pages.

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES ;

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

The drawer was not open.
 Have you translated the letter ?
 He is angry with you.
 This colour is not light^b enough^a.
 The boxes are not empty.
 Is the^b lock^b broken^a ? [key.
 No ; (it is that) I have lost the
 Have you rung the bell ?
 Both (the) books are mine.
 At what time did you breakfast ?
 We generally breakfast at eight.
 Why don't you cut the cord ?
 On what floor is Mr. H.'s room ?

On the first floor.
 The steamer leaves at six o'clock.
 Where shall you be to-morrow ?
 I shall be with you in a moment.
 It is more than probable.
 That seems to be very strange.
 When will you have time ?
 I shall be disengaged within half
 an hour.
 The hotel is close to the quay.
 How many passengers are there
 on board ?
 We have taken a private cabin.
 I am not accustomed to this
 climate.
 I am going to write a letter.
 Here is your hat.
 Mine is hanging behind the door.

El cajon no estaba abierto¹.
 ¿ Ha traducido V. la carta² ?
 El está enfadado con V.³
 Este color no es bastante claro⁴.
 Las cajas no están vacías⁵.
 ¿ Está roto el candado⁶ ?
 No, es que he perdido la llave⁷.
 ¿ Ha tirado V. la campana⁸ ?
 Ambos libros son míos⁹.
 ¿ A qué hora desayunó V.¹⁰ ? [ocho.
 Desayunamos generalmente¹¹ á las
 ¿ Porque no corta V. la cuerda¹² ?
 ¿ En qué piso está el cuarto del
 Sr. H. ?
 En el primer piso.
 El vapor¹³ sale á las sei
 Dónde estará V. mañana¹⁴ ?
 Estaré con V. en un momento.
 Es mas que probable.
 Eso parece¹⁵ ser muy extraño¹⁶.
 ¿ Cuando tendrá V. tiempo ?
 Estaré desocupado dentro de
 media¹⁷ hora.
 El hotel está junto¹⁸ al muelle¹⁹.
 ¿ Cuántos pasajeros²⁰ hay²¹ á
 bordo ? [privada.
 Hemos tomado una cámara
 No estoy acostumbrado á este
 clima.
 Voy²² á escribir una carta.
 Aquí está su sombrero. [puerta.
 El mio está colgado detrás de la

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

(The stressed syllable is indicated by **thick type** ; *H* to be pronounced in the throat ; *th* always like *th* in *thief* : *s* like *ss*).

1. el kah-**H**on no es-tah-bah ah-be-airr-to. 2. ah trah-doo-thee-do oos-ted lah karr-tah? 3. aill es-tah en-fah-dah-do kon oos-ted. 4. es-teh ko-lor no aiss bah-stahn-tay klah-ro. 5. lahss kah-**H**ahss no es-tahn vah-thee-ahss. 6. es-tah ro-to el kahn-dah-do? 7. no, aiss keh eh pairr-dee-do lah l'yah-veh. 8. ah tee-rah-do oos-ted lah kahn-pah-nah? 9. ahh-bos lee-bros son mee-os. 10. ah keh o-rah des-ah-yoo-no oos-ted?

11. Heh-neh-rah-men-teh, 12. koo'airr-dah, 13. vah-porr, 14. mahn-yah-nah, 15. pah-reh-theh, 16. es-trahn-yo, 17. meh-de-ah, 18. **H**oonn-to, 19. moo'ell-yeh, 20. pah-sah-Heh-ros, 21. ah-e, 22. vo-e.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

See NOTE on page 175.

Hermano, nuestra regla prohíbe ir á caballo, dice un guardián
 brother rule forbids to go on horse(back) says
 franciscano á un lego que se apea de una mula á la puerta del
 . layman alights mule door
 convento.—Ya lo sé, padre, pero yo no voy, vengo.
 . very well (1) it I know father go I come

Viajaban en un coche varios amigos, uno de los cuales empezó á
 were travelling coach several friends whom began
 dormir. Al poco rato le despertó uno de sus amigos diciéndole :
 sleep After a short (2) time him woke saying to him
 Hemos corrido ya una gran distancia desde que se durmió V.—
 run already . since you fell asleep (3)
 ¿Mucha? preguntó el que dormía.—Sí, muchísima, le dijo el otro,
 . asked the (one) was sleeping yes a great deal to him said other
 estamos á mas de diez leguas de aquí.
 more than ten leagues

El eclipse del sol que fué pronosticado para el año de 1724, asustó
 . sun was . year terrified
 tanto á los aldeanos de algunos países, que el cura de un pueblo, no
 so much villagers some countries parson village
 pudiendo confesar á tantos parroquianos como acudían, creyendo
 being able . as many parishioners as went (to him) believing
 llegado el día del juicio, les dijo en el púlpito :—Hijos míos, no hay que
 arrived judgment to them said . there is no
 daros prisa, pues el eclipse ha sido trasladado por orden del señor
 occasion to hurry (4) since . been postponed order
 alcalde para el mes que viene.
 mayor next month (5)

Dí, muchacho, preguntaba un caballero á un pilluelo, que
 say boy asked gentleman street-urchin
 estaba jugando casi desnudo, ¿no tienes frío, estando casi en cueros?
 was playing almost bare are you not (6) cold being almost stark-naked (7)
 ¿Tiene V. frío en la cara, que también está desnuda?—En la cara no
 are you cold face, also bare face is
 se siente el frío.—Pues hágase V. cuenta que todo mi cuerpo es cara.
 not felt (8) cold then imagine to yourself (9) body face.

1 already, 2 little, 3 you slept yourself, 4 there is not to give yourselves haste,
 the month which comes, 6 hast thou not, 7 in skins, 8 does not feel itself,
 9 make to yourself account.

SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES (*continued*).

This ink is very thick.
 I prefer a steel pen.
 Where is the blotting-paper?
 Take these letters to the post.
 It has been snowing all night.
 It will rain soon. [box?
 How much money is there in the
 You are right.
 He is *wrong* this time.
 What are you (*plur.*) going to
 give him?
 Will you lend me your umbrella?
 With *the greatest* pleasure.
 It *is* (makes) very cold to-day.
 I hope it will *be* (make) warmer
 to-morrow.
 Take a seat.
 Can you understand him?
 He does not pronounce very dis-
 tinctly.
 What were you reading *just now*?
 She was in a (=had) hurry.
 We are in a great hurry.
 He came back late last night.
 They must go home.
 He is going to see the exhibition.
 They will come back *in* an hour.
 Show me what you have written.
 Tell us what he wants.
 Who gave you this present?
 I do not know him *by* sight.
 I will send you his address this
 afternoon.
 I am much obliged to you.
 At what time does the perfor-
 mance begin?
 Have you bought first or second
 class tickets?
 Send us the answer as soon as
 you can.

Esta tinta es muy espesa.¹
 Prefiero² una pluma de acero³.
 ¿Dónde está el papel secante⁴?
 Llevo⁵ estas cartas al correo⁶.
 Ha nevado toda la noche.
 Lloverá⁷ pronto.
 ¿Cuánto dinero hay en la caja⁸?
 V. tiene razon⁹.
 El no tiene razon esta vez.
 ¿Qué van Vs. á darle?
 [guas?
 ¿Quiere¹⁰ V. prestarme su pará-
 Con muchísimo gusto.
 Hace mucho frío hoy.
 Espero que hará mas calor
 mañana.
 Tome V. asiento¹¹.
 ¿Puede¹² V. compren-
 mente. [mismo?
 ¿Qué estaba leyendo V. ahora
 Ella tenía¹⁴ prisa.
 Tenemos mucha prisa.
 El volvió tarde anoche.
 Ellos deben ir á casa.
 El va á ver la esposicion¹⁵.
 Ellos volverán dentro de una hora.
 Muéstreme¹⁶ lo que V. ha escrito.
 Díganos¹⁷ lo que él quiere. [galo?
 ¿Quién le ha dado á V. este re-
 No le conozco¹⁸ de vista.
 Le mandaré su direccion¹⁹ esta
 tarde.
 Estoy muy agradecido²⁰ á V.
 ¿A qué hora principia²¹ la
 funcion²²?
 ¿Ha comprado V. billetes de
 primera ó de segunda clase?
 Mandenos la respuesta tan pron-
 to que pueda.

1 e-peh-sah, 2 preh-fe-eh-ro, 3 ah-theh-ro, 4 seh-kahn-teh, 5 l'yeh-veh,
 6 korr-reh-ro, 7 l'yo-veh-rah 8 kah-Mah, 9 rah-thon, 10 ke-eh-reh, 11 ah-se-en-
 to, 12 poo eh-deh, 13 pro-noonn-the-ah, 14 teh-nee-ah, 15 es-po-see-the-on, 16 mon-
 ess-treh-meh, 17 dee-gah-nos, 18 ko-noth-ko, 19 de-rek-the-on, 20 ah-grah-deh-
 thee-do, 21 prin-thee-pe-ah, 22 foonn-the-on.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with Translation or Notes.*)

Un parroquiano de un café, despues de haber almorzado :—Mozo, mozo ; traedme un mondadientes.—Señor, en este momento está ocupado.

A customer of a *café*, after having breakfasted : Waiter, waiter ; bring me a tooth-pick.—Sir, in this moment (it) is engaged.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—oonn parr-ro-ke-ah-no deh oonn kah-feh, dess-poo'ess deh ah-bairr ahl-morr-thah-do : mo-tho, mo-tho, trah-ed-meh oonn mon-dah-de-enn-tehss. sain-yorr, en ess-teh mo-men-to ess-tah o-koo-pah-do.

; Caballero² ! V.³ dispense³ ; ¿seria⁴ V. por casualidad⁵ el mélico⁶ que vive⁷ en el principal⁸ de esta casa⁹ ?—No, señor², responde.—Me¹⁰ extraña¹⁰, replica¹¹, porque el portero¹ acaba¹² de decírmelo¹².—Pues¹³ le¹⁵ ha engañado¹⁴. Yo soy el mélico⁶ que vive⁷ en el principal⁸ de esta casa realmente¹⁶, pero no por casualidad⁵, como¹⁷ V. dice¹⁸.

0 not to be translated, 1 the same or nearly the same as in English.

2 sir, 3 excuse me, 4 would be, 5 chance, accident, 6 doctor, 7 lives, 8=first floor, 9 house, 10.=I am surprised, 11 (he) replies, 12=has just told me so, 13 then, 14 misled, 15 you, 16 really, actually, 17 as, 18 say.

Dos jóvenes hermanos, cerrajeros³ de oficio⁴, se⁵ embarcaron¹ hace⁵ treinta años para la Jamáica : luego que llegaron buscaron alguna ocupacion¹, pero no la hallaron en su oficio⁴, porque necesitaban algun dinero para establecerse¹. Viéndose sin auxilio⁶ alguno, apelaron⁷ á un recurso⁸ bastante⁹ extraordinario, y fué el siguiente¹⁰ ; uno de ellos, que tenia los cabellos¹¹ muy crespos¹², se disfrazó¹³ de negro¹, se tiñó¹⁴ el rostro¹⁵ y todo el cuerpo¹⁶, y fué conducido¹⁷ por su hermano á la casa de un banquero¹, á⁹ quien suplicó¹⁷ le prestase¹⁸ cincuenta doblones¹ sobre la venta¹⁹ de aquel negro. Como éste era fuerte²⁰ y vigoroso¹, logró²¹ el hermano el préstamo²² que buscaba. Recibido el dinero, se⁵ escapó¹ el fingido² negro de casa del prestamista²³, volvió á casa de su hermano, y se lavó²⁴ de piés á cabeza. En vano¹ ofrecieron los periódicos recompensas al²⁵ que le presentase²⁶, pues era imposible hallarle.

Los dos hermanos formaron¹ su establecimiento¹ de cerrajeros³ con los cincuenta doblones, ganaron²⁷ mucho dinero y volvieron á su país²⁸ ricos ; pero es de advertir²⁹, que ántes de ausentarse³⁰ de la Jamáica, restituyeron¹ el préstamo²² con los intereses¹ al banquero, y le dieron las gracias recordándole³¹ la anécdota del negro.

2 *fingir*, to pretend, 3 locksmith, 4 trade, 5=ago, 6 help, 7 they had recourse, 8=expedient, 9=rather, 10=following, 11 hair, 12 curly, 13 disguised, 14 *teñir* to dye, 15 face, 16 body, 17 he requested, 18 he (would) lend, 19 sale, 20 strong, 21 obtain, 22 loan, 23 lender, 24 washed, 25 to the (one), 26 (might) present, 27 gained, 28 country, 29 to (be) observe(d), 30 absent(ing) themselves, 31 reminding him of.

Mandóse² retratar³ un caballero, y contrató¹ con el pintor³ que le pagaría⁴ generosamente¹, si le sacaba⁵ el retrato⁶ parecido⁷. El pintor³ lo hizo muy semejante⁸ al original¹; pero el retratado⁹ cometi¹ la indignidad¹ de no querer pagarle, imaginando¹ con esta malicia¹ sacar¹⁰ baratísimo¹¹ el retrato⁶, que el pintor³ para nada podía aprovechar¹². Mas diestro¹³ el artista¹, le dijo que, supuesto¹⁴ no quería pagarle, se¹⁵ quedaría¹⁵ con él hasta¹⁶ que tuviese¹⁶ por conveniente cumplir¹⁷ lo¹⁸ contratado¹⁸. El pintor hizo¹⁹ poner un marco¹⁹ al retrato⁶, y lo expuso¹ al público¹ sobre la puerta de su casa con esta inscripcion¹: *Aquí estoy por no pagar mis deudas*²⁰. El original del retrato, que fue conocido de todo²¹ el mundo²¹, supo al instante la burla²² que le habia hecho el pintor, y como todos le vituperaban¹, se vió precisado²³ á pagar al artista cuanto²⁴ quiso para sacar¹⁰ el retrato de sus manos.

2=ordered his portrait to be painted, 3 painter, 4 pagar to pay, 5 brought out, 6 portrait, 7=like (him), 8 resembling, 9 (person) painted, 10 to draw out=get, 11 very cheap, 12=make use of, 13 skilful, 14 supposing, 15 it should remain, 16=until he found it, 17 to fulfil, 18 what was contracted, 19=had a frame put, 20 debt, 21=every-body, 22 jest, trick, 23 compelled, 24, as much as.

El rector² de un colegio¹ quiso³ quitar⁴ el vicio¹ de fumar á los colegiales⁵, y dió⁶ orden⁷ á todos los maestros de las clases¹ para⁸ que no permitiesen⁸ llevar⁹ pipas¹ á los discípulos¹⁰. Esto era difícil¹ de ejecutar¹, y así¹¹ es que un día le dijeron¹², que á¹³ pesar¹³ de la referida¹⁴ orden⁷, habia¹⁵ muchachos que tenian siempre¹⁶ en la boca¹⁷ sus pipas¹ en el dormitorio¹. El rector² fué¹⁸ allá¹⁹ furioso¹, y deteniéndose²⁰ en medio²¹ de la pieza²², preguntó²³ á los colegiales⁵, que⁰ como²⁴ se²⁵ atrevian²⁶ á desobedecer²⁶ sus mandatos²⁷.

Señor, le dijo¹² el mayor²⁸ de ellos; me han mandado²⁹ fumar por el dolor³⁰ de muelas³⁰; y á mí, dijo¹² otro, para expectorar³¹; á mí, un tercero³² por el dolor³³ de cabeza³³; el cuarto³¹, y á mí por el mal³⁶ de corazon³⁶.—Muy bien, muy bien, dijo el rector: y usted, caballero, le preguntó²³ al mas jóven³⁶, usted que es el menor³⁷ de la clase¹, dígame³⁸ ¿quién le³⁹ ha metido en la cabeza³⁹ tener pipa á su tierna⁴⁰ edad⁴¹?—Señor, el médico de mi papá¹ me ha mandado²⁹ fumar por los sabañones⁴².—¡Ola! ¿que quiere⁴³ usted decir con esas cantinelas⁴³?—Yo le tenia⁴⁴ á usted por un niño de juicio⁴⁶ y no creia⁴⁶ tratase⁴⁷ usted⁴⁷ de persuadirme¹ con una excusa¹ tan insignificante¹.—Señor, responde¹ con sinceridad¹, mis compañeros⁴⁸ han escogido⁴⁹ las mejores⁵⁰; y he tenido que⁵¹ echar mano de⁵¹ la única⁵² que han dejado⁵³.

2=principal, 3 wanted, 4=(to) suppress, 5 students, 6 gave, 7 order, 8=not to permit, 9 (to) carry, 10 pupil, 11 thus, 12 said, 13 in spite, 14 referred to, 15 there were, 16 always, 17 mouth, 18 went, 19 there (upon), 20 stopping, 21 middle, 22 room, 23 asked, 24 how, 25 they dared, 26 disobey, 27 orders, 28 eldest, 29 ordered, 30 tooth-ache, 31 expectorate, 32 third, 33 head-ache, 34 fourth, 35 heart disease, 36 young, 37 youngest, junior, 38 tell me, 39 has put it into your head, 40 tender, 41 age, 42 chilblain, 43 mean you by this nonsense, 44=took, 45 judgment, sense, 46 thought, 47 you would try, 48 companion, 49 picked out, 50 best, 51=to fall back on, to have recourse to, 52 only one, 53 left.

EASY ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES;

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. If any other syllable takes the stress, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

Have you seen the key of my grammar?	Avete (voi) veduto la chiave della mia grammatica ¹ ?
I always ^b do ^a the translations without (a) key.	Faccio sempre le traduzioni senza chiave ² .
At what time do they dine?	A che ora pranzano ³ ?
My watch does not go well.	Il mio orologio non va bene ⁴ .
I do not remember his name.	Non ricordo il suo nome ⁵ .
Have you rung the bell?	Avete (voi) suonato il campanello ⁶ ?
Where shall you be to-morrow?	Dove sarete (voi) domani ⁷ ?
I shall be in my office.	Sarò nel mio ufficio ⁸ .
Who has broken this glass?	Chi ha rotto questo vaso ⁹ ?
Why do you not accompany your friend?	Perchè non accompagnate il vostro amico ¹⁰ ?
I do not understand this.	Non comprendo ciò ¹¹ .
Do not speak too fast.	Non parlate troppo presto.
This money is not good.	Questa moneta non è buona ¹² .
The change was not correct.	Il resto non era giusto ¹³ .
The train will be very late.	Il treno sarà molto in ritardo.
That does not matter.	Ciò non importa.
I always walk slowly.	Cammino ^{14a} sempre lentamente.
Have you put my luggage in the carriage?	Avete messo i miei bagagli ¹⁴ nella vettura?
Carry our luggage downstairs.	Portate giù i nostri bagagli.
Take this for yourself.	Prendete questo per voi.
These shoes are too narrow.	Queste scarpe sono troppo strette ¹⁵ .
This boot is the longest.	Questo stivale ¹⁶ è il più lungo ¹⁷ .
What station is this?	Che stazione ¹⁸ è questa?
Our rooms were much too small.	Le nostre camere erano troppo piccole ¹⁹ . Qui ²¹ .
Here is a post-card for him.	Ecco una cartolina ²⁰ postale ²¹ per
I expect a money-order from Paris.	Aspetto un vaglia ²² da Parigi ²³ .

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

1. ah-vay-tay vo-e vay-doo-to lah ke-ah-vay del-lah mee-ah grahm-mah-to-kah. 2. faht-cho sem-pray lay trah-doo-tse-o-ne sent-sah ke-ah-vay. 3. ah kay o-rah prahnt-sah-no. 4. eel mee-o o-ro-lo-jo non vah bay-nay. 5. non re-korr-do eel soo-o no-may. 6. ah-vay-tay vo-e soo'o-nah-to eel kahm-pah-nel-lo. 7. do-vay sah-ray-tay vo-e do-mah-ne. 8. sah-ro nel mee-o oof-feet-cho. 9. kee ah rot-to kwess-to vah-zo. 10. pair-kay non ahk-kom-pahn-yah-tay eel voss-tro ah-mee-ko. 11 cho. 12 boo'o-nah. 13 jooss-to. 13a kahm-mee-no. 14 bah-gahl-ye. 15 stret-tay. 16 ste-vah-lay. 17 loonng-go. 18 stah-tse-o-nay. 19 peek-ko-lay. 20 kar-to-lee-nah pos-tah-lay. 21 loo-e. 22 vahl-yah. 23 pah-ree-je.

ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES (*continued*).

The servant has not opened the door.

The windows were already open.

He is a rich French banker.

What does it matter?

It does not matter much.

He has (is) gone to dine.

He was not pleased with you.

Do you ever smoke during the
Never before (the) evening. [day?

I do not dine until evening.

She does not dance very well.

The ship *has* not started yet.

Sign this receipt for me, please.

Has he deducted the discount?

The prices are all marked.

Carry this bag carefully.

Yesterday these windows were
not broken.

We invited the ladies to dinner.

Give (to) them the list of the
names.

When did you do it?

These watches cost a hundred
frances *each*.

What *is his age*? [brella.

I have forgotten to bring my um-

They dine here nearly every day.

Which lady is your cousin?

The position of this house is very
convenient.

How many pages have you read?

This chapter is very difficult
to learn.

This gentleman is a friend of mine.

Change this English money.

I have not paid that yet.

La domestica non ha aperto la
porta.

Le finestre erano già aperte.

Che importa?

Non importa molto.

È andato a pranzare⁴.

Non era contento di voi.

Fumate mai⁵ durante il giorno⁶?

Mai prima di sera.

Io non pranzo prima di sera.

Essa non danza⁷ troppo bene.

Il battello non è ancora partito.

Firmate⁸ questa ricevuta per me,
di grazia⁹.

Ha egli diffalcato¹⁰ lo sconto?

I prezzi¹¹ son tutti marcati.

Portate questo sacco con pre-

Ieri queste finestre non eran
rotte¹³. [pranzo.

Abbiamo invitato le signore a

Date loro la lista dei nomi.

Quando l'avete fatto?

Questi orologi costano cento fran-
chi l'uno.

Che età¹⁴ ha? [ombrella.

Ho dimenticato di portare la mia

Pranzano qui quasi¹⁵ ogni giorno.

Quale signora è la vostra cugina?

La posizione¹⁶ di questa casa è
assai¹⁷ conveniente.

Quante pagine avete letto?

Questo capitolo è molto difficile
da imparare.

Questo signore è un mio amico.

Cambiate questo danaro inglese.

Non ho ancor pagato questo.

1 reek-ko, 2 bahn-ke-ay-ray, 3 frahn-chay-zay, 4 prahn-tsah-ray, 5 ———, 6 jor-no, 7 dahn-tsah, 8 feer-mah-tay, 9 grah-tse-ah, 10 dit-fahl-kah-to, 11 pret-tse, 12 pray-kah'oo-tse-o-nay, 13 rot-tay, 14 ay-tah, 15 kwah-ze, 16 po-zee-

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Tre deputati presentatisi* a Luigi decimoquarto, il vescovo, ch'era il primo, dimenticò il discorso che aveva preparato, e non potè dire una sola parola. Il deputato che lo seguiva si credè obbligato a parlare in vece sua, ed esclamò : Sire ! mio nonno, mio padre ed io siamo tutti morti al vostro servizio.—Tacete, rispose il rè, io non capisco i discorsi de'morti.

Three deputies (having) presented-themselves to Louis XIV., the bishop, who was the first forgot the speech which (he) had prepared, and not-was able-to say a single word. The deputy who him followed himself believed obliged to speak in his place, and exclaimed : Sire, my grandfather, my father, and I are (have) all died in your service. Be silent, replied the king, I (do) not understand the speeches of dead (people).

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

tray day-poo-tah-te pray-zen-tah-te-se ah loo'ee-je day-che-mo-koo'arr-to, eel vess-ko-vo, kay-rah eel pree-mo, de-men-te-ko eel dis-korr-so kay ah-vay-vah pray-pah-rah-to, ay non po-tay dee-ray oo-nah so-lah pah-ro-lah. eel day-poo-tah-to kay lo say-gwee-vah see kray-day ob-ble-gah-to ah par-lah-ray in vay-chay soo-ah, ed ess-klah-mo : see-ray ! mee-o non-no, mee-o pah-draved ee-o se-ah-mo toot-te morr-te ahl vos-trossair-vee-tse-o. tah-chay-tay, ris-po-zay eel ray, ee-o non kah-pis-ko e dis-korr-se day-morr-te.

* see NOTE on page 168.

Qualche tempo fa, uno dei mercanti più ricchi d'una città industriale, bramando lasciare ai posteri la sua effigie, fece venire a se un giovane pittore ch'era giù bene incamminato per farsi un nome.—Quanto tempo vi ci vorrà ? gli chiese il negoziante.—Quindici giorni, più o meno, rispose l'artista.

Le pose tosto cominciarono, ed alla fine di undici giorni, il ritratto era bell'e terminato. Ma di ciò il nostro Creso non rimase soddisfatto.—Come ! gridò, voi pretendete, in tal modo, di farmi pagare anche gli altri quattro giorni ?—Poco importa, soggiunse il pittore : il vostro ritratto è finito.—Nossignore, ciò non basta ; il prezzo stipulato è di cento ghinee per quindici giorni di lavoro : mantenete la vostra promessa, com'io son pronto a mantenere la mia.

Ne seguì che l'artista fu obbligato ad impiegare gli altri quattro giorni, allungando le orecchie del suo modello.

Some time ago, one of-the merchants most rich of a town industrial, wishing to leave to posterity his likeness, made come to him a young painter who was already well on-the-way to make-himself a name. How-much time will-you require, to-him asked the merchant. Fifteen days, more or less, replied the artist.

The sittings soon commenced, and at-the end of eleven days, the portrait was duly finished. Bu. of (at) this our Cresus not remained satisfied. What ! he cried, you claim, in such (a) way, to make-me pay also (for) the other four days. (It) little matters, added the painter, your portrait is finished. No, sir, that suffices not, the price stipulated is (of) a hundred guineas for fifteen days of work ; keep your promise, as I am ready to keep mine.

From-it (it) followed that the artist was obliged to employ the other four days, lengthening the ears of his model.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
This letter is for my sister.	Cette lettre est pour ma sœur.	set let-r ay poorr mah ser
I have found a book on the table.	J'ai trouvé un livre sur la table.	shéh troo-veh <i>wng</i> leev-r sür lah tah-bl
Her son is ill.	Son fils est malade.	<i>song</i> feces ay mah-lahdd
His father is still young.	Son père est encore jeune.	<i>song</i> pairr ay-tahng-kor
Our neighbour has a large house.	Notre voisin a une grande maison.	<i>shern</i> not-r vwah-zang ah ün <i>grahngd</i> may-zong
My brother has lost his overcoat.	Mon frère a perdu son pardessus.	<i>mong</i> frairr ah pair-dü <i>song</i> par-der-sü
Where is your wife?	Où est votre femme?	oo ay vot-r fahmm
She is ill; she is in her room.	Elle est malade; elle est dans sa chambre.	ell ay mah-lahdd; ell ay <i>dahng</i> sah shahng-br
These children have always been lazy.	Ces enfants ont toujours été paresseux.	say-zahng-tahng ong too-shoorr-zeh-teh pah-ress-er
Where have you been this morning?	Où avez-vous été ce matin?	oo ah-veh-voo-zeh-teh ser mah-tang?
Are you not ready?	N'êtes-vous pas prêt?	nait-voo-pah pray?
Have you given anything to the waiter?	Avez-vous donné quelque chose au garçon?	ah-veh-voo donn-eh kel-ker-shoz oh garr-song?
This umbrella is not new.	Ce parapluie n'est pas neuf.	ser pah-rah-plü-ee nay pah nerfl
These animals are very big.	Ces animaux sont très gros.	say-zah-ng-moh <i>song</i> tray <i>erch</i>
I have never seen that.	Je n'ai jamais vu cela.	neh
At what time were† you at (the) church this morning?	A quelle heure avez-vous été à l'église ce matin?	ser-lah ah kel er ah-veh-voo-zeh-teh ah leh-gleez ser mah-tang?
In which book did you read that?	Dans quel livre avez-vous lu cela?	<i>dahng</i> kel leev-r ah-veh-voo lü ser-lah?
He has not been in your room.	Il n'a pas été dans votre chambre.	eell nah-pah-zeh-teh <i>dahng</i> vot-r shahng-br
I have put the money in this drawer.	J'ai mis l'argent dans ce tiroir.	shéh mee lar-shahng <i>dahng</i> ser teer-warr
This is not well made.	Ceci n'est pas bien fait.	ser-see nay pah be-ang fay
What is your friend's address?	Quelle est l'adresse de votre ami?	kel ay lah-dress der vot-rah-mee
Has he lighted the gas?	A-t-il allumé le gaz?	ah-teell ah-lü-meh ler gahs
I am not very tired.	Je ne suis pas très fa-	sher ner swee pah tray fah-te-gheh

*EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

† (in *italics*) not to be pronounced; sh like s in measure; ü = e with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

† Phrases not translated literally are printed in *italics*.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

(with literal Translation and imitated Pronunciation.)

1. Un examinateur posa une question à un élève. Celui-ci resta coi. 2. Est-ce que ma question vous embarrasse? demanda le professeur. 3. L'élève avec assurance :—Oh, non, monsieur, ce n'est pas la question, c'est la réponse.

1. *ung* ex-ah-me-nah-terr po-zah ün kess-te-*ong* ah *ung* eh-laiv. seri-we-see ress-tah kwah. 2. ess-ker mah kess-te-*ong* voo-za-*hng*-bah-rahss? der-mahng-dah ler pro-fess-err. 3. leh-laiv ah-veck ahss-ü-rahngss : O, nong, mer-se-er, ser nay-pah lah kes-te-*ong*, say lah reh-pongss.

1. An examiner put a question to a student. The latter remained silent. 2. Is it that my question you embarrasses? 3. The pupil with assurance : Oh, no, sir, it is not the question, it is the answer.

1. Un inspecteur demanda dans une pension de jeunes filles : 2. Je désirerais voir s'avancer au tableau la plus savante de ces demoiselles. Personne ne bouge. 3. Eh bien, continua l'inspecteur, je prierai la plus jolie de ces demoiselles de venir au tableau. Toutes se précipitèrent.

1. *ung* ang-speck-terr der-mahng-da
2. *sher* deh-ze-rer-ray v'wahr sah-vahng-seh öh tah-bloh la plü sah-vahngt-der say der-m'wah-zell. païrr-son ner boosh. 3. eh be-ang, kong-te-nü-ah lang-speck-terr, *sher* pre-er-ay lah plü sho-lee der say der-m'wah-zell der ver-neer öh tah-bloh. toot ser preh-se-pe-tairr.

1. An inspector said in a boarding-school of young girls : 2. I should desire (to) see herself advance to the picture (blackboard) the most clever of these young ladies. Nobody moves. 3. Well then, continued the inspector, I shall beg the prettiest of these young ladies to come to the blackboard. All precipitated themselves.

1. Un mendiant recevait très peu d'aumônes. Pour augmenter ses recettes, il se fit muet. 2. Quelqu'un qui l'avait connu auparavant remarqua la fraude et résolut de la dévoiler. 3. Dans ce but, il s'approcha un jour de lui, porta la main à la poche et lui demanda à demi-voix : "Depuis quand êtes-vous muet?" 4. Le mendiant fut pris au dépourvu et répondit : "Je suis muet depuis ma naissance."

1. *ung*-mahng-de-ahng rer-ser-vay tray per doh-mohn. poor ohg-mahng-teh say rer-sett. ill ser fee mü-eh. 2. kell-kung ke lah-vay kon-nü oh-pah-rah-vahng rer-mar-kah la frohd, eh reh-so-lü der lah deh-v'wah-leh. 3. dahng ser bü ill sah-pro-shah *ung* shoor der lwee, por-tah lah mang ah la posh, eh lwee der-mahng-dah ah der-mee v'wah : der-pwee kahng-t-ayt-voo mü-eh? 4. Ler mahng-de-ahng fü pree oh deh-poor-vü eh reh-pong-dee : *sher* swee mü-eh der-pwee mah ness-ahngss.

1. A beggar received very little of alms. In order to augment his receipts he himself made mute (= he feigned to be mute). 2. Someone who him had known formerly remarked the fraud and resolved to it discover. 3. In this end, he himself approached one day of him, carried the hand to the pocket and to (of) him asked at half voice (in a low voice) Since when are you dumb? 4. The beggar was taken unawares, and replied : I am dumb since my birth.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(with the Pronunciation of the more difficult words imitated.)

— o —

My coat is behind the door.
 Do not walk so fast.
 Can you walk faster?
 At what time do you breakfast?
 Generally at seven o'clock.
 When will your sister come back
 from the country?
 She will return at the end of the
 month.
 Do you often see your brother?
 Yes. I dine with him once a (per)
 week.
 His answer made me laugh.
 I cannot go any farther.
 Where does this road lead (to)?
 The weather was very fine in the
 morning.
 It rained a great deal this after-
 noon.
 I hope to see you again to-morrow
 morning.
 How many days has this month?
 January has thirty-one days.
 Have the kindness to give me
 some (an) advice.
 Allow me to come in.
 She (has) bought this note-paper
 at your stationer's.
 This is not your hat, it is mine.
 We have no servant.
 He has not eaten anything since
 yesterday.
 This year has three hundred and
 sixty-six days.

Mon habit est derrière la porte¹.
 Ne marchez pas si vite.
 Pouvez-vous marcher plus vite?
 A quelle heure déjeunez²-vous?
 Généralement³ à sept⁴ heures⁴.
 Quand votre sœur reviendra-t-
 elle⁵ de la campagne⁶?
 Elle reviendra à la fin du mois⁷.
 Voyez⁸-vous souvent votre frère?
 Oui, je dîne avec lui une fois par
 semaine⁹.
 Sa réponse m'a fait rire
 Je ne puis¹⁰ pas aller plus loin.¹¹
 Où cette route conduit-elle¹²?
 Le temps¹³ était très beau dans la
 matinée.
 Il a plu beaucoup cet¹⁴ après-
 midi¹⁴.
 J'espère¹⁵ vous revoir demain
 matin.
 Combien¹⁶ de jours a ce mois?
 Janvier¹⁷ a trente¹⁸ et un¹⁸ jours.
 Ayez¹⁹ la bonté de me donner un
 conseil²⁰.
 Permettez-moi d'entrer.
 Elle a acheté ce papier à lettre
 chez votre libraire.
 Ce n'est pas votre chapeau, c'est
 le mien²¹.
 Nous n'avons pas de domestique²².
 Il n'a rien mangé depuis²³ hier²³.
 Cette année a trois cent soixante-
 six jours.

1. dair-re-airr. 2. deh-sheh-neh. 3. sheh-neh-rahll-mahng. 4. sett-err. 5. rer-
 ve-ang-drah-tell. 6. kahng-pah-ing. 7. m'wah. 8. v'wah-yeh. 9. s'main. 10. pwee.
 11. lo'ang. 12. kong-dwee-tell. 13. tahng. 14. set-ah-pray-me-de. 15. ess-pairr.
 16. kong-be-ang. 17. shahng-ve-eh. 18. trahng-teh-ang. 19. ay-yeh. 20. kong-say-e.
 21. me-ang. 22. do-mes-tick. 23. der-pwee-z-ee-airr.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Un professeur demanda à un élève : Quelle est la distance du soleil à la terre ? 2. Trente sept millions de lieues environ. 3. Comment avez-vous trouvé ce chiffre ? Enorme, monsieur !

1. *ung pro-fess-er der-mahng-dah ah ung eh-laiv. kell ay lah diss-tahnges dü so-lay-e ah-lah-tairr. 2. trahngt-say mill-e-ong der le-er ahng-ve-rong. 3. kom-mahng-t-ah-veh-voo troo-veh ser shiffr. eh-norm, mer-se-er.*

1. A professor asked to (of) a pupil : What is the distance from the sun to the earth ? 2. Thirty-seven millions of leagues about. 3. How have you found this sum ? Enormous, sir !

1. Monsieur, disait à son maître un domestique nouvellement arrivé de son village, ma mère m'a demandé de lui envoyer une lettre quand j'aurais été quelques jours chez vous. 2. Ne pourriez-vous pas m'en donner une dont vous n'auriez pas besoin, et je la lui enverrai ?

1. Sir, said to his master a servant newly arrived from his village, my mother has asked me to to-her send a letter, when I should have been a few days at your place. 2. Could you not to me (of them) give one of which you would have no need, and I it to her shall send.

1. Un valet reçoit de son maître l'ordre de prendre les lettres qu'il trouvera sur son bureau, et de les jeter à la poste. 2. Il y en avait trois, dont une n'avait pas d'adresse. 3. Le valet les jette toutes trois à la poste. Puis le maître s'apercevant de la sottise, et lui demandant pourquoi il avait jeté à la poste une lettre qui n'avait pas d'adresse : 4. Je croyais, répond le valet, que vous ne vouliez pas qu'on sût à qui vous l'adressiez.

1. A valet receives from his master the order to take the letters which he will find on his writing table, and to them throw to (put in) the post. 2. It there of them had (there were) three, of which one (not) had not of address. 3. The valet them throws all three in the post. Then the master noting (of) the stupidity and to-him asking why he had thrown to the post a letter which had not any address. 4. I believed, replies the valet, that you (not) wished not that one should know to whom you it addressed.

1. Un docteur qui se couchait de fort mauvaise humeur, entendit la sonnette. 2. Qu'y a-t-il ? s'écria-t-il. Docteur ! vite ! vite ! Mon fils vient d'avaler une souris. 3. Eh bien, dites-lui d'avaler un chat et laissez-moi tranquille ! dit le docteur.

1. A doctor who was going to bed of (in a) very bad temper heard the bell. 2. What there has it (is the matter) ? exclaimed he. Doctor, quick, quick. My son comes from swallow (has just swallowed) a mouse. 3. Eh, well, tell him to swallow a cat, and leave me alone, said the doctor.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

This section is intended for students who find our ordinary annotated pages too difficult. The stories will be written in as simple a style as possible, but in good, natural French, although difficult constructions and idioms will be avoided whenever practicable. A dash (—) under a word indicates that it is the same, or nearly the same, in English; translations which are not literal are printed in *italics*, the exact meaning being given in a note below when considered necessary for the student's guidance. We hold strongly that it is of great importance for learners to know the *literal* meaning of every word.

LES TROIS BRIGANDS.

Trois brigands attaquèrent un voyageur qui traversait une épaisse forêt. Après l'avoir assassiné, ils pillèrent sa voiture, chargée d'une quantité d'argent et d'effets précieux, et transportèrent dans leur caverne le trésor si mal acquis; puis ils envoyèrent le plus jeune d'entre eux à la ville pour leur procurer des vivres. Lorsqu'il fut parti, les deux qui étaient restés disaient l'un à l'autre: A quoi bon partager avec ce drôle de si belles dépouilles? Tuons-le dès qu'il sera rentré, et sa part du trésor grossira la nôtre.

Chemin faisant, le jeune brigand, de son côté, pensait en lui-même: Que je serais heureux si tout le trésor m'appartenait! J'empoisonnerai mes deux compagnons, et toutes nos richesses appartiendront à moi seul.

Arrivé à la ville, il acheta les vivres, mit du poison dans le vin, et se remit en route pour retourner vers ses camarades. Aussitôt qu'il eut mis pied dans la caverne, les deux autres s'élancèrent sur lui et le tuèrent. Ensuite les deux scélérats mangèrent les vivres et burent le vin empoisonné. Eux aussi expirèrent dans des douleurs épouvantables, et l'on trouva leurs cadavres au milieu de leurs trésors.

1 was, 2 were, 3 as soon as he will be returned, 4 way making, 5 put himself in route, 6 darted themselves.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

(continued.)

Un certain Parmenon imitait parfaitement le grognement du porc.
 (a name) perfectly grunt pig.
 Ses camarades, jaloux de la réputation qu'il s'était acquise par son
 comrades jealous — that had acquired by
 talent, tâchaient de l'imiter, mais les spectateurs prévenus disaient
 — tried him imitate, but — prejudiced said
 toujours : Cela est bien ; mais qu'est-ce en comparaison du porc de
 always that well what is it in — to the pig
 Parmenon ?

Un de ses rivaux prit un jour sous sa robe un jeune porc qu'il
 rivals took under coat young pig which
 fit grogner. Les spectateurs, après avoir entendu ce cri naturel,
 made grunt — after having heard this cry —
 dirent de nouveau : Qu'est-ce que cela auprès du porc de Parmenon ?
 said again what is that compared to the pig —
 Alors il lâcha son porc au milieu de l'assemblée, et les convainquit
 Then let loose pig to the middle — convinced
 par là que c'était le préjugé et non la vérité, qui dictait leur
 by there that it was prejudice truth dictated
 jugement.
 judgment

Le célèbre peintre David avait exposé un de ses plus beaux
 finest
 tableaux et se trouvait par hasard confondu dans la foule qui
 pictures was by — mixed crowd which
 l'admirait. Il remarqua un homme dont le costume annonçait un
 — man whose —
 cocher de fiacre et donc l'attitude indiquait le dédain. Je vois que
 driver cab whose — — disdain. see that
 vous n'aimez pas ce tableau, lui dit le peintre. Ma foi, non. C'est
 like picture to him said — faith — it
 pourtant un de ceux devant lesquels tout le monde s'arrête. Il n'y a
 however those before which everybody stops There is no
 pas de quoi. Voyez cet imbécile de peintre qui a fait un cheval dont
 reason for it Look at — — who made whose
 la bouche est toute couverte d'écume et qui, pourtant, n'a pas de mors.
 mouth all covered foam which however any bit
 David se tut ; mais, dès que le salon fut fermé, il effaça l'écume.
 — was quiet as soon as — was closed effaced froth

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*(of medium difficulty.)*Is it¹ cold outside ?Was the weather² fine or bad ?He has³ just arrived³.

Do not forget to take what belongs to you.

It is time⁴ to start.I had the pleasure of seeing⁵ your wife⁷ yesterday morning.Do not disturb them, they are busy writing⁶.Why is this house for sale⁸?Because the proprietor is dead.⁹Shall¹⁰ we go into the dining-room ?Yes, as soon as the gas is¹¹ lighted.We thank you for having⁶ spoken in our favour.I should very much¹² like to go into the country, but I haven't the time.

Let us walk on the other side of the way.

It is too warm on this side.

You do not like the sun then ?

Yes,¹³ but too great a heat troubles me.

Do you often speak French ?

I have not often had occasion to speak French since I¹⁴ have been¹⁴ in London.

Did you hear the storm last night ?

Yes, I¹⁵ did not go to sleep¹⁶ before one in the morning.The weather did not allow of¹⁶ my going¹⁶ out yesterday.

Fait-il froid dehors ?

Faisait-il beau ou mauvais ?

Il vient d' arriver.

N'oubliez pas de prendre ce qui vous appartient.

Il est l'heure de partir.

J'ai eu⁵ le pl

femme hier matin.

Ne les dérangez pas, ils sont occupés à écrire. [vendre ?

Pourquoi cette maison est-elle à Parce que le propriétaire est mort.

Irons-nous dans la salle à manger ?

Oui, aussitôt que le gaz sera allumé.

Nous vous remercions d'avoir parlé en notre faveur.

Je voudrais bien aller à la campagne, mais je n'ai pas le temps.

Marchons de l' autre côté de la rue.

Il fait trop chaud de ce côté-ci.

Vous n'aimez donc pas le soleil ?

Si, mais la trop grande chaleur m'incommode.

Parlez-vous souvent français ?

Je n'ai pas eu souvent l'occasion de parler français depuis que je suis à Londres.

Avez-vous entendu l'orage la nuit dernière ?

Oui, je ne me suis pas endormi avant une heure du matin.

Le temps ne m'a pas permis de sortir hier.

1 makes it ? 2 made it ? 3 comes from arrive ; 4 = the hour ; 5 pronounced by exception like French *u* only ; 6 the English *Present Participle* is rendered in French by the *Infinitive* after all Prepositions except *en* ; 7 wife *femme* or more politely *dame* ; 8 to sell ; 9 *is dead* or *has died* is in French *est mort* ; 10 or *devons-nous aller* or *voulez-vous que nous allions* ? 11 = will be ; 12 very much *bien* ; 13 *yes* after a negation is *si* ; 14 since I am ; 15 *s'endormir* to go to sleep ; 16 has not allowed me to go out.

FRENCH ANECDOTES.

(with almost literal Translations, suitable for retranslating into French.)

Une violente insurrection ayant éclaté à Gand, en août 1539, Charles-Quint fit demander à François I^{er} le passage par la France, pour aller soumettre les rebelles. Le roi annonça à son conseil son intention d'accorder à l'empereur sa demande. Quelques-uns de ses conseillers le pressaient d'y mettre quelques conditions :

Non, dit le roi, ce qu'on fait de généreux, il faut le faire pleinement et hardiment.

Au sortir du conseil, il rencontra son bouffon de cour qu'il trouva écrivant sur ses tablettes le nom de Charles-Quint: plus fou que moi, disait-il, s'il passe par la France.

Que diras-tu, si je le laisse passer? lui dit le roi. J'effacerai son nom et je mettrai le vôtre à la place.

A violent insurrection having broken out at Ghent, in August, 1539, Charles the Fifth made ask of Francis the First (had him asked for) the passage through France, in order to go to subdue the rebels.

The king announced to his council his intention to accord the emperor his demand. Some of his counsellors pressed him to put some conditions to it. No, said the king, *when performing a generous deed, one must do it freely and boldly.*

On coming out from the council he met his court jester, whom he found writing on his tablets the name of Charles the Fifth; more fool than I, said he, if he passes through France. What will you say if I let him pass? said the king to him. I shall scratch out his name, and I shall put yours in the place.

Jacques et deux de ses amis arrivèrent un soir à un hôtel de New York pour y passer la nuit. Il ne restait plus qu'un lit; cela suffisait pour deux, mais le troisième devait se contenter d'un fauteuil.

Un nègre, voyant l'embarras de l'hôtelier et des trois amis, offrit de partager son lit avec l'un d'eux. Cette offre obligeante fut acceptée par Jacques, qui se coucha bientôt en recommandant au garçon de le réveiller à cinq heures du matin.

Quand il fut endormi, ses deux amis voulurent faire une plaisanterie. Ils prirent de la suie et lui noircirent le visage, de sorte que le lit semblait contenir deux nègres.

Jacques fut appelé à l'heure qu'il avait indiquée. En s'approchant de la glace pour se démêler les cheveux, il fut frappé de voir une face noire. Oh! oh! s'écria-t-il, cet imbécile de garçon s'est trompé; il a réveillé le nègre!

Jack and two of his friends arrived one evening at a New York hotel to spend the night there. There was only one bed left; that sufficed for two (of the travellers), but the third had to content himself with an arm-chair.

A negro, seeing the trouble of the hotel-keeper and the three friends, offered to share his bed with one of them. This obliging offer was accepted by Jack, who soon went to bed, telling the waiter to wake him at five o'clock in the morning.

When he was asleep his two friends wanted to make a joke. They took some soot and blackened his face, so that the bed seemed to contain two negroes. Jack was called at the hour indicated. On approaching the looking-glass to comb his hair, he was struck to see a black face. Oh, oh, he exclaimed, that idiot of a waiter has made a mistake; he has wakened the negro.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(of medium difficulty.)

- What is in that box ? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans cette boîte ?
- Could you discount this draft for me ? Pourriez-vous m' escompter ce billet ?
- Would you give me the amount in French money ? Voudriez-vous me donner la somme en argent français ?
- Did you arrive in time ? Etes-vous arrivé à temps ?
- Is there a post-office near here ? Ya-t-il un bureau de poste près d'ici ?
- Can you tell me of a good hotel ? Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un bon hôtel ?
- That is the best hotel in the town. C'est le meilleur hôtel de la ville.
- On what floor do you live ? A quel étage demeurez-vous ?
- On the third, the door on the right. Au troisième, la porte à droite.
- He fell asleep in spite of the noise. Il s'est endormi malgré le bruit.
- How long have you felt unwell ? Depuis quand vous sentez-vous indisposé ?
- Have the kindness to go upstairs. Veuillez monter, je vous prie.
- How long were you in France ? Combien de temps avez-vous été en France ?
- He is doing what you told him to. Il fait ce que vous lui avez commandé.
- If he happened to hear you, he would be angry. S'il venait à vous entendre, il serait en colère.
- It is said that several ships have been wrecked. On dit que plusieurs navires ont fait naufrage.
- Was anyone drowned ? Y avait-il quelqu'un de noyé ?
- No, everyone was saved. Non, tout le monde a été sauvé.
- He dismounted from his horse. Il descendit du cheval.
- He was ill last week. Il s'est mal porté la semaine dernière.
- Which season do you prefer ? Quelle saison préférez-vous ? l'été ou l'hiver ?
- summer or winter ?
- Do you know Boulogne-on-Sea ? Connaissez - vous Boulogne-sur-mer ?
- Yes, I went there last week. Oui, j'y suis allé la semaine dernière.
- Which way did you go there ? Par quelle route y êtes-vous allé ?
- I made the journey on board "La Marguerite." J'ai fait le voyage au bord de la Marguerite.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with copious Foot-notes*).

Van Dyck était élève de Rubens. Un jour que ce dernier était sorti pour prendre l'air, Van Dyck et ses camarades s'approchent¹ de deux tableaux que Rubens venait² d'ébaucher.³

En se³ poussant³ mutuellement pour voir de plus⁴ près,⁴ l'un d'eux tombe sur les ébauches⁵ et les efface.

Comment⁶ faire pour éviter⁷ les reproches du maître à son retour ? Il⁸ faut,⁸ dit l'un d'eux, que le plus habile⁹ d'entre¹⁰ nous tâche¹¹ de réparer ce malheur : je donne ma voix à Van Dyck.

Ses camarades applaudissent. Van Dyck se met à l'œuvre.¹²

Il imite le¹³ mieux qu'il peut¹³ le faire¹⁴ de Rubens, qui revient au bout¹⁵ de trois heures.

Rubens porte¹⁶ les yeux sur ce qu'il croit ses ébauches⁵, et dit à ses élèves inquiets :

Ce¹⁷ n'est pas là ce que j'ai fait de plus mauvais¹⁷ en ma vie.

1 to approach, *s'approcher de*, 2 had just sketched, 3 pushing each other, 4 closer. 5 sketch, 6 (how) what, 7 to avoid. 8 it is necessary 9 skilful. 10 among, 11 to try. 12 work, 13 as best he can, 14 work, 15 end, 16 (carries) casts, 17 that is not the worst I have done.

Un pêcheur¹ en mer aperçoit un homme qui se² noie². Il va à lui. lui jette son croc,³ l'atteint⁴ malheureusement à l'œil, qu'il lui crève,⁵ mais il a le bonheur de le rendre à la vie.

L'ingrat⁶ naufragé⁷ intente⁸ un procès⁸ à son bienfaiteur. Il prétend qu'il lui doit⁹ des dommages-intérêts¹⁰ pour l'avoir éborgné.¹¹

Le défenseur de l'accusé dit : J'y¹² consens ; mais je demande qu'avant de faire¹³ droit¹³ la cour ordonne que cet homme sera jeté à l'endroit¹⁴ de la mer d'où il a été tiré¹⁵, qu'il¹⁶ ne lui soit donné aucun secours¹⁶, et s'il échappe¹⁷ au péril, que l'indemnité réclamée lui soit accordée.

Le plaignant¹⁸, ne voulant point tenter¹⁹ l'aventure, fut débouté²⁰ de sa demande.

1 fisherman, 2 to drown *se noyer*, 3 boat-hook, 4 reaches, 5 knocks out, 6 ungrateful, 7 shipwrecked (man), 8 brings an action, 9 to owe, *devoir*, 10 damages, 11 made blind in one eye, 12 to it, 13 giving judgment, 14 spot, 15 drawn out, 16 no help shall be given to him, 17 to escape, 18 plaintiff, 19 to attempt, 20 non-suited.

Qu'est-ce que l'on voit une fois¹ dans une minute, deux fois¹ dans un moment, et que l'on ne pourrait² voir dans cent ans ?

C'est la lettre M.

1 time, 2 *pouvoir*, 3 however.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (continued).

Un vieux soldat de l'empire avait laissé¹ sur le champ² de bataille ses quatre membres principaux, et avait dû³ les remplacer, tant⁴ bien que mal,⁴ artificiellement. Le tourneur de son village s'était chargé⁵ de la chose ; car l'art d'articuler⁶ un membre artificiel n'était pas arrivé à la hauteur⁷ qu'il a atteinte de nos jours. Chaque soir, le vieil invalide se débarrassait⁸ de ses membres inutiles⁹ pour se¹⁰ mettre¹⁰ au lit.

Un jour, ayant changé de domestique, le nouveau garçon qui le soignait¹¹ ne connaissait¹² pas toutes les infirmités dont son maître était affligé.¹³

Le soir venu : Tiens,¹⁴ lui dit-il en lui tendant¹⁵ le bras, tire¹⁶-moi ce bras. Et le bras resta entre¹⁷ les mains du garçon ; c'était un bras de¹⁸ bois¹⁸.

Mais jugez de son étonnement¹⁹ quand l'invalide, présentant tous ses membres l'un après l'autre, ne cessait²⁰ de lui dire :

Tire¹⁶-moi cette jambe ; tire¹⁶-moi l'autre.

Le pauvre garçon se²¹ mit²¹ à trembler de se trouver en face d'un homme de bois, qui n'avait que le tronc, et qui semblait²² posé²³ sur la chaise, devant lui, comme²⁴ un de ces antiques dieux²⁵ de pierre,²⁶ dont le temps avait mutilé les membres.

Mais ce n'est pas tout ; le vieux soldat, voulant se²⁷ réjouir²⁷ jusqu'²⁸ au bout²⁸ de la frayeur²⁹ qu'il éprouvait³⁰, tendit³¹ le cou³² en lui disant : Maintenant,³³ tire-moi la tête.

Le malheureux³⁴ domestique, épouvanté³⁵ se mit à pousser³⁶ un cri de terreur, et s'enfuit³⁷ comme si le³⁸ feu était à la maison³⁸.

1 to leave, 2 field, 3 been obliged, *devoir*, 4 — as he best could, 5 to undertake, *se charger*, 6 to join together [in anatomy], 7 (height) perfection, 8 to free oneself, *se débarrasser*, 9 useless, 10 (put himself) go, 11 to take care of, 12 to know, *connaître*, 13 to afflict, 14 (hold) here, 15 to hold out, 16 to pull off, 17 (between) in, 18 wooden, 19 astonishment, 20 to cease, 21 to begin, *se mettre*, 22 to seem, 23 to place, 24 (as) like, 25 god, 26 stone, 27 to divert oneself, *se réjouir*, 28 (as far as) to the end, 29 fright, 30 to experience, 31 to stretch out, 32 neck, 33 — this time, 34 unhappy, 35 to terrify, 36 to utter, 37 to flee, *s'enfuir*, 38 the house was on fire.

L'égoïste est un homme qui mettrait le feu à la maison de son voisin¹ pour faire² cuire² l'œuf qu'il veut³ manger.⁴

1 neighbour, 2 to cook, 3 *vouloir*, 4 to eat.

La patience est la vertu¹ du sage,² le sot³ ne la connaît⁴ pas.

1 virtue, 2 wise man, 3 fool, 4 to know, *connaître*.

Quel est le manteau¹ le plus chaud² pour l'hiver³ ?
C'est le manteau¹ de la cheminée.⁴

1 mantle, 2, warm, 3 winter, 4 chimney.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTERS.

(with almost literal Translation.)

En exécution de la commande que vous avez bien voulu nous adresser par votre lettre du 14 courant, nous venons de remettre au chemin de fer 25 barriques de nos vins de Beaune 1882, conformes aux échantillons qui vous ont été remis.

Il est bien entendu⁴ que nous ne pouvons garantir aucune avarie en cours de transport ; nous vous invitons par conséquent à vouloir bien les examiner avant de les accepter.

In execution of the order that you have kindly (willed) to send us by your letter of the 14th inst., we have just delivered to the railway 25 hogsheads of our Beaune wine 1882, according to the samples which were sent you. It is quite understood that we cannot guarantee any damage on the way ; we beg you therefore to examine them before accepting them.

Votre envoi de machines à coudre vient de me parvenir en très mauvais état. La plupart des bâtis sont cassés, ainsi que les pédales. J'ai adressé une réclamation à l'Administration des chemins de fer, qui s'est reconnue responsable du dommage causé, et m'en remboursera la valeur ; mais comme j'en ai le plus pressant besoin, veuillez, je vous prie, m'expédier de suite, par grande vitesse, 50 bâtis complets.

Your sending of sewing-machines has just reached me in a very bad state. The majority of the frames are broken, as well as the pedals. I have addressed a claim to the Administration of the railway, which acknowledged to be responsible for the damage caused, and they will make good the value. But as I am in great want of them, kindly send me at once, by passenger train, 50 complete frames.

Die Firma, deren Namen Sie auf dem beiliegenden Zettel finden, hat sich an mich wegen einer Geschäftsverbindung gewendet.

Dieser Geschäftsverkehr würde mich nötigen, den betreffenden Herren einen Kredit bis zur Höhe von—zu eröffnen ; ja es könnte vorkommen, dass ich unter gewissen Umständen selbst für grözere Summen nicht gedeckt wäre.

Da ich von Ihren ausgedehnten Verbindungen in Brüssel wohl unterrichtet bin, so glaube ich, dass niemand besser wie Sie in der Lage ist, mir genaue Auskunft zu erteilen, welchen Kredit das genannte Haus verdient.

Es ist wohl unnötig beizufügen, dass alles, was Sie mir im Vertrauen mitteilen unter uns bleibt.

Zu Gegendiensten stets bereit, zeichne hochachtend.

The firm, the name of which you find on the enclosed slip, has applied to me for the sake of (opening) a business connection. This business connection would compel me to open to the gentlemen in question a credit up to — ; it might indeed happen, that under certain conditions I should not be covered even for larger sums. As I am well informed of your extensive connections in Brussels, I believe that nobody better than you is in a position to give me exact information what credit the house named deserves. It is probably unnecessary to add, that all that you tell me in confidence remains between us.—Always ready to render you similar services, I remain, etc.

COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

FRENCH.

Je suis en possession de votre honoree du 14 courant; du 1er eculé.

En reponse a votre lettre j'ai le plaisir de vous informer.

Quelques-unes des marchandises me sont arrivees dans un assez mauvais etat.

Presque toutes les marchandises ont ete serieusement endommagees en route.

Envoyez-le-moi sans faute par retour du courrier.

J'espere le recevoir avant le 7 du mois prochain au plus tard.

J'ai un pressant besoin des trois premiers articles indiques sur la liste.

Le retard dans l'envoi des marchandises me cause un embarras considerable.

Dans votre derniere lettre, vous avez promis de nous faire un escompte de 5 pour cent.

Vous n'avez deduit que 2½ pour cent.

SPANISH.

Obra en mi poder su carta del 14 del corriente:—del 1o del proximo pasado (p.pdo.)

En contestacion tengo el gusto de manifestarle ...

Algunos de los articulos estaban algo deteriorados.

Casi todos los generos sufrieron gran averia en su transporte.

Envíemelo V. sin falta a vuelta de correo.

Espero recibirlo para el 7 del mes que viene a mas tardar.

Me precisan mucho los tres primeros articulos de la lista.

El retraso en el despacho de las mercancías me perjudica mucho.

En su última, prometió V. concedernos un descuento de 5 por ciento.

Solo nos ha descontado V. un dos y medio por ciento.

GERMAN.

1 Ich bin im Besitz Ihres Werten vom 14. d.;—vom 1. v. M.

2 In Antwort auf Ihr Geehrtes habe ich das Vergnügen, Ihnen mitzuteilen.

3 Einige der Sachen kamen in ziemlich schlechtem Zustand an.

4 Beinahe die ganze Sendung wurde unterwegs stark beschädigt.

5 Senden Sie es mir unfehlbar mit umgehender Post.

6 Ich hoffe es spätestens am 7. nächsten Monats zu erhalten.

7 Ich brauche die drei ersten Artikel auf der Liste sehr nötig.

8 Die Verzögerung in der Absendung der Waaren verursacht mir beträchtliche Unannehmlichkeiten.

9 In Ihrem letzten Briefe versprochen Sie, uns einen Skonto von 5 Prozent zu bewilligen.

10 Sie haben nur 2½ Prozent abgezogen.

ITALIAN.

1 Ho debitamente ricevuto la vostra l'Ettera del 14 corr.;—del 1o scorso.

2 In risposta alla vostra l'Ettera ho il piacere d'informarvi.

3 Qualche articolo giunse piuttosto in cattiva condizione.

4 La merce era quasi tutta danneggiata all' arrivo.

5 Mandattemelo senza fallo a volta di corriere.

6 Spero di riceverlo il 7 del prossimo mese al più tardi.

7 M'abbisognano d'urgenza i primi tre articoli della lista.

8 Il ritardo nella spedizione della merce mi pregiudica non poco.

9 Nell' Ultima vostra, prometteste d'accordarci lo sconto del 5 per cento.

10 Avete detratto soltanto il 2½ per cento.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

1. I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.;—of the 1st ult.

2. In reply I have the pleasure to inform you ...

3. Some of the things arrived in rather bad condition.

4. Nearly all the goods were seriously damaged in transit.

5. Send it to me without fail by return of post.

6. I hope to receive it by the 7th of next month at the latest.

7. I am greatly in want of the first three items on the list.

8. The delay in sending off the goods causes me considerable inconvenience.

9. In your last letter, you promised to allow us a discount of 5 per cent.

10. You have only taken off 2½ per cent.

GERMAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

German type can easily be read, being very much like Old English. Reference to the imitated Pronunciation will make any doubtful points clear.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
What is that?	Was ist das?	vahss ist dahss?
I do not know.	Ich weiß nicht.	ik vice nikt
Is Mr. F. at home?	Ist Herr F. zu Hause?	ist hairr F. tsoo how-se?
No, he is out.	Nein, er ist aus.	nine airr isst owss
Who lives here?	Wer wohnt hier?	vairr vohnt heer?
A lady and her son.	Eine Dame und ihr Sohn.	i-ne dah-me oonnd eer sohn
Is my room upstairs?	Ist mein Zimmer oben?	ist mine tsim-er oh-ben
It is on the first floor.	Es ist im ersten Stock.	ess ist im air-sten shtook
Where did you see him?	Wo sahen Sie ihn?	voh sah-en see een?
What was she doing?	Was that sie?	vahss taht see?
In which street did you live?	In welcher Straße wohnen Sie?	in velk-er strah-se vohn-ten see?
In the second street on-the-left.	In der zweiten Straße links.	in der tsvy-ten shtrah-se linx
Which is the way to—?	Welches ist der Weg nach—?	velk-es ist der vaig nahk—?
Are you not tired?	Sind Sie nicht müde?	sinnd see nikt mee-de?
No, but I am very hungry.	Nein, aber ich bin sehr hungrig.	nine, ah-ber ik bin salrr hoong-rik
What building is this?	Was für ein Gebäude ist dies?	vahss feer ine ghe-boy-de ist diss?
It is the Stock Exchange.	Es ist die Börse.	ess ist de berr-se
Have you ordered anything?	Haben Sie etwas bestellt?	hah-ben see ett-vahss beshtellt?
No, not yet; where is the bill of fare?	Nein, noch nicht; wo ist die Speisekarte?	nine. nok nikt, voh ist de shpy-se-karr-te?
What paper have you bought?	Was für Papier haben Sie gekauft?	vahss feer pah-peer hah-ben see ghr-kowft?
I bought (some) note paper.	Ich kaufte Schreibpapier.	ik kowft-te shribe-pah-peer
Will you have (=drink) a cup of coffee?	Wollen Sie eine Tasse Kaffee trinken?	voll-en see i-ne tahss-e kahff-eh trink-en
Yes, with pleasure.	Ja, mit Vergnügen.	yah. mitt fer-gnee-ghen
Did a letter come for me?	Kam ein Brief für mich?	kahm ine breef feer mik?
I did not see one.	Ich sah keinen.	ik sah ky-nen

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *sister*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS

with Translation and Imitated Pronunciation.

1. Rätsel: Warum lernen die Negerinnen nicht gern L. wort oder Auflösung: Weil man ihnen sagt, daß eine weiße (Note) zwei schwarze (Noten) wert sei.

1. RIDDLE. Why learn negresses not willingly music? 2. Answer or solution: Because one to-them tells, that one white (note) two black (notes) worth be.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—1. vah-roomm lairr-nen de nehg-er-inn-en nikt gairrn moo-sick, 2. ahnnt-vort oh-der owff-ler-soong: vile mahn ee-nen sahgt, dahss i-ne vy-se (noh-te) tsvy shvahrts-e (noh-ten) vairrt sy.

1. Ein Schüler konnte in einem Examen die Frage nicht beantworten, die ihm der Professor gestellt hatte. 2. Der letztere sagte: Finden Sie die Frage zu schwer? 3. O, nein, Herr Professor, antwortete der Schüler, es ist nicht die Frage, sondern die Antwort, die ich schwer finde.

1. A pupil could in an examination the question not answer, which to him the Professor had put. 2. The latter said: Do you find the question too difficult? 3. Oh! no, Mr. Professor, answered the pupil, it is not the question, but the answer, which I difficult find.

1. ine shEE-ler konn-te in i-nem ex-ah-men de frah-ghe nikt be-ahnnt-vor-ten, de eem der proh-fess-or ghe-shtellt hahtt-e. 2. der letts-te-re sah-g-te: finn-den se de frah-ghe tsoo shvairr? 3. O nine, hairr proh-fess-or, ahnnt-vor-te-te der shEE-ler, ess ist nikt de frah-ghe, son-deru de ahnnt-vort, de ik shvairr finn-de.

1. Ein Notar in London wurde angeklagt, eine goldene Tasse gestohlen zu haben. 2. Sein Verteidiger sagte: Der beste Beweis der Unschuld meines Klienten ist der, daß die Untertasse noch da ist. 3. Der Angeklagte ist Advokat, und es ist wohlbekannt, daß, wenn die Advokaten einmal etwas in den Händen haben, nichts mehr übrig bleibt. 4. Die Geschworenen fanden dieses Argument so richtig, daß sie den Angeklagten freisprachen.

1. A notary in London was accused a golden cup stolen to have. 2. His defender said: The best proof of the innocence of my client is that, that the saucer still there is. 3. The accused is a lawyer, and it is well known, that if the lawyers once something in the hands have, nothing more over remains. 4. The sworn ones (=jurymen) found this argument so correct, that they the accused free-spoke (=acquitted).

1. ine no-tahr in Lon-dohn voor-de ahn-ghe-klahgt, i-ne gol-de-ne tahss-e ghe-shtoh-len tsoo hah-ben. 2. sine fer-ty-de-gher sah-g-te: der bess-te be-vide der oon-shoold my-nes kle-en-ten ist dairr, dahss de oonn-ter-tahss-e noh dah ist. 3. der ahnn-ghe-klahg-te ist ahd-vo-kaht, oond ess ist vohl-be-kahnnt, dahss venn de ahd-vo-kaht-en ine-mahll et-vahss in den hainn-den hah-ben, nikts mare EE-brik bly-bt. 4. de ghe-shvoh-ren-en fahn-den dee-sess ar-goo-ment so rik-tik, dahss se den ahnn-ghe-klahg-ten fry-shprahk-en.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first six lessons in
HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1a.*

Did he ask you anything?
What did you answer him?
What weather is it to-day?
It is very fine³, but a little cold.

Have you a large garden?
It is rather long, but not very wide⁷.

Your trees⁸ are very high⁹; they are higher⁹ than¹⁰ ours¹¹.

They are not so high as those¹².
Your books are very nicely¹³ bound; who binds them for you?

To whom¹⁵ were you writing?
This month¹⁷ has thirty days.
Will you lend me your umbrella?
I left it at home.
To²⁰ whom were you speaking in the street?

It was one of my cousins.
Will you light the gas?
No, it is too early; it is not²² dark enough yet²³. [terday?
Did you see the new piece yes-
No, we were working until nine o'clock.

Shall you go this evening?
Yes, if we have not too much to do.

Have you seen the exhibition²⁵ at Antwerp²⁶?
No, all exhibitions are alike.
Is it very far from here?
Yes, but we can ride.

Frage er Sie etwas¹?
Was antworteten Sie ihm?
Was für Wetter ist es heute?
Es ist sehr schön, aber ein wenig⁴ kalt.

Haben Sie einen großen Garten?
Er ist ziemlich⁵ lang⁶, aber nicht sehr breit.

Ihre Bäume sind sehr hoch; sie sind höher⁹ als die unsrigen.

Sie sind nicht so hoch wie diese dort¹².
Ihre Bücher sind sehr schön gebunden; wer bindet sie für Sie?

An wen schreiben¹⁵ Sie?
Dieser Monat hat dreißig Tage¹⁸.

Wollen Sie mir Ihren Regenschirm leihen?—Ich ließ ihn zu¹⁹ Hause¹⁹.

Mit wem sprachen Sie in der Straße?

Es war einer von²¹ meinen Bettern²¹.

Wollen Sie das Gas anzünden²²?
Nein, es ist zu früh; es ist noch nicht dunkel genug.

Sahen Sie das neue Stück gestern?
Nein, wir arbeiteten bis neun Uhr.

Werden Sie heute²⁴ Abend gehen?
Ja, wenn wir nicht zu viel zu thun haben.

Haben Sie die Ausstellung in Antwerpen²⁶ gesehen?

Nein, alle Ausstellungen sind gleich²⁷.
Ist es sehr weit von hier?
Ja, aber wir können fahren.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION AND REMARKS.

1. ett-vahss, 2. to him, 3=beautiful, 4. veh-nik, 5. tsim-lih, 6. lahng, 7. brite, 8. Baum, PLURAL Bäume, 9. the c in hoch (hohk) is omitted in höher and if coming before the noun, as: *Ein hohes Haus*, 10. als or wie, 11. unsere or die unsern, 12. jene for those is rather pedantic, 13=beautiful, 15. wem or an wen; 16. shreeben, 17. moh-naht, 18. tah-ghe, 19. or dakeim (dah-hime), 20=with, 21 or einer meiner Vetter (not so colloquial), 22 ahnn-tseen-den, 23. not yet noch nicht, 24. heute (hoy-te) Abend is more usual than diesen Abend, 25. owss-shtell-oong, 26. ahnt-vairr-pen, 27. glike.

1. Ein Herr sagte zu seinem Diener, auf der Sonnenuhr nachzusehen, wieviel Uhr es sei.—2. Aber es ist ja Nacht, antwortete der Diener.—3. : macht doch nichts ; nehmen Sie ein Licht mit

1. A gentleman said to his servant, to see on the sundial what time it be (=was). 2. But it is (indeed) night, answered the servant.—3. That makes indeed nothing (does not matter), take a candle with you.

1. Ein Stoiker sah seinen Lehrer in einem Graben liegen. 2. Er half ihm nicht und sagte: Mein Lehrer ist dort ebensogut wie wo anders.—3. Der Lehrer war stolz auf einen solchen Schüler.

1. A stoic saw his teacher lying in a ditch. 2. He did not help him and said: My teacher is there just as well as anywhere else. 3. The teacher was proud of such a pupil.

1. Der wohlbekannte Komponist¹ Glück zerbrach zufällig eine Scheibe in einem kleinen Laden in Paris², die einen Franken wert war. 2. Er wollte dafür bezahlen und gab dem Besitzer ein zwei Frankenstück. 3. Da der Mann ihm nicht herausgeben³ konnte, so sagte Glück, er werde die Summe vollmachen⁴ und zerschlug⁵ noch eine

1. The well-known composer Glück broke accidentally a pane in a small shop at Paris, which was worth a franc. 2. He wanted to pay for-it, and gave to the proprietor a two franc piece. 3. As the man could not give him out (=change), said Glück, he would complete the sum, and broke still a (=another) pane.

1. kom-po-nist, 2. pah-riss, 3. her-owss-gai-ben, 4. foll-mah-ken, 5. tser-shloog.

1. Ein Herr war bei einem Erzbischof¹ auf Besuch. 2. Nach dem Essen setzte er sich in einen Lehnstuhl und schlief ein. 3. Der Erzbischof, der an diesem Tage zu predigen² hatte, weckte ihn und lud ihn ein, mit in die Kirche zu kommen. 4. Der gestörte Schläfer sagte: Entschuldigen Sie mich freundlichst; ich würde lieber hier bleiben. Sie sehen ja, daß ich auch schlafen kann.

1. A gentleman was at an Archbishop's on-a visit. 2. After the dinner sat he himself in an armchair and fell asleep. 3. The archbishop, who on that day to preach had, woke him and invited him, with (him) in the church to come. 4. The disturbed sleeper said: Excuse me most-kindly. You see yes (=indeed) that I also without your sermon can sleep. PRON.—1. airts-be-shoff, 2. preh-de-ghen, 3. preh-dikt.

1. Eine Dame schrieb einen Brief an ihre Schwester. 2. Ein Bekannter des Hauses, der sehr neugierig¹ war, stellte sich hinter sie und las den Brief über ihre Schulter. 3. Die Dame schrieb ruhig weiter, anscheinend², ohne ihn zu bemerken. 4. Möglich sah er die Worte: Ich kann heute nicht weiter-schreiben, weil Herr H. hinter mir steht und alles liest, was ich schreibe. 5. Aber, Fräulein, rief er aus, das ist höchst³ ungerecht; ich versichere Sie, daß ich kein Wort gelesen habe.

1. A lady was writing a letter to her sister. 2. An acquaintance (=friend) of the house, who was very inquisitive, placed himself behind her, and read the letter over her shoulder. 3. The lady wrote quietly on, seemingly without noticing him. 4. Suddenly he saw the words: I can to-day not write further, because Mr. H. stands behind me, and reads all what I am writing. 5. But, Miss, he exclaimed, that is (most) highly unjust; I assure you, that I have read not a word.

1. noy-gheer-ik, 2. ahn-shy-nend, 3. her'kst.

GERMAN CONVERSATION (*medium advanced*).

1. We went out this morning ; it began to rain ; we took¹ shelter¹ until the rain was over, as we had forgotten our umbrellas.

2. We walked on⁴ for another⁵ ten⁵ miles, until we came to a station. We had to wait over an hour before there^{6a} was a train^{6a}. Yet we reached⁷ home just in time for dinner.

3. I got up at six o'clock, washed and dressed myself, quickly drank a cup of tea, and then took a sharp walk. An hour and a half afterwards, I came back with a good appetite, and found breakfast waiting⁹ for⁹ me.

4. I breakfasted comfortably and heartily¹⁰, and got¹¹ ready to go to business. On the way to the station I met my friend, with whom I travel to town every morning.

5. We had to wait, for the train was five minutes late, and as it suddenly became foggy we arrived in town half an hour late.

6. This was very unpleasant, for I had arranged with a business friend to meet him at 9.30.

7. When I got (=came) to his office, he was fortunately (still) there. His train also came in late, and so everything was all right.

1. Wir gingen heute Morgen aus ; es fing an zu regnen ; wir standen unter bis der Regen vorüber² war, da wir unsere Schirme³ vergessen hatten.

2. Wir gingen noch zehn Meilen weiter, bis wir an eine Station⁶ kamen. Wir hatten über eine Stunde zu warten, ehe der Zug ging. Jedoch kamen wir gerade in Zeit zum Mittagessen nach Hause.

3. Ich stand um sechs Uhr auf, wusch mich, zog mich an, trank schnell eine Tasse Thee und machte dann einen scharfen Spaziergang. Nach anderthalb⁸ Stunden kam ich mit einem guten Appetit zurück, und fand das Frühstück auf mich warten.

4. Ich frühstückte gemüthlich und reichlich und machte mich bereit, ins Geschäft zu gehen. Auf dem Weg nach der Station traf ich meinen Freund, mit dem ich jeden Morgen in die Stadt fahre.

5. Wir mußten warten, denn der Zug hatte fünf Minuten Verspätung, und da es plötzlich neblig wurde, so kamen wir eine halbe Stunde zu spät in der Stadt an.

6. Dieß war sehr unangenehm, denn ich hatte mit einem Geschäftsfreund ausgemacht, ihn um 9.30 zu treffen.

7. Als ich in sein Kontor¹² kam, war er glücklicherweise noch da. Sein Zug kam auch spät an, und so war alles gut.

1. *unterstehen*, 2. *for-ü-ber*. 3. abbreviation of *Regenschirme*, 4. *weitergehen*, 5.=still ten, 6. *shahts-e-ohn*, 6a.=the train went, 7.=came, *to reach* can be translated by *anlangen*, which is a rather grandiose word, 8. *ahnn-dert-hahlb*, or *nach einer Stunde und einer halben* or *nach ein und ein halb Stunden*, 9. *warten auf* not to be mixed with *aufwarten* which means to *serve at table*, 10.=amply, 11.=made myself, 12. or *Comptoir* pron. of both *kon-tohr*.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

(The stressed vowel, when not in accordance with rule, is indicated by thick English type).

guter Mann hatte eine böse zänfische Frau geheiratet. Einmal
 good man had wicked scoldish wife married once
 konnte er es nicht mehr aushalten und gab ihr eine Ohrfeige. Sie ging zu
 could it not more stand gave box on the ear went
 ihrem Vater und beklagte sich. Der Vater aber, der seine Tochter
 her father complained however who daughter
 kannte, sagte: Sage Deinem Mann, ich werde das nächste Mal, daß er meine
 knew said tell thine (your) husband shall next time that
 Tochter schlägt, seine Frau prügeln.
 daughter beats thrash

Ein „Gigerl“ hatte einige Damen eingeladen, eine
 „masher“ some invited moon darkness (eclipse)
 von der Sternwarte aus anzusehen. Die Damen brachten zu viel Zeit bei
 from observatory to view spent too much time at
 Ihrer Toilette¹ zu, und so kam die Gesellschaft erst an der Sternwarte an,
 toilet — arrived company only observatory
 als die andern Eingeladenen weggingen. Die Damen waren sehr enttäuscht,
 when other invited went away very disappointed
 aber unser Freund tröstete sie mit den Worten: Gehen Sie ruhig hinauf,
 but friend consoled with words go quietly up
 meine Damen, der Herr Direktor ist ein Freund von mir und wird mir
 Mr. director mine will for my
 zulieb noch einmal anfangen lassen.
 sake yet once begin let.

Vier Soldaten waren desertirt. Sie wurden gefangen und von dem
 soldiers were (had) deserted were caught of (by)
 Kriegsgericht zum Tod verurteilt. Der Kaiser änderte die Strafe
 war council to death condemned emperor altered punishment
 dahin, daß nur einer gehängt werden solle. Die Soldaten
 to that that only one hanged should become (should be hanged)
 wurden auf den Hinrichtungsplatz geführt. Dort befahl man ihnen zu
 were to execution place led there ordered one them to
 würfeln, damit der, der am wenigsten werfe, gehängt werde. Drei davon
 cast dice in order that he who the least threw should be hanged, of them
 thaten dies, aber der vierte weigerte sich zu würfeln, weil der Kaiser jedes
 did this but fourth refused cast the dice because every
 Hasardspiel verboten habe.
 game of hazard forbidden had

Da er nicht zum Würfeln zu bewegen war, befragte man den Kaiser; der
 As to-cast-the-dice induce was questioned they who
 die Geistesgegenwart des Unglücklichen so bewunderte, daß er alle
 mind's presence unhappy admired that
 vier begnadigte.
 pardoned

GERMAN IDIOMATIC CONVERSATION.

1. Where do you have your clothes made? Sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another. Haven't you a tailor, to whom you go regularly?

Not at present; I buy my clothes in any shop where I see something in the window I like.

2. I have done that too, and have been thoroughly taken in.

That is not always the case. I also have certainly been taken in that way, but on the other hand I sometimes got my clothes cheaper and better than at a private tailor's.

3. My dear friend, we here deal with a problem that many a man has tried to solve, but only very few have succeeded. Some say: regular customers are served best. Others say: It is just the contrary; you are only served well the first time, because the tailor wants to make you into a regular customer.

4. Who is right now? You often are advised to go to a good conscientious tailor. It is all very well to say that; but where can you find him? There are some, without doubt; but they are as hard to find as good conscientious lawyers.

5. It seems to me, that you paint things blacker than they are. Just try a little longer, and you will soon find what you are looking for. I wish you success.

1. Wo lassen Sie Ihre Kleider machen?—Einmal hier und einmal dort.—Haben Sie keinen Schneider, zu dem Sie regelmäßig gehen?—

Nicht gegenwärtig; ich kaufe meine Kleider in irgend einem Laden, wo ich etwas im Fenster sehe, das mir gefällt.

2. Ich that das auch schon¹, und wurde tüchtig angeschmiert².

Das ist nicht immer so. Ich bin allerdings auch schon¹ auf diese Weise 'reingefallen'³, aber dagegen bekam ich auch manchmal Kleider billiger und besser wie bei einem Privatschneider.

3. Mein lieber Freund, wir behandeln hier ein Problem⁴, das schon mancher lösen wollte, aber nur wenigen ist es gelungen⁵. Die einen sagen: Die regelmäßigen Kunden werden am besten bedient. Die Andern sagen: Es ist gerade das Gegenteil; man wird nur das erste Mal gut bedient, weil der Schneider einen Kunden aus einem machen will.

4. Wer hat nun recht? Häufig bekommt man den Rat, zu einem guten, gewissenhaften Schneider zu gehen. Das ist ganz schön; aber wo ihn finden? Es giebt einige ohne Zweifel, aber die sind ebenso schwer zu finden, wie die guten, gewissenhaften Advokaten.

5. Es scheint mir, daß Sie die Sachen schwärzer malen, wie sie sind. Probiren⁶ Sie ruhig weiter, und Sie werden bald finden, was Sie suchen. Ich wünsche Ihnen guten Erfolg⁶.

1. *schon* is here used for emphasis and is not translatable, 2. not good German, but very much used colloquially, 3. *pro-blehm*, 4. *es gelingt mir*, I succeed, 5. *pro-blehm*, 6. *er-folgt* literally *result*.

GERMAN READING (with Notes).

Das Füllen¹.—Ein Gutbesitzer² kam einst^{2a} unversehens³ auf sein Landgut⁴, um einige Tage dort zuzubringen⁵. Eines Morgens trat⁶ er an's Fenster und sah in seinem schönsten Kornfeld ein prächtiges⁷ Füllen, welches lustige⁸ Sprünge machte⁸ und vielen Schaden⁹ anrichtete¹⁰.

Was soll¹¹ das sein¹¹, sagt er zu seinem Verwalter¹², warum schenkt¹³ man¹³ diesem jungen Pferde nicht mehr Aufmerksamkeit¹⁴? Der Verwalter verneigte¹⁵ sich¹⁵ höflich und antwortete: Das Füllen gehört¹⁶ nicht uns, es gehört unserem Nachbar¹⁷, dem Müller; ich werde es gleich aus dem Felde jagen¹⁸ lassen¹⁸ und dem Müller für seine Nachlässigkeit¹⁹ einen Verweis²⁰ geben.

Abends kam der Gutbesitzer an der Mühle²¹ vorbei²², sah den Müller vor der Thüre und sagte zu ihm: Wenn ich noch einmal Euer²³ Füllen auf meinem Gute⁴ sehe, so schieße ich es ohne weitere Umstände²⁴ nieder! Der Müller sagte lachend: Euer²⁵ Gnaden²⁵ mögen dies immerhin²⁶ thun; ich habe nichts dagegen²⁷.

Am andern²⁸ Tage sah der Herr das Füllen wieder in seinem Felde und sagte zu sich selbst: Ach, ich glaube, der Müller will²⁹ sich über mich lustig machen²⁹. Er nahm sein Gewehr³⁰ von der Wand³¹, zielte³² und tötete³³ das muntere³⁴ Tierchen³⁵ auf der Stelle³⁶. Alle Dienstboten³⁷ liefen unter dem Fenster ihres Herrn zusammen³⁸ und riefen: Ach, gnädiger³⁵ Herr²⁵! warum haben Sie Ihr schönes junges Pferd getötet? Es war das schönste im Stalle³⁹ und würde ein prächtiges Reitpferd⁴⁰ geworden⁴¹ sein⁴¹.

Der Herr sah nun wohl ein⁴², daß er sich⁴³ sehr übereilt⁴³ hatte und sagte: Der Verwalter ist durch seine Lüge⁴⁴ die erste Ursache⁴⁵ dieses Unglücks⁴⁶, und zur⁴⁷ Strafe⁴⁷ soll er das Füllen bei⁴⁸ Heller und Pfennig⁴⁸ bezahlen.

1. colt, 2. landed proprietor, 2a. once, 3. unexpectedly, 4. country-seat, estate, 5. to pass, to spend, 6. stepped, 7. splendid, 8. jolly jumps made=was frisking about, 9. damage, 10. caused, 11=does that mean? 12. manager, 13. *man schenkt* they (people) pay or give, 14. attention, 15. to bow, 16. to belong, 17. neighbour, 18. chase let=have it driven, 19. negligence, 20. reprimand, 21 mill, 22. vorbeikommen to come past, 23. familiar form for *Ihr*, 24. ado, 25. your honor, 26=whenever you like, 27. against it, 28=next, 29=wants to have a game with me, 30. gun, 31. wall (of a room), 32. took aim, 33. to kill, 34. lively, 35. little animal, 36. spot, 37. servants, 38. zusammen laufen to run together, assemble, 39. stable, 40. riding-horse, 41=have become, 42. einsehen to see, understand, 43. *sich übereilen* to be too hasty, 44. lie, 45. cause, 46. misfortune, 47=as a punishment, 48.=to the uttermost farthing.

Gut qualifiziert².—Polizeivorsteher³: Sie haben sich zum Polizeidiener⁴ gemeldet⁵; haben Sie denn⁶ aber auch einen Begriff⁶ von den Pflichten⁷, die Sie übernehmen⁸? Wenn Sie z. B.⁹ eine Briefftasche¹⁰ mit einigen tausend¹ Mark¹ fänden¹¹, was würden Sie dann¹² thun?—Aspirant¹: Gar nichts mehr.

0 not to be translated, 1. the same or nearly the same as in English.

2. qualified. 3. police-superintendent, 4. policeman, 5. applied, (as candidate), 6. idea, 7. duties, 8. undertake, 9. z. B.=*zum Beispiel*, for example, 10. pocket-book, 11 would find, 12. do.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. C.—In the October number, last line of page 132, “drawer” should read “door.” It is a self-evident printer’s error.—We take the liberty of printing the following extract from your letter verbatim:—*I am not far short of seventy, and I can assure you that with close application to the five numbers of F.L.M.E. now out, I find very little difficulty in reading the leaders in “El Dia” and “La Prensa,” two of the Buenos Ayres dailies.*—J. C.’s letter is in Phonography, which he learnt in 1844. His clear and distinct outlines might serve as a model for phonographers a quarter of his age.
- SCOLARO.—In Italian, *quali* is the plural for both genders. The feminine plural is therefore *nelle quali*, not *nelle quale*.
- W. J. E.—The literal translation of *Die uns mit Ihrem Werten*, etc., on page 119 of F.L.M.E., is:—“The to-us with your favor of-the 31st of last month sent statement.”
- J. C. B. asks the number of monthly issues that will be required to *complete* what he kindly terms our very excellent periodical.—Just as many as we can sell, J. C. B. There is no one in the world whose knowledge of his own language is complete; and we shall certainly continue so long as our subscribers support us as they are at present doing.
- A. P. and all others who want books on other languages besides the four with which we deal, should apply to some foreign bookseller in London, such as Nutt, Strand; Trubner, Charing Cross Road; or Hachette, King William Street.
- TYBURNIA.—Thanks for your very flattering remarks. We are not surprised that you find Hugo’s System “perfection” after the one you formerly used.—*A la maison* is very commonly used for “at home.” *Chez vous, chez lui*, etc., perhaps show more clearly WHOSE home is referred to.—The stress in the words you mention is according to the ordinary rule on page 3 of “ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED.”—Any of the firms mentioned in our answer to A. P. could recommend you suitable books.
- WARDOUR.—We fully agree with all you say in your most interesting letter, which want of space unfortunately prevents our printing. You simply express the principles of Hugo’s system in a different way. It is preposterous for the teacher to torture your friends with classical Italian before they can say enough to pay a *veturino* without being swindled. Unfortunately it is far from being an isolated case. Many teachers have not a single idea outside the range of their grammar.
- F. J. S.—The phrase on page 119, *d’où nous avons retiré*, means “whence we have WITHDRAWN, or TAKEN OUT.”
- H. B.—See our answer to A. P.
- A. H. V.—The x added in French to form the plural of nouns ending in *au, eu*, (and some of those in *ou*), does not alter the pronunciation, any more than the s added to other nouns.
- G. T. H.—“German Conversation Simplified” should be used conjointly with “German Composition Simplified.”—We do not publish a “German Genders Simplified,” because there is no rule to be given beyond the simple one on page 2 of Hugo’s “German Composition.” In this book all Genders are given which are exceptions to his rule.
- J. H. (Newport).—The German *g* was formerly pronounced liquid by the “cockneys” of Berlin; but this cannot be considered as correct. As regards the guttural *g* there is some difference of opinion; but according to the best authorities, it should always be pronounced hard (like *g* in *go*), except in final *ig*, and sometimes if followed by *t*. The guttural sound is in the latter case optional.
- M. S.—We know of no French dictionary which gives the pronunciation on Hugo’s System.
- G. T.—There is no means of ascertaining when the stress in Italian words is not on the last syllable but one. The exceptions, which are unfortunately rather numerous, must be learned gradually. You will notice that we have adopted the plan of printing the stressed vowel as a capital letter, when not in accordance with the general rule. In Spanish the exceptions are shown by an acute accent.
- W. E. L.—“Samples without value” is in Italian *Campioni senza valore*.

Foreign Languages made Easy.

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

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TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The only letters we receive that are not entirely complimentary come from a few people who object in some respects to Hugo's Phonetic Pronunciation—a system which has again and again received the sincerest form of flattery in copying or imitation, but which when brought out ten years ago was the only one by which the sounds could be even approximately reproduced without learning an elaborate Key.

Our critics say that the syllables we select do not *exactly* represent the sounds of the Foreign Language. We have never said that they do. *The object of our Imitated Pronunciation is to show beginners as nearly as possible how the foreign words are pronounced*; and we say emphatically that the syllables we select are the best for this purpose. It is useless to write saying that some other syllable is better, quoting as authority a certain grammar, or a native's opinion. This is mere theory; but here is our practical test. We place the various suggestions for imitating the sounds before English people who *know nothing of the Foreign Language, and have never heard it spoken*. The syllable from which the majority of such people most nearly reproduce the correct sound is selected as unquestionably the best; and we have repeatedly proved by actual experiment that when beginners read from our Imitated Pronunciation, they can be understood by most natives, and even understand the native if he speaks slowly. This is all that can be expected, and all that we claim from a student who has not the benefit of a teacher. If those who criticize us apply this test to our way and theirs, they will probably come round to our opinion. With those who consider it is more important to indicate the scientific niceties than to enable the beginner to understand, and be understood, we cannot possibly agree.

By using a complicated system of signs, no doubt the pronunciation could be more exactly INDICATED, BUT NOT IMITATED. And this could only be done by means of a Key, which would first have to be learnt. Here are two specimens, from a well-known grammar for teaching Spaniards English:—*o3'1*, which means "well," and *h'o*, which means "how." This sort of thing makes imitated pronunciation useless to beginners, most of whom want to go to the point at once, without first learning a Key. By Hugo's system, there is practically no Key required.

Our Phonetic Pronunciation, being only approximate, is not meant for advanced students, nor even for beginners who have opportunities of hearing the sounds. We only claim that it is the best possible substitute for oral teaching; and freely admit that there is no way of giving in type an exact reproduction of the words as spoken.

If we attempted to make the fine distinctions we are asked to, it would simply mean greater scientific correctness at the expense of clearness and simplicity. In other words, to please a few theorists who have nothing of pronunciation to learn, and are only criticizing what is not meant for them, we should puzzle the multitude of novices at present deriving enormous benefit from our Phonetic Pronunciation. While we can help such people who are either too poor to afford good teachers, or who live where none are obtainable, we will remain content to be carped at by critics who cannot grasp these broad, common-sense views, nor free themselves from the jargon of close and open sounds, palatic gutturals, and all the other terms which are utterly incomprehensible to the average outsider.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Here are our rooms.	Aquí están nuestros cuartos.	ah-kee es-tahn noo'es-tros koo'ar-tos
Where is mine ?	Dónde está el mío ?	don-deh es-tah el mee-o ?
Have you spoken to† the proprietor ?	¿ Ha hablado V. con el propietario ? [no ?	ah ah-blah-do oos-ted kon el pro-pe-eh-tah-re-o ?
Not ^b yet ^a .—Why not ?	Todavía no.—¿ Por qué	to-dah-vee-ah no : por-keh no ?
Do you see the difference ?	¿ Ve V. la diferencia ?	veh oos-ted la de-feh-ren-the-ah ?
He never arrives <i>in</i> time.	Nunca llega á tiempo.	noonn-kah l'yeh-gah ah te-em-po [do ?
Are you busy ?	¿ Está V. ocupado ?	es-tah oos-ted o-koo-pah-no es-to-e moo-e o-koo-pah-do
I am not very busy.	No estoy muy ocupado.	ahlg-e-en ah ro-to es-tah tah-thah
Somebody has broken this cup.	Alguien ha roto esta taza.	keh ke-eh-reh oos-ted ?
What do you want ?	¿ Qué quiere V. ?	ahlg-e-en es-tah ah lah poo'airr-tah
Someone is at the door.	Alguien está á la puerta.	no eh ah-kah-bah-do me trah-bah- <i>Ho</i>
I have not finished my work.	No he acabado mi trabajo.	ah ke-en ah pres-tah-do oos-ted soo lah-pith ?
To whom <i>did</i> you lend your pencil ?	A quién ha prestado V. su lápiz ?	es-tahs tee- <i>Heh</i> -rahs no korr-tahn be-en
These scissors do not cut well.	Estas tijeras no cortan bien.	pah-rah ke-en ais eh-sah kahrr-tah ?
Whom is that letter for ?	¿ Para quién es esa carta ?	pahrr-tah oos-tedah! in-stahn-teh
Start <i>at once</i> .	Parta V. al instante.	oos-teh-dehs l'yeh-gahn ah-meh-noo-do deh-mah-se-ah-do tahrr-deh
You (<i>plur.</i>) often ^b arrive ^a too late.	Vs. llegan amenudo demasiado tarde.	mee-ren oos-teh-dehs ah-kall-yos kwah-dros
Look at those pictures.	Miren Vs. aquellos cuadros.	son en ehf-ek-to moo-e air-mo-sos
They are <i>indeed</i> very beautiful.	Son en efecto muy hermosos.	ais oo-nah pin-too-rah moo-e theh-leh-bre
It is a very celebrated painting.	Es una pintura muy célebre.	ah veh-thehs beh-bo thair-veh-thah, peh-ro noonn-kah vee-no
Sometimes (=at times) I drink beer, but never	A veces bebo cerveza, pero nunca vino.	to-meh oos-ted es-teh the-gahrr-ro
Take this cigar. [wine.	Tome V. este cigarro.	kreh-o keh ais meh- <i>Hor</i> r
I think (that) it is better than the other.	Creo que es mejor que el otro.	keh el o-tro no foo-mo moo-cho
I do not smoke much.	No fumo mucho.	ah-gwahrr-deh oos-ted oonn po-ko
Wait a little.	Aguarde V. un poco.	ais kah-se im-po-see-bleh
It is almost impossible.	Es casi imposible.	

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type ; *H* to be pronounced in the throat ; *th* always like *th* in *thief* ; *s* like *ss*.

† Words printed in *italics* are not translated literally.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Un predicador tuvo la idea de dividir su sermon en veinte y cuatro
 preacher had dividing twenty four
 puntos. Uno de los circunstantes apenas lo oyó, cuando se le
 heads (1) persons present hardly it heard when he got
 vantó para irse. Otro caballero le preguntó á donde iba. — Voy
 up (2) to go away (an) other gentleman him asked where was going (1) go
 á casa á buscar mi bata y gorro de dormir, respondió: porque
 home (3) fetch (4) nightgown and nightcap (5) because
 segun veo, dormiremos aquí esta noche.
 according-as I see we shall sleep here this night

Cierto monarca supo que habia en su corte un hombre que
 certain knew there was his court man
 profetizaba. Quiso llamarle para hacerle una pregunta, y si
 prophesied he wanted to send for him (6) to put to him (7) question
 esta no le satisfacía, mandarle arrojar por una ventana. Pre-
 this him satisfied to order him to (be) throw(n) out of window he
 guntó pues al astrólogo, luego que este se presentó, ¿si sabia
 asked then as soon as the latter himself if he knew
 lo que iba á sucederle de allí á breve tiempo? Pero él, que
 what was going happen to him very shortly (8) but he
 tuvo algun presentimiento de la intencion del rey, respondió: Señor,
 had some king sir
 sé muy bien que he de morir dos horas ántes que Vuestra Majestad.
 I know very well I have to die two hours before your Majesty
 Quedó el principe tan asustado con la respuesta, que le señaló una
 the prince was (9) so terrified with reply to him assigned
 buena pension, encargándole mucho que cuidase de su persona.
 good charging him he should take care

Residia en Cordoba un barbero chistosísimo. Un señor, que habia
 resided barber very witty gentleman had
 oido hablar tanto del buen humor de aquel hombre, quiso experimen-
 heard speak so much good that man wished
 tarlo por sí mismo. Para esto le mandó á llamar, para que le afei-
 himself for this (purpose) him he sent for (10) in order that him he
 tara. Vino el barbero, y mientras le afeitó, se mantuvo muy serio y
 might shave, came while him he shaved himself kept serious
 silencioso. Viendo esto el señor, creyó que le habian engañado, y
 silent seeing this gentleman believed him they had misled
 que aquel hombre era un estúpido. Despidiólo, y como por des-
 that man was stupid he dismissed him as de-
 precio le dió un céntimo, que recibió el barbero con el mayor respeto,
 preciation him gave centime received greatest respect
 y habiéndolo mirado y remirado, preguntó al señor: Excelentísimo
 having it looked at re-looked at asked gentleman most excellent
 señor, ¿cuánto tengo que volverle á V.? Aquella pregunta agradó
 sir how much have I to give back to you that question pleased
 tanto al señor, que le pagó muy liberalmente.
 so much gentleman him he paid very liberally.

1 points, 2 (he) himself raised, 3 to house, 4 seek, 5 gown and cap of sleeping, 6 to call him, 7 make to him, 8 from there at brief time, 9 remained the prince, 10 to call.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty.*)

Do you want anything *else*?

Do this at once.

How long have you been here¹?

You must try to find it.

I cannot find the book anywhere.

Did you look in all the drawers?

No, they were locked.

When I was in Paris, I often went to the theatre.

How many times *a* week?

Sometimes three or four, but never less than twice a week.

How long did you stay there?

About six weeks.

What hotel did you stay at?

We stayed all the time with friends.

In that case, you must have had a cheap holiday.

Has he let his rooms *yet*?

What is the rent of this house?

Here *is*² a box of matches.

Please light the gas.

Tell him to start soon.

Where have you put the scissors?

Can't you find them?

What have you dropped⁴?

Pick up that pin.

I have forgotten the date of this letter.

The sea was very rough.

There is no water in this bottle.

Shall you go anywhere to-morrow?

No, I shall stay at home.

I have a great deal to do.

Perhaps they have missed the train.

I learnt the words *by heart*.

Necesita V. algo mas?

Haga V. esto inmediatamente.

¿Cuánto tiempo hace que está V. aquí?

Debe V. tratar de encontrarlo.

No puedo hallar el libro en ninguna parte. [cajones?

¿Ha buscado V. en todos los No, estaban cerrados.

Cuando estaba en Paris, iba á menudo al teatro.

¿Cuántas veces por semana?

Algunas veces tres ó cuatro, pero nunca menos de dos ó tres veces por semana.

¿Cuánto tiempo se quedó V. allí? Cerca de seis semanas.

¿En qué hotel paró V.?

Paramos todo el tiempo con amigos.

En ese caso, V. ha debido tener una vacancia barata.

¿Ha alquilado ya sus cuartos?

¿Cuál es la renta de esta casa?

Aquí tiene V. una caja de fósforos.

Sírvase³ encender el gas.

Dígale de partir pronto.

¿Dónde ha puesto V. las tijeras?

¿No puede V. encontrarlas?

¿Qué ha dejado V. caer?

Recoja ese alfiler.

He olvidado la fecha de esta carta.

El mar estaba muy fuerte.

No hay agua en esta botella.

¿Irá V. á alguna parte mañana?

No, me quedaré en casa.

Tengo mucho que hacer.

Quizás han perdido el tren.

Aprendí las palabras de memoria.

¹ how much time does it make that you are here? ² in handing anything to a person, "here is" should be translated "here you have," ³ plural *sírvanse*, from *servirse*, ⁴ let fall.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with almost literal Translation*).

Oyendo hablar un gallego de un hombre que habia muerto á la edad de cien años, como si fuese una cosa muy extraordinaria, dijo :—Si mi padre no hubiese muerto, tendria actualmente ciento veinte y ocho años !

A Galician hearing speak of a man who had died at the age of a hundred years, as if it were a thing very extraordinary, said :—If my father had not died, he would have (=be) actually (=at present) a hundred and twenty eight years old !

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

o-yen-do ah-blár oonn gahl-yeh-go deh oonn om-breh keh ah-bee-ah moo'airr-to ah lah eh-dahd deh the-enn ahn-yos, ko-mo see foo'eh-seh oo-nah ko-sah moo'e ex-trah-orr-de-nah-re-ah, dee-Ho: see me pah-dreh no oo-be-eh-seh moo'airr-to, ten-dree-ah ahk-too-ahl-men-teh the-en-to veh-in-teh e o-cho ahn-yos.

Un caballero tenia un número considerable de marranos en su quinta, y un día que atravesaba el patio, se admiró al verlos reunidos al rededor de una pila haciendo un ruido terrible : movióle la curiosidad, y se acercó á saber la causa ; pero ; cuál fué su sorpresa cuando mirando dentro de la pila vió una cuchara de plata ! En este momento llegó la cocinera, y se puso á decir mil improperios contra los cerdos. —¡ Qué tonta eres, mujer ! la dijo el amo : tienen razon de gruñir, pues no les has dado mas que una cuchara para todos.

A gentleman had a considerable number of pigs on his farm, and one day that he was crossing the yard, was surprised at seeing them together round a trough, making a terrible noise ; the curiosity moved him, and he drew near to know the cause ; but what was his surprise when looking inside the trough he saw a spoon of silver ! At this moment arrived the cook, and began (put herself) to say a thousand reproaches against the hogs. How foolish thou art, woman ! to her said the master ; they have reason to grunt, since thou hast not given them more than one spoon for all.

Un padre anciano y rico pero bastante avaro, envió á su hijo á estudiar á Salamanca, encargándole sobre todo que viviese con la mas estricta economía. El jóven, á fuer de hijo obediente, se informó del precio de los principales artículos de consumo luego que llegó á la ciudad. Preguntó cuanto costaba una vaca y le dijeron que de trescientos á cuatrocientos francos ; informóse luego del precio de las perdices y le respondieron que de dos á tres francos cada una.—Entonces, dijo para sí el mozo, será bueno comer perdices todos los dias para obedecer y dar gusto á mi padre.

A father old and rich but rather stingy, sent his son to study at Salamanca, charging him above all that he should live with the most strict economy. The youth, like an obedient son, enquired (informed himself) of the price of the principal articles of consumption as soon as he arrived at the town. He asked how much a cow cost and they told him from 300 to 400 francs ; he enquired next the price of partridges and him they answered from two to three francs each one. Then, said to himself the lad, it will be good to eat partridges every day (all the days) to obey and give pleasure to my father.

Un avaro comerciante de Turquía habiendo perdido una bolsa con 200 piezas de oro, hizo publicar por medio del pregonero, que ofrecia la mitad de su contenido á quien la hubiese hallado y se la devolviese. Un marinero que la habia recogido fué al pregonero y le dijo que la bolsa se hallaba en su poder y que estaba pronto á devolverla con las condiciones propuestas : pero el dueño, sabiendo ya donde se encontraba la bolsa, pensó que podia tratar de recuperarla sin perder nada ; y para ello dijo al marinero que si deseaba recibir la recompensa debia devolver tambien una esmeralda de gran valor que estaba en la bolsa.

El marinero declaró que no habia hallado nada en la bolsa á no ser el dinero, y se negó á entregarla sin la recompensa. El comerciante fué y lo citó ante el cadí, el cual mandó comparecer al marinero y le preguntó porqué retenia la bolsa que habia hallado.—Porque, replicó, el comerciante ha prometido una recompensa de 100 piezas de oro, que ahora se niega á dar, bajo pretexto de que habia en la bolsa una esmeralda de gran valor, y juro por Mahoma que no habia en ella mas que el dinero.

Se intimó entónces al comerciante que describiese la esmeralda y dijese cómo se hallaba en su poder, lo cual hizo, pero de una manera que convenció al cadí de su mala fé, por lo cual inmediatamente dió la siguiente senténcia : Habéis perdido una bolsa con 200 piezas de oro y una esmeralda de valor ; el marinero ha hallado una que contiene solo 200 piezas, por lo tanto no puede ser la vuestra. Debéis pues volver á pregonar la vuestra con una descripcion de la preciosa piedra.—Vos, dijo al marinero, guardaréis la bolsa durante cuarenta dias sin tocar á su contenido, y si al terminar ese tiempo nadie la ha reclamado, podéis justamente considerarla como vuestra.

A miserly merchant of Turkey having lost a purse with 200 pieces of gold, caused to be published (made publish) by means of the crier that he offered the half of its contents to whoever it had found and to him it brought back. A sailor who it had picked up went to the crier and to him said that the purse was (found itself) in his possession, and that he was ready to return it with the conditions proposed : but the owner, knowing already where the purse was (found itself), thought that he might try to recover it without losing anything ; and for *that purpose* (it) told the sailor that if he wanted to receive the reward he must give-back also an emerald of great value which was in the purse.

The sailor declared that there was nothing in the purse *except* the money, and refused to give it up without the reward. The merchant went and summoned him before the cadí (a Turkish magistrate), who ordered the sailor to appear and asked him why he retained the purse which he had found. Because, he replied, the merchant has promised a reward of 100 pieces of gold, which now he refuses to give, under pretext that there was in the purse an emerald of great value, and I swear by Mahomet that there was not in it more than the money.

It was intimated then to the merchant that he should describe the emerald and say how it came (found itself) in his possession, which he did, but in a manner that convinced the cadí of his bad faith, on account of which (he) immediately gave the following sentence : You have lost a purse with 200 pieces of gold and an emerald of value : the sailor has found one which contains only 200 pieces, therefore it cannot be yours. You must then *return to* (=again) cry yours with a description of the precious stone.—You, he said to the sailor, will keep the purse during forty days without touching its contents, and if at the end of (on terminating) this time nobody it has claimed, you can justly consider it as yours.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
Where is the waiter ?	Dov'è il cameriere ?	do-vay eel kah-may-re-ay-ray ?
What (thing) have you done ?	Che cosa avete fatto ?	kay ko-zah ah-vay-tay faht-to
At what time were you ready ?	A che ora eravate pronti ?	ah kay o-rah ay-rah-vah-tay pron-to ?
He has (=is) not yet arrived.	Egli non è ancor giunto.	ail-ye non ay ahn-korr joonn-to
I expect my cousin from one moment to the other.	Aspetto mio cugino da un momento all'altro.	ah-spet-to mee-o koo-gee-no dah conn momen-to ahhl-lahl-tro
His train is rather late.	Il suo treno è piuttosto in ritardo.	eel soo-o tray-no ay pe-oot-to-to in-re-tahr-do
What (thing) are they speaking of ?	Di che cosa parlano ?	de kay ko-zah pahrr-lah-no
Which is your umbrella ?	Qual' è la vostra ombrella ?	kwah-lay lah vos-trah ombrel-lah ?
This (one) ; not that. It ^b has not rained ^b to-day*.	Questa, non quella. Oggi non ha piovuto.	kwes-tah, non kwel-lah od-je non ah pe-o-vo-to
This is not well made.	Questo non è ben fatto.	kwes-to non ay ben faht-to
You seem very tired.	[stanco. Voi sembrate molto	vo-e sem-brah-tay mol-to stahn-ko
Light the gas, please.*	Accendete il gas, per piacere.	ah-t-chen-day-tay eel gahs, pair pe-ah-chay-ray
Open the windows.	Aprite le finestre.	ah-pree-tay lay fe-ness-tray [tah
Do not open the door.	Non aprite la porta.	non ah-pree-tay lah porr-
What is his address in Florence ?	Qual è il suo indirizzo a Firenze ?	kwahl ay eel soo-o in-de-reet-tso ah fe-rent-say
I have forgotten the number of his house.	Ho dimenticato il numero della sua casa.	oh de-men-te-kah-to eel noo-may-ro del-lah soo-ah kah-zah
On what floor do they live ?	A che piano abitano ?	ah kay pe-ah-no ah-be-tah-no ?
We live on the first floor.	Abitiamo al primo piano.	ah-be-te-ah-mo ahhl pree-mo pe-ah-no
Is Mr. — at home ?	È in casa il Sig. — ?	ay in kah-zah eel-seen-yor
No, sir ; he is (gone) out.	Nossignore, è uscito.	no seen-yo-ray, ay oo-shee-to
Our rooms are upstairs.	Le nostre stanze sono disopra.	lay nos-tray stahnt-say so-no de-so-prah
Have you any letters for me ?	Avete delle lettere per me ?	ah-vay-tay del-lay let-tay-ray pairr may
Read this postcard.	Leggete questa cartolina.	led-jay-tay kwes-tah kahrr-to-lee-nah
I do not understand Italian.	Non conosco l'Italiano.	non ko-nos-ko lee-tah-le-ah-no
Is this the street which leads to the market ?	È questa la via che conduce al mercato ?	ay kwes-tah lah vee-ah kay kon-doo-chay ahhl mairr-kah-to

*Phrases not translated literally are printed in italics.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Graziosa signorina :—Qual è il prezzo d'un pajo di questi guanti ?
 Proprietario galante :—Un bacio ! Signorina :—Allora favorisca darmene* tre paja ; mia nonna passerà a pagarla.

Pretty young-lady :—What is the price of a pair of these gloves ? Gallant proprietor :—A kiss ! Young lady :—Then please give-me-of-them three pairs ; my grandmother will call to pay you.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

graht-se-o-zah seen-yo-ree-nah : kwahl ay eel pret-tso doonn pah-yo de kwes-te gwahn-te ? pro-pre-ay-tah-re-o gah-lahn-tay : oon baht-che'o ! seen-yo-ree-nah : ahl-lo-rah fah-vo-riss-kah dahrr-may-nay tray pah-yah ; mee-ah non-nah pahss-say-rah ah pah-gahrr-lah.

*Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent ; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

Un uomo diceva al suo domestico d'andar a vedere l'ora al quadrante solare.—Ma signore, fa notte, rispose il servo.—Che importa ciò ? prendi una candela, replicò il padrone.

A man told his servant to go to see the time at the sun-dial.—But, sir, it is (makes) night, replied the servant.—What matters that ? take a candle, replied the master.

La moglie d'un ex-padrone di negozio in seguito all'annuncio per avere una governante, chiese ad una che si presentò, qual salario domandava. Trenta lire sterline (settecentocinquanta franchi) all'anno, fu la risposta. Che cosa dite ? esclamò la signora affatto stupita. La mia cuoca soltanto riceve trenta sterline all'anno !

The wife of a retired shopkeeper in continuation to the advertisement for (to have) a governess, asked to one who herself presented, what salary she asked.—Thirty pounds sterling (750 francs) to the year, was the answer.—What do you say ? exclaimed the lady quite astonished ; my cook only gets thirty pounds a year !

Un uomo, le cui finanze erano quasi sempre in disordine, ricorreva spesso alla borsa degli amici. Un giorno andò a trovarne uno, che gli aveva più volte renduto servizio, nè mai gliel'aveva rammentato.—Vengo a pregarvi di prestarmi dieci luigi.—No li ho.—Ma ne ho assoluto bisogno.—Vi dico che non li ho.—Quand'è così, non mi rimane più che una sola risorsa.—Mi fate tremare.—Vado a gettarmi nel fiume.—Questa risorsa potrebbe oggi mancarvi, perchè il fiume è gelato. Ma ecco l'ultimo servizio che posso rendervi ; prendete questo scudo : vi servirà per far rompere il ghiaccio.

A man, the whose finances were almost always in disorder, had recourse often to the purse of friends. One day he went to find of-them one, who to him had many times rendered service, nor ever to-him-it had reminded. I come to beg you to lend me ten louis.—I not them have.—But of-them I have absolute need.—You I tell that not them I have.—When it is thus, not to-me remains morethan one sole resource.—Me you make tremble.—I go to throw-myself in-the river.—This resource might to-day fail-you, because the river is frozen. But here-is the last service which I can render-you ; take this crown (coin) ; you it-will-serve to make break (get broken) the ice.

ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(of medium difficulty.)

How many languages does Mr.—
know? [lish language.

They (f.) do not know the Eng-

It is not so easy as I thought.

Supper will not be ready before
eight o'clock. [minutes.

I cannot wait more than ten

If it does (=will) not rain, we
shall go out.

Bring us some good black coffee.

This cup is too large.

Whom has he sold the property to?

He will not be able to send them
before Tuesday.

These flowers have no smell.

Who told you to put out the light?

Waiter! wake me at five.

He had not enough^b nails^a.

I^b (shall) stay at home^b to-day^a.

Do you know who has gained the
first prize?

I want a room on the second floor.

Is the fish market far (from here)?

Tell the driver to wait.

These pins are too long.

I have forgotten the date of the
Light another candle. [letter.

Why have they not started?

Because the sea was too rough (big).

(Of) what color are the hand-
kerchiefs?

There is no oil in the lamp.

I received the goods yesterday
evening.

Mr. B. has already let his rooms.

He has been promoted colonel.

They have not yet dined.

Do you sell shoe-polish?

We have still two boxes of-it.

Quante lingue conosce¹ il Sig.—? [inglese.

Esse non conoscono la lingua

Non è tanto facile² come credeva.

La cena non sarà pronta prima
delle otto. [minuti.

Non posso aspettare più di dieci

Se non piovierà³, usciremo⁴.

Portateci del buon⁵ caffè nero.

Questa tazza è troppo grande.

A chi ha egli venduto il podere?

Non potrà spedirli prima di
Martedì.

Questi fiori non hanno odore.

Chi v'ha detto di spegnere⁶ il lume?

Cameriere! svegliatemi⁷ alle
cinque.

Non aveva chiodi⁸ abbastanza.

Quest'oggi⁹ rimango in casa.

Sapete chi ha vinto il primo
premio? [piano.

Desidero una stanza al secondo

È lontano il mercato del pesce¹⁰?

Dite al cocchiere¹¹ d'attendere.

Questi spilli son troppo lunghi¹².

Ho dimenticato la data della let-

Accendete¹³ un'altra candela. [tera.

Perchè non son essi partiti?

Perchè il mare era troppo grosso.

Di che colore sono i fazzoletti¹⁴?

Non c'è olio nella lampada.

Ho ricevuto la merce iersera¹⁵.

[camere.

Il Sig. B. ha già affittato¹⁶ le sue

Egli è stato promosso colonnello¹⁷.

Non hanno ancora pranzato.

Vendete lucido per le scarpe?

Ne abbiamo ancora due scatole.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION OF THE MORE DIFFICULT WORDS.

1 ko-no-shay, 2 see NOTE on page 201, 3 pe-o-vay-rah, 4 oo-she-ray-mo. 5 boo'on, 6 spain-yay-ray, 7 zvail-yah-tay-me, 8 ke-o-de, 9 kwes-tod-je, 10 pay-shay, 11 ko-ke-ay-ray, 12 loonn-ghe, 13 aht-chen-day-tay, 14 faht-tso-let-te, 15 e-air-say-rah, 16 aht-fit-tah-to, 17 ko-lon-nel-lo.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Where is he ?	Où est-il ?	oo ay-teel ? [song ?
Who was at home ¹ ?	Qui était à la maison ?	kee eh-tay-tah-lah-may-
Are they with you ?	Sont-ils avec vous ?	song-teel-zah-veck-voo ?
They are not here.	Ils ne sont pas ici.	eel-ner-song-pah-zee-see
Is Mr. S. at home ² ?	Monsieur S. y est-il ?	mer-se-er S. ee ay-teel ?
No, he has ³ gone out.	Non, il est sorti.	nong, eel ay-sorr-tee
Whom have you seen ?	Qui avez-vous vu ?	kee ah-veh-voo vü ?
What do ⁴ you want ⁵ ?	Que voulez-vous ?	ker voo-leh-voo ?
Give me a newspaper,	Donnez-moi un journal,	don-eh-m'wah ung-shoorr-
please (if it you please)	s'il vous plaît.	nahl, seel-voo-play
Bring us the bill ⁶ of fare ⁶ .	Apportez-nous la carte.	ah-porr-teh-noo lah-kahrnt
Will you bring us ⁶ —a	Veuillez nous apporter—	ver-e-yeh noo-zah-porr-teh
portion of potatoes—	une portion de pommes	ün-porr-se-ong der pom-
veal—mutton cutlets,	de terre—veau—cô-	der-tairr, voh, koh-t-let
—a beefsteak.	telettes de mouton—	der-moo-tong, ung-bif-
	un bifteck.	teck
a bottle of wine—of beer,	une bouteille de vin—de	ün-boo-tay-e der-vang der
of water.	bière, d'eau. [bouteille.	be-airr, doh
a glass, half ⁷ a bottle.	un verre, une demi-	ung-vairr, ün-der-mee-boo-
Waiter ! my bill ⁸ .	Garçon ! l'addition.	tay-e
We are ⁹ going ⁹ to the	Nous allons à la gare.	gahr-song, lah-dee-se-ong
station. [door.		noo-zah-long-zah-lah-gahr
He is ¹⁰ waiting ¹⁰ at the	Il attend à la porte.	eel-ah-tahng ah-lah-porr
They are at the theatre.	Ils sont au ¹¹ théâtre.	eel-song-toh-teh-ahr
What is your name ?	Quel est votre nom ?	kel-ay vot-r-nong ? (hoh ?
Is your friend upstairs ?	Votre ami est-il en haut ?	vot-rah-mee ay-teel ahng
The ladies were down-	Les dames étaient en bas.	lay dahmm-zeh-tay-tahng-
stairs.		bah
This ¹² way ¹² , sir.	Par ici, monsieur.	par-e-see, mer-se-er
No, madam, that ¹³ way ¹³ .	Non, madame, par là.	nong, mah-dahmm, par-lah
Which is the way to— ?	Quel est le chemin à— ?	kel-ay-ler-she-mang ah— ?
Light the gas—the	Allumez le gaz—the	ah-lü-meh-ler-gahz, lah-
lamp.	lampe. [mette.	lahng-p
Give me a match.	Donnez-moi une allu-	don-eh-m'wah ün-ah-lü-met
There ¹⁴ is a knock ¹⁴ (at	On frappe (à la porte).	ong-irahpp ah-lah-porr
the door).		
Come in. Good morning.	Entrez. Bonjour ¹⁶ .	ahng-treh ; bong-shoorr
Here ¹⁶ is ¹⁶ a letter for	Voici une lettre pour	v'wah-see ün-let-r poorr-voo
you.	vous.	

1=at the house, 2=there is he? 3=is, 4=will you? 5 *carte* also means "card," 6=us bring, 7=half, 8=addition, 9=go, 10=wait, 11 *au* instead of *à la* at the, 12=through here, 13 through there, 14 one knocks, 15=*bonjour* is used for *good day*, *good morning*, *good afternoon*, 16 *voici* here is or here are, literally *see here*.

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*r (In *italics*) not to be pronounced; sh like s in *measure*; ü= with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

(with literal Translation and imitated Pronunciation.)

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION SEE PAGE 203.

— 0 —

Une dame qui avait l'habitude de se peindre
 A lady who had the custom to herself paint
 ün dahmm kee ah-vay lah-be-tüd der ser pang-dr

le visage faisait faire son portrait par un peintre célèbre.
 the face made make her portrait by a painter celebrated
 ler ve-zahsh fer-zay fairr song porr-tray par ung pang-tr seh-lay-br

Un jour elle dit à l'artiste : La couleur de mon portrait
 One day she said to the artist the colour of my portrait
 ung shoorr elle dee ah lahr-tist lah koo-lerr der mong porr-tray

ne me plaît pas.—Cela me surprend, répondit-il, parce
 not me pleases not. That me surprises replied he because
 ner mer play pah ser-lah mer sür-prahng reh-pong-dee-teell pahrr

que je l'achète chez le même marchand que vous.
 I it buy at the same dealer as you
 sker sher lah-shait sheh ler maim mahrr-shahng ker voo

Un débiteur qui était en prison fut délivré par un
 A debtor who was in prison was delivered by a
 ung deh-be-terr kee eh-tay-t-ahng pre-zong fü deh-le-vreh par ung

homme généreux. Il paya non seulement ses dettes, mais
 man generous he paid not only his debts but
 n-omm sheh-neh-rer eell pay-yah nong serl-mahng say dett may

il le maria à sa fille. Celle-ci était d'un caractère dés-
 he him married to his daughter. This one was of a temper dis-
 ler mah-re-ah ah sah fee-e sell-see eh-tay dung kah-rahk-tairr deh-

agréable et reprocha un jour à son mari sa captivité.
 agreeable and reproached one day to her husband his captivity.
 zah-greh-ah-bl eh rer-pro-shah ung shoorr ah song mah-ree sah kahp-te-ve-teh

J'ai été délivré, c'est vrai, dit le mari, mais comme le
 I have been delivered, that is true, said the husband, but like the
 sheh eh-teh deh-le-vreh say vray dee ler mah-ree may komm ler

mouton du loup, seulement pour aller du berger au boucher.
 sheep from the wolf only in-order-to go from-the shepherd to-the butcher.
 moo-tong dü loo serl-mahng poorr ahll-eh dü bairr-sheh oh boo-sheh

Un mendiant demanda l'aumône à un monsieur. Comme
 A beggar demanded the alms to(of)a gentleman As
 ung mehng-de-ahng der-mahng-dah loh-mohn ah ung mer-se-er komm

il disait qu'il n'avait pas mangé depuis la veille et qu'il
 he said that he (not) had not eaten since the evening-before and that he
 eell dee-zay keell nah-vay pah mahng-sheh der-p'wee lah vay-e eh keell

avait de la famille, le monsieur le mena chez un boulan-
 had of the(some) family the gentleman him took to-the-place-of a baker
 ah-vay der lah fah-mee-e ler mer-se-er ler mer-nah sheh-z-ung bc

(Continued on page 206.)

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

She puts everything in¹ disorder.

They are running together.

He fell into the mud.

Go with him.

I have seen his country-house.

He has² arrived before me.

I shall begin after you.

You have lost your time.

We breakfast at nine o'clock³.

I assure you that he has done it.

This news has greatly⁴ grieved him.

I am going to the theatre this evening.

I assure you that he will come.

We expect you to dinner.

I have informed him of everything.

Think of⁶ what⁷ you have to do.

This is a thing authorised⁸ by custom⁸.

He is accustomed to drawing⁹.

Has she blacked your shoes?

She has completed her enterprise.

I believe all (that which) you say.

Fix this picture on¹⁰ the wall.

He has admitted the fact.

Everybody¹¹ blames his proceedings¹².

Are you certain of¹³ success?

His fever has disappeared.

On what floor does he live?

I believe he lives on the fourth.

Did you not bring your umbrella?

No, but I have put on an old coat.

Have you looked for it in all the drawers of your desk?

At what time will you be at home?

The street lamps are put out¹⁴.

Elle met tout en désordre.

Ils courent ensemble.

Il tomba dans la boue.

Allez avec lui.

J'ai vu sa maison de campagne.

Il est arrivé avant moi.

Je commencerai après vous.

Vous avez perdu votre temps.

Nous déjeunons à neuf heures.

Je vous assure qu'il l'a fait.

Cette nouvelle l'a fort⁴ affligé.

Je vais ce soir au théâtre.

Je vous assure qu'il viendra.

Nous vous attendons à dîner.

Je l'ai averti de tout.

Pensez à ce que vous avez à faire.

C'est une chose que la coutume autorise.

Il est accoutumé à dessiner.

A-t-elle ciré vos souliers?

Elle a achevé son entreprise.

Je crois tout ce que vous dites.

Attachez ce tableau contre le mur.

Il a avoué le fait.

Tout le monde blâme son procédé.

Etes-vous certain du succès?

Sa fièvre a cessé.

À quel étage demeure-t-il?

Je crois qu'il demeure au quatrième.

N'avez-vous pas apporté votre parapluie?

Non, mais j'ai mis un vieux pale-

L'avez-vous cherché dans tous les tiroirs de votre bureau?

À quelle heure serez-vous chez vous?

Les réverbères sont éteints.

1 in is generally *en* if followed immediately by a noun, 2=is, 3 o'clock=hour or hours, 4=very much, *fort* (strong) is frequently used instead of *très*, 6=to, 7=that which, 8=which the custom authorises, 9=draw, the infinitive being used after all Prepositions in French except *en*, 10=against, 11 *tout le monde*, literally *all the world*, does not mean *the whole world*, which is rendered by *le monde entier*, 12 singular used in French 13=of the, 14=extinguished.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

ger, acheta un pain de huit livres et voulut le lui mettre
 bought a bread of eight pounds and wanted it to-him put
 shéh ahsh-tah ung pang der wee leev-r eh voo-lii ler lwee mett-r
 sous le bras. Non, non, dit le mendiant, je ne sortirai
 under the arm. No, no, said the beggar I (not) shall-go-out
 soo ler brah. nong nong dee ler mahng-de-ahng sher-ner sorr-to-reh
 pas comme cela, on me prendrait pour un maçon.
 not like that one me would take for a mason.
 pah komm ser-lah ong mer prahng-dray poorr ung mah-song.

1. Autrefois tous les changeurs de Paris demeuraient sur le Pont-au-Change. 2. Un paysan ne voyant rien dans les boutiques, demanda à un commis : 3. Monsieur, voulez-vous me dire ce que vous vendez ? 4. Le commis qui était un farceur, lui répondit : 5. On vend ici des têtes d'âne. 6. Vraiment, dit le paysan, je vois que vous faites de bonnes affaires, parce qu'elles sont toutes vendues excepté la vôtre.

1. Formerly all the (money) changers of Paris used-to-live on the Bridge-of-Change. 2. A peasant not seeing anything in the shops asked to=of a clerk : 3. Sir, will you to-me tell that which you sell? 4. The clerk, who was a joker, to-him replied : 5. One sells here some heads of donkey. 6. Truly, said the peasant, I see that you do (of) good business, because they are all sold except yours.

1. Un benêt écrivit la lettre suivante à un de ses amis. 2. Mon cher Charles, j'ai oublié ma tabatière en or chez toi : fais-moi le plaisir de me la renvoyer par le porteur de ce billet. 3. Au moment de cacheter, il retrouve sa tabatière et ajoute en post scriptum : 4. Je viens de la retrouver, ne prends pas la peine de la chercher. 5. Puis il ferme sa lettre et l'envoie.

1. A simpleton wrote the letter following to one of his friends. 2. My dear Charles, I have forgotten my snuff-box in gold (at-the-place-of thee)=at your house ; do me the pleasure to to-me it send-back by the bearer of this note. 3. At the moment of sealing, he re-finds his snuff-box and adds in postscript. 4. I (come from it find=) have just refound it, (not) take not the trouble to it seek. 5. Then he closes his letter and it sends.

1. Deux petits garçons trouvèrent une noix. Elle est à moi, dit celui qui l'avait vue le premier. 2. Non, dit l'autre, car c'est moi qui l'ai ramassée. 3. Ni l'un ni l'autre ne voulurent céder, et ils se querellèrent pendant longtemps. 4. Enfin un jeune homme arriva, cassa la noix et leur dit : 5. L'une des coquilles est à celui qui le premier a vu la noix ; l'autre à celui qui l'a ramassée. 6. Quant à l'amande, je la garde pour la peine d'avoir réglé votre querelle.

1. Two little boys found a nut. (She is to me=) it is mine, said the one who it had seen the first. 2. No, said the other, for it is I who have it picked-up. 3. Neither the one nor the other would give way, and they themselves quarrelled during long time. 4. At last a young man arrived, broke the nut and said to them, 5. The one of the shells is to the one who the first has seen the nut ; the other to the one who it has picked-up. 6. As to the kernel I it keep for the trouble to have settled your quarrel.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

- Will you have a cigar?
 If you had some tobacco, I should prefer a pipe.
 I have some excellent Virginia tobacco; I think you will like it.
 Well, how do you find (=like) it?
 It is very good indeed.
 Where do you buy it?
 At the shop (which is) at the corner of this street.
 How much do you pay a pound (for) it?
 I pay eight francs a pound for it.
 That is not too dear, *considering* its quality.
 I am cold. Light the fire, if you please.
 Put the fender before the fire.
 Take the poker, and stir the fire.
 Lift up that (piece of) coal with the tongs.
 Where have you put the shovel?
 By the side of the chimney (piece).
 Have you anything to ask me?
 Yes, I should be very glad to have something to read.
 (Very) well, I will lend you some novels which will amuse you.
 I have heard (say) that you have travelled a great deal.
 Yes, that is true, but now I am glad to see my own country.
- Where shall you go to spend your holidays this year?
 I shall spend them at the seaside.
 Could you accompany me to the station? [moment.
 Yes, if you will wait for me a Has the postman brought you a letter this morning?
 Yes, he has brought me two; one from my brother and one from my uncle.
 There are your gloves.
- Voulez-vous fumer un cigare?
 Si vous aviez du tabac, je préférerais une pipe.
 J'ai d'excellent tabac de Virginie; je crois que vous l'aimerez.
 Eh bien, comment le trouvez-vous?
 Il est vraiment très bon.
 Où l'achetez-vous?
 À la boutique qui est au coin de cette rue.
 Combien le payez-vous la livre?
 Je le paie huit francs la livre.
 Ce n'est pas trop cher, vu sa qualité.
 J'ai froid. Faites du feu, s'il vous plaît.
 Mettez le garde-feu devant le feu.
 Prenez le tisonnier, et remuez le feu.
 Relevez ce charbon avec les pincettes.
 Où avez-vous mis la pelle?
 À côté de la cheminée. [mander?
 Avez-vous quelque chose à me de-
 Oui, je serais bien aise d'avoir quelque chose à lire.
 Bien, je vous prêterai quelques romans qui vous amuseront.
 J'ai entendu dire que vous avez beaucoup voyagé.
 Oui, c'est vrai, mais maintenant je suis heureux de voir mon propre pays.
 Où irez-vous passer vos vacances cette année?
 Je les passerai au bord de la mer.
 Pourriez-vous m'accompagner à la gare? [moment.
 Oui, si vous voulez m'attendre un Le facteur vous a-t-il apporté une lettre ce matin?
 Oui, il m'en a apporté deux; une de mon frère et une de mon oncle.
 Voilà vos gants.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

A full stop (.) under a word indicates that it is the same, or nearly the same, in English; translations which are not literal are printed in *italics*, the exact meaning being given in a note below when considered necessary for the student's guidance.

LE NAVET (The Turnip).

Un pauvre jardinier, ayant soigneusement cultivé des navets dans son
 poor gardener having carefully cultivated *some* turnips
 jardin, en eut un dont l'excessive grosseur faisait l'étonnement de tout le
 garden of them had one of which size caused (1) astonishment *every-*
 monde.—Je le porterai au château, dit-il, et le présenterai au seigneur :
body (2) it shall take (3) castle (4) said he it shall present *acquire* (5)
 car il aime à voir les champs et les jardins bien cultivés.—En conséquence
 for likes see fields gardens well cultivated
 il porta le navet au château. Le seigneur lui accorda tous les éloges que
 carried turnip castle squire to him all praises which
 sa conduite laborieuse méritait, le remercia de son attention, et lui donna
 conduct deserved him thanked for to him gave
 cent francs.
 a hundred

Un paysan du même village, qui était assez riche, mais très avare, en-
 peasant same who was fairly (6) but very miserly
 tendit parler de cela, et se dit : Je ne ferais pas mal d'aller offrir
 heard speak that to himself said should do not badly to go (to) offer
 sur-le-champ à monseigneur le plus beau de mes moutons. Puisqu'il donna
 immediately (7) my lord most fine sheep since gave
 cent francs pour un navet, il me donnera bien davantage pour un beau
 a hundred turnip me will give much (8) more fine
 mouton.—Ainsi dit, ainsi fait.
 sheep so said so done

Il attacha une corde au cou de son mouton, le mena au seigneur, et le pria
 fastened cord neck sheep it led squire him begged
 de l'accepter. Celui-ci pénétra aussitôt le motif qui avait porté cet
 to it accept the latter (9) penetrated immediately motive had led (10)
 avare paysan à lui offrir ce cadeau. Piqué de cette feinte générosité, il
 avaricious peasant to him offer gift annoyed at sham
 refusa d'accepter le présent.
 refused to accept

Mais le paysan le supplia instamment de ne pas refuser cet hommage.
 but peasant him entreated pressingly to not refuse
 —Eh bien, puisque vous m'y forcez, j'accepte votre cadeau ; mais comme
 well since me to force gift but as
 je ne veux pas être moins généreux envers vous que vous envers moi, je
 wish not to be less generous towards than towards me
 vous donnerai en retour quelque chose qui m'a coûté le triple de la valeur
 shall give return something which me cost treble value
 de votre mouton.—En achevant ces mots, il offrit à l'avare interdit et
 sheep finishing words offered miser astounded
 consterné le gros navet dont celui-ci avait entendu parler.
 in consternation big turnip of which the latter (9) had heard speak

1 made, 2 all the world, 3 carry, 4 or mansion, 5 lord (of the manor), 6 enough, 7 on the field (spot), 8 well, 9 this one, 10 carried.

EASY FRENCH IDIOMS.

Whose turn is it?

It is your turn.

What is his name?

Her new hat does not fit her.

It is very warm.

Is it going to rain?

These journals are sold there.

My boots are worn ; will you sole them? [that?

How much do you charge me for Did I hurt you?

I have a headache.

He has a cold.

The cat scratched her face.

He requires a great deal of money.

Do you want a knife?

You were right.

What has happened?

What does that matter to me?

Where do you have your clothes made?

Make them wait.

They have only just come.

Show them in.

What are you thinking of?

What was the matter?

What is this used for?

Make him do his work.

I want a house closer to my office.

What has he been doing?

What shall you do to-morrow?

Shall we want umbrellas?

You must work, if you want to become rich.

Where do his parents live?

Don't mention it.

Why do you not make use of his umbrella?

It is not a question of that.

We cannot speak Russian.

He cannot skate.

Shall you not go to see him on Wednesday?

À qui le tour?

C'est votre tour.

Comment s'appelle-t-il?

Son nouveau chapeau ne lui va pas.

Il fait très chaud.

Va-t-il pleuvoir?

On vend ces journaux là.

Mes bottes sont usées, veuillez les ressemeler. [cela?

Combien me prenez-vous pour Vous ai-je fait mal?

J'ai mal à la tête.

Il s'est enrhumé.

Le chat l'a égratignée au visage.

Il a besoin de beaucoup d'argent.

Avez-vous besoin d'un couteau?

Vous avez eu raison.

Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

Qu'est-ce que cela me fait?

Où faites-vous faire vos habits?

Faites-les attendre.

Ils ne font que d'arriver.

Faites-les entrer.

À quoi pensez-vous?

Qu'est-ce qu'il y avait?

À quoi cela sert-il?

Faites-lui faire son travail.

Il me faut une maison plus près de mon bureau.

Que vient-il de faire?

Qu'est-ce que vous ferez demain?

Nous faudra-t-il des parapluies?

Il vous faut travailler si vous désirez devenir riche.

Où ses parents demeurent-ils?

Il n'y a pas de quoi.

Pourquoi ne vous servez-vous pas de son parapluie?

Il ne s'agit pas de cela.

Nous ne savons pas parler russe.

Il ne sait pas patiner.

N'irez-vous pas le voir mercredi?

FRENCH READING (*with copious Foot-notes*).

LE POULET (The Chicken).

PERSONNAGES :—

M. D'ORVILLE, M. FREMONT, Médecin, LA BRIE et COMTOIS, Laquais de M. D'ORVILLE.

Scène I. M. D'ORVILLE, COMTOIS, LA BRIE.

M. D'ORVILLE.—Ah ! Je meurs² de faim³. Et mon poulet⁴, La Brie ?

LA BRIE.—Monsieur, vous allez⁵ l'avoir tout-à-l'heure⁶.

D'O.—Pourquoi Comtois n'y⁷ est-il pas allé⁸ ?

COMTOIS.—Monsieur, il fallait⁹ bien⁰ être auprès⁹ de⁹ vous pour vous habiller¹⁰. Nous allons⁵ mettre¹¹ le couvert¹¹.

D'O.—Ils¹² n'en finiront pas¹³ ? Est-ce qu'il ne peut¹³ pas faire¹⁴ tout cela seul ? Allons¹⁵, va-t'en¹⁶

C.—J'y⁰ vais¹⁷. (*Il part.*)

D'O.—Je tombe¹⁸ d'inanition¹⁸. Donne-moi un fauteuil¹⁹. (*Il s'assied*²⁰.) Allons¹⁶, dépêche-toi²¹.

LA B.—Je vais¹⁷ mettre²² la table devant vous. (*Il l'approche*²³.) Je vais¹⁷ chercher²⁴ du pain.

D'O.—Je crois²⁵ qu'ils me feront²⁶ mourir² d'impatience¹.

LA B.—Déployez²⁷ toujours votre serviette²⁸, pour ne pas perdre²⁹ de temps. (*Il sort*³⁰.)

M. D'O.—Je³¹ n'en puis plus³¹. Je m'endors³² de fatigue et de faiblesse³³. (*Ils s'endorment*³² et ronfle³⁴.)

Scène II. M. D'ORVILLE, LA BRIE, COMTOIS (*portant le poulet*⁴.)

LA B.—Apporte³⁵ du pain.

C.—Il³⁶ y en a³⁶ là. J'apporte³⁵ le poulet⁴. Quoi ! il dort³⁷ déjà³⁸ ?

LA B.—Je ne³⁹ fais pourtant que de le quitter³⁹.

C.—Mais son poulet va⁴⁰ refroidir⁴¹. Réveille⁴²-le.

LA B.—Moi ? je⁴³ ne m'y risque pas⁴³, il crierait⁴⁴ comme⁴⁶ un aigle⁴⁶.

C.—Comment ferons⁴⁷-nous⁴⁷ ? cela nous fera⁴⁹ dîner à je⁴⁸ ne

sais⁴⁸ quelle heure, et je meurs² de faim³.

C.—Et moi⁵⁰ aussi⁵⁰ ; ma foi⁵¹, je vais¹⁷ l'éveiller⁵².

LA B.—Tu⁵³ n'en viendras jamais à bout⁵³.

C. (*criant*^{53a}.)—Monsieur !

LA B.—Oui, oui. Vois⁵⁴ comme il remue⁵⁵ ; il⁵⁶ n'en ronfle que plus fort⁵⁶.

C.—Quel homme ! Coupe⁵⁷ le poulet : en⁵⁸ cas qu'il se réveille⁵⁸, ce sera toujours autant⁵⁹ de fait⁵⁹.

0 not to be translated, 1 the same or nearly the same as in English.

2 die, 3 hunger, 4 chicken, 5 to go, *aller*, 6 directly. 7 there=for it, 8 was necessary, 9 near, 10 dress, 11 lay the cloth, 12 they will never have done, 13 can, 14 do, 15=come, 16 be off, *s'en aller*, 17 am going, 18 fall with hunger, 19 arm-chair, 20 sits down, 21 make haste, 22 put, 23 puts it near, 24 fetch, 25 believe, 26 will make, 27 unfold, 28 napkin, 29 lose, 30 goes out, 31=I am quite exhausted, 32 to fall asleep, *s'endormir*, 33 weakness, 34 snores, 35 bring, 36 there is some, 37 sleeps, 38 already, 39= yet I have left him only just now, 40 is going, 41 to get cold, 42 wake, 43=I won't risk it, 44 would scream, 45 like, 46 eagle, 47 shall we do, 48=I don't know, 49 will make, 50 I also, 51 faith, 52 to wake, 53 you will never succeed, 53a shouting, 54 see, 55 moves, 56 he only snores the louder for it, 57 to cut, carve, *couper*, 58 in case he wakes, 59 so much done.

LA B.—Oui ; et il sera plus froid² ; je ne m'y³ risque⁵ pas.

C.—Eh bien, je vais⁴ le couper⁶, moi. (*Il coupe⁶ une cuisse⁶.*) Tiens⁷, vois⁸ comme cela sent⁹ bon.

LA B.—Je n'ai pas besoin¹⁰ de sentir⁹ pour avoir¹¹ encore plus faim¹¹.

C.—Ma foi¹², j'ai envie¹³ de manger¹⁴ cette cuisse⁶-là. M. Fré-
mont lui a ordonné¹⁵ de ne man-
ger¹⁴ qu'¹⁶une aile¹⁷, il¹⁸ n'y pren-
dra peut-être pas garde¹⁸. (*Il mange¹⁴ la cuisse⁶.*) Ma foi¹², elle

est bonne. Je vais⁴ boire¹⁹ un coup¹⁹. Donne-moi un verre²⁰. (*Il se²¹ verse²³ à boire²³, et boit²³.*)

LA B.—Et s'il se²⁴ réveille²⁴ ?

C.—Eh bien, il me chassera²⁵, et je m'en²⁶ irai²⁶.

LA B.—Ah ! tu le prends²⁷ sur²⁸ ce ton-là²⁸. Oh ! j'en²⁹ ferai bien autant que toi²⁹. Allons³⁰, allons, donne-moi l'autre³¹ cuisse⁶.

C.—Je le veux³² bien³³ : nous serons³⁴ deux contre³⁵ lui ; il ne saura³⁶ lequel³⁶ renvoyer³⁷. Tiens⁷. (*Il lui donne l'autre³¹ cuisse⁶.*)

LA B.—Donne-moi donc⁰ du pain.

C.—Tiens⁷, en³⁸ voilà³⁸.

LA B.—Ma foi¹², tu³⁹ as raison³⁹, ce poulet est excellent¹. Mais, je veux⁴⁰ boire²³ aussi.

C.—Eh bien, bois²³. Je pense⁴¹ à⁴¹ une chose⁴² ; comme⁴³ il ne¹⁶ doit⁴⁴ manger¹⁴ qu'¹⁶une aile¹⁷, je

vais⁴ prendre²⁷ l'une et mettre⁴⁵ l'autre sur son assiette⁴⁶. (*Il mange*).

LA B.—C'est bien dit⁴⁷. Donne-moi le corps⁴⁸.

C.—Ah ! le corps⁴⁸ c'est trop⁴⁹ ; je vais⁴ te donner le croupion⁵⁰. (*Ils mangent¹⁴ tous⁵¹ les deux⁵¹.*)

LA B.—Cela ne vaut⁵² pas l'aile¹⁷.

C.—Mange, mange¹⁴ toujours⁵³.

LA B.—Buvons⁵⁴ aussi.

C.—Allons⁵⁰, à ta sante⁵⁵.

LA B.—A la tienne. (*Ils boivent²³.*)

C.—Ce vin-là est bon. Quoi ! tu manges le haut⁵⁶ du corps⁴⁸ ?

LA B.—Ma foi¹², oui.

C.—Oh ! je vais⁴ manger¹⁴ son aile¹⁷.

LA B.—Attends⁵⁷ donc⁵⁷.

C.—Je suis ton serviteur⁵⁸ ; je veux⁴⁰ en⁵⁹ avoir autant⁶⁰ que⁶⁰ toi.

LA B.—Tues bien⁶¹ gourmand⁶¹.

C.—Tu⁶² ne l'es pas, toi⁶² ?

Buvons⁵⁴, buvons.

LA B.—Prends²⁷ ton verre²⁰.

(*Ils boivent²³.*)

C.—À⁶³ présent⁶³, que ferons⁶⁴-nous quand il s'éveillera²⁴ ?

LA B.—Je⁶⁵ n'en sais rien⁶⁶. Buvons⁵⁴ pour⁶⁶ nous aviser⁶⁶.

C.—Il⁶⁷ ne reste plus rien⁶⁷ dans la bouteille⁶⁸.

LA B.—Non ? Et que dira⁶⁹ dame Jeanne quand elle verra⁷⁰ la bouteille vide⁷¹ ?

C.—Et les restes⁷² du poulet ?

2 cold, 3 risk (myself to) it, 4 am going, 5 to cut, *couper*, 6 thigh=leg, 7 hold= here, 8 see, 9 to smell, *sentir*, 10 need, 11=be still hungrier, 12 faith, 13= mind, 14 to eat, *manger*, 15 ordered, 16 only, *se . . . que*, 17 wing, 18=he perhaps will not notice it, 19 have a drink, 20 glass, 21 himself, 22 pours out, 23 to drink, *boire*, 24 wakes, 25 will discharge, 26 shall go away, 27 to take, *prendre*, 28=in that way, 29 I shall do like you, 30=come on, 31 other, 32 will, *vouloir*, 33 willingly, 34 shall be, 35 against, 36 will know, *savoir*, 37 to dismiss, 38 there is some, 39 thou art right, 40 want, 41 think, 42 thing, 43 as, 44 must, *devoir*, 45 put, 46 plate, 47 said, 48 body, 49 too much, 50 rum, 51 both, 52 is worth, 53=keep on eating, 54 let us drink, 55 health, 56 fore-part, 57 do wait then, 58 servant, 59 of it, 60 as much as, 61 very greedy, 62= you're not, I suppose, 63 now, 64 shall do, 65 I don't know, 66=to get some idea, 67 there is nothing left, 68 bottle, 69 will say, *dire*, 70 will see=aces, 71 empty, 72 remains.

LA B.—Ma foi, elle² dira ce qu'elle voudra². Tiens⁵, le⁴ voilà qui remue⁴.

C.—Comment ferons⁵-nous ? que dirons⁵-nous ?

LA B.—Tiens, mets⁷ tous les os⁸ sur son assiette⁹, et dis⁶ comme moi.

C.—Oui, oui.

LA B.—Chut¹⁰ !

D'O. (*se¹¹ frottant les y.*)
Eh bien, qu'est-ce que vous faites là, vous autres⁰ ?

LA B.—Monsieur, nous attendons¹².—(*A Comtois.*) Rince¹³ son verre, et mets⁷ de l'eau dedans¹⁴.

D'O.—Eh bien, ces coquins¹⁵—là ne veulent¹⁶ donc pas me donner mon poulet ?

LA B.—Votre poulet, monsieur ?

D'O.—Oui. Comment ! depuis¹⁷ deux heures que j'attends¹² !

LA B.—Que⁰ vous attendez¹², monsieur ? Vous plaisantez¹⁸ ; il est bien¹⁹ loin¹⁹.

D'O.—Comment, bien¹⁹ loin¹⁹ ? Qu'est-ce que cela veut²⁰ dire²⁰ ?

LA B.—Tenez, monsieur, regardez²¹ devant²² vous.

D'O.—Quoi !

LA B.—Vous ne vous souvenez²³ pas que vous l'avez mangé ?

D'O.—Moi !

LA B.—Oui, monsieur.

Scène IV.—M. D'ORVILLE, M. FREMONT, LA BRIE, COMTOIS.

LA B. (*annonçant¹*).—M. Frémont.

M. FRÉMONT.—Eh bien, la médecine depuis¹⁷ ce matin⁵⁶ ?

D'O.—Ah, monsieur, elle m'a

C.—Monsieur²⁴ a²⁴ dormi²⁵ depuis¹⁷

D'O.—Je³⁶ n'en reviens pas³⁶ ! Je l'ai mangé ?

LA B.—Oui, monsieur, et vous n'avez rien laissé³⁷ ; voyez³⁸.

D'O.—Je l'ai mangé ! C'est incompréhensible¹ ! et je meurs³⁹ de faim⁴⁰ !

C.—Cela n'est pas étonnant³¹, vous aviez³² tant faim³² ; cela a passé tout³³ de suite³³ en dormant³⁵.

D'O.—Mais je voudrais³⁴ boire un coup³⁵, du³⁶ moins³⁶.

LA B.—Vous avez tout bu. Nous ne vous avons jamais³⁷ vu une soir³⁸ et un appétit¹ pareils³⁹.

D'O.—Je le crois⁴⁰ bien ; car⁴¹ je l'ai encore⁴².

C.—C'est sûrement⁴³ la médecine¹ qui fait⁴⁴ cela. Monsieur veut⁴⁵ il son verre⁴⁶ d'eau⁴⁶ ?

D'O.—Un verre d'eau ?

C.—Oui, pour vous rincer¹⁸ la bouche⁴⁷ ; parce⁴⁸ que⁴⁸ nous irons⁴⁹ dîner, nous, après cela.

D'O.—Je⁵⁰ n'y comprends rien⁵⁰. (*Il se⁵¹ rince la bouche.*)

LA B. (*à Comtois, bas⁵²*).—Tu vois²⁸ bien⁰ que dame Jeanne n'aura⁵³ rien⁵³ à dire⁵³

donné un appétit¹ dévorant⁵⁶.

F.—Tant⁵⁷ mieux⁵⁷ ; cela prouve qu'elle a eu un bon effet¹.

C.—C'est ce que nous avons dit⁵⁴ à monsieur.

2 let her say what she likes, 3=look here, 4 there he is moving, 5 to do, *faire*, 6 to say, *dire*, 7 to put, *mettre*, 8 bone, 9 plate, 10 hush, 11 rubbing his eyes, 12 to wait, *attendre*, 13 rinse, 14 in it, 15 rogue, 16 will, 17 since, 18 joke, 19 far away, 20=means, 21 look, 22 before, 23 remember, *se souvenir*, 24 master has=you have, 25 to sleep, *dormir*, 26=I can't get over my surprise, 27 left, 28 to see, *voir*, 29 die, *mourir*, 30 hunger, 31 astonishing, 32 were so hungry, 33 immediately, 34 should like, *vouloir*, 35 draught, drop, 36 at least, 37 never, 38 thirst, 39 similar, such, 40 to believe, *croire*, 41 for, 42 still, 43 surely, 44 causes, 45 wants, 46 glass of water, 47 mouth, 48 because, 49 shall go, 50 I don't understand it, 51 to himself, 52 in an undertone, 53 will have nothing, 54 to say, *dire*, 55 morning, 56 ravenous, 57 so much the better.

D'O.—Mais, monsieur, je meurs³ de faim³.

F.—N'avez-vous pas mangé votre aile⁴ de poulet, comme je vous l'avais ordonné⁵ ?

LA B.—Bon⁶ ! monsieur a bien⁷ mieux⁷ fait⁸, il a mangé le poulet tout⁹ entier⁹.

F. (*en colère*¹⁰).—Le poulet entier⁹ ?

C.—Et bu sa bouteille¹¹ de vin¹².

F.—Sa bouteille¹¹ de vin¹² et un poulet !

D'O.—Eh, monsieur, je mourais² de faim³.

F. (*en colère*¹⁰).—Vous mouriez² de faim³ ! Vous n'êtes pas plus raisonnable¹³ que cela ?

D'O.—Eh, monsieur, c'est comme¹⁴ si¹⁴ je n'¹⁵avais rien¹⁵ mangé ! je me⁰ sens¹⁶ toujours¹⁷ le même¹⁸ besoin¹⁸.

F. (*en colère*¹⁰).—Le même¹⁸ besoin¹⁸ ! N'êtes-vous pas honteux²⁰ ?

D'O.—Mais, monsieur, considérez²¹...

F. (*en colère*¹⁰).—Je vous ordonne²¹ une aile⁴ de poulet, et . . allez, allez, monsieur ; avec une intempérance¹ comme celle-là, vous ne méritez²² pas qu'on s'²³attache à vous, et qu'on prenne²⁴ soin²⁴ de votre santé²⁵.

D'O.—Mais, je vous prie²⁶....

F.—Non, monsieur ; il faut²⁷

vous mettre²⁸ à la⁰ diète¹ pendant²⁹ huit jours.

D'O.—Ah ! monsieur Frémont.

F.—À l'eau³⁰ de poulet.

D'O.—À l'eau de poulet ?

F.—Oui, si vous ne voulez³¹ pas avoir une maladie¹ épouvantable³² ; une inflammation¹ . . ou bien³³ je ne vous verrai³⁴ plus³⁵, je ferai mieux³⁶.

D'O.—Quoi, vous pourriez³⁷ m'abandonner¹ ?

F.—Oui, monsieur, si vous ne faites³ tout³⁸ ce que je vous dirai³⁹.

D'O.—Mais, monsieur, rien⁴⁰ que⁴⁰ de l'eau de poulet ?

F.—Ah ! vous ne voulez⁴¹ pas ! Adieu¹, Monsieur.

D'O.—Eh non, monsieur, j'en⁴² prendrai⁴³. Allez tous⁴⁴ deux⁴⁴ dire³⁹ qu'on⁴⁵ en fasse⁴⁵ tout⁴⁶ de suite⁴⁶.

LA B.—Oui, Monsieur.

F.—Non, pas pour aujourd'hui⁴⁷ ; de l'eau de chien-dent⁴⁸ seulement⁴⁹.

D'O.—De l'eau de chien-dent ?

F.—Oui, monsieur, il⁵⁰ le faut⁵⁰.

D'O.—Et vous reviendrez⁵¹ ?

F.—A cette condition-là.

D'O.—Si vous me le promettez⁵², je ferai⁸ tout³⁸ ce⁰ que vous voudrez⁵³. Je vais⁵⁴ vous suivre⁵⁵ jusqu'à⁵⁶ ce que⁵⁶ vous m'avez⁵⁷ donné votre parole⁵⁸.

F.—Nous verrons⁵⁹ comment⁶⁰ vous vous conduirez⁶¹.

2 to die, *mourir*, 3 hunger, 4 wing, 5 ordered, 6 why, 7 much better, 8 to do, *faire*, 9 whole, 10 anger, 11 bottle, 12 wine, 13 reasonable, 14 as if, 15 nothing *ne . . rien*, 16 feel, 17 still, 18 same, 19 want, 20 ashamed, 21 order, 22 deserve, 23 one's self, 24 takes care, *prendre soin*, 25 health, 26 beg, 27 is necessary, 28 place, 29 during, 30 broth, 31 want, *vouloir*, 32 dreadful, 33 else, 34 shall see, *voir*, 35 not any more *ne . . plus*, 36 better, 37 could *pouvoir*, 38 all, 39 to say, tell, *dire*, 40 nothing but, 41 will, 42 some, 43 will take, 44 both, 45 they make some, 46 at once, 47 to-day, 48 dog's grass, 49 only, 50 that must be, 51 will come back, *revenir*, 52 promise, 53 wish, 54 am going to, 55 follow, 56 till, 57 have, 58 word, 59 shall see, *voir*, 60 how, 61 will behave, *se conduire*.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTERS.

(with almost literal Translation.)

—o—
For brevity, the usual forms for beginning and ending commercial letters are omitted (see Pages 16, 86, 119, etc.)

Nous nous empressons de vous expédier les toiles formant votre dernière commande, et y joignons 6 pièces de calicot, en remplacement de celles que vous nous avez retournées, comme ne vous convenant pas.

Ci-joint vous trouverez notre facture, s'élevant à fr. 2.645 net, somme dont nous nous permettons de disposer par notre traite incluse au 31 Octobre, que veuillez, nous vous prions, nous renvoyer acceptée.

We hasten to forward to you the linens forming your last order, and add to them six pieces of calico to replace those which you have returned to us, as unsuitable to you. Herewith you will find our invoice amounting to francs 2.645 net, the amount of which we take the liberty of providing for by our enclosed draft on October 31, which kindly, we beg you, to return to us accepted.

Veillez, je vous prie, me faire connaître l'état actuel de mon compte et aussi, si possible, m'adresser un extrait détaillé de toutes les opérations effectuées dans le cours du semestre dernier.

S'il en est temps encore, vous voudrez bien me renvoyer les quelques effets à une signature qui vous ont été présentés à (*for*) l'es-compte par (*in*) mon bordereau d'hier. Conservez toutefois ceux qui ont plus de dix jours à courir.

I beg you will kindly let me know the actual state of my account, and also if possible, let me have a detailed account of all the business done in the course of the last half year.

If there is still time please send me back the few unaccepted (=with one signature) bills which have been presented to you for discounting in my paying-in-bill of yesterday. Keep however those which have more than ten days to run.

Gestern erhielten wir die uns mit Ihrem Werten vom 3. April avisierte Sendung. Wir bedauern jedoch, Ihnen mitteilen zu müssen, dass der Inhalt der Kisten so beschädigt ist, dass wir die Sachen unmöglich verwenden können, selbst wenn Sie einen Preisnachlass gewähren wollten.

Bitte, teilen Sie uns sofort mit, wie Sie über die Sendung verfügen wollen.

We received yesterday the consignment advised by your favour of the 3rd of April. We regret however to have to inform you, that the contents of the boxes are so damaged, that we cannot possibly use the things, even if you wanted to allow a remission in price.

Please inform us at once how you will dispose of the lot.

COMMERCIAL PHRASES

FRENCH.

- Votre envoi nous est arrivé hier en bon état.
 Nous vous serions obligés, de vouloir bien nous remettre le solde de votre compte.
 Veuillez nous envoyer vos prix-courants et conditions de vente.
 Veuillez me faire savoir vos derniers prix pour paiement au comptant.
 A combien reviendront les frais d'emballage, de transport et de douane ?
 Faites de votre mieux pour diminuer les frais de transport.
 Comme imprimés, comme colis postal, dans une lettre recommandée.
 Vous pouvez tirer sur nous à trois mois.
 La traite est payable à vue (*or*, au porteur.)
 Veuillez à la première occasion nous couvrir du montant de votre compte.

SPANISH.

- Su consignacion llegó ayer sin novedad.
 Le agradeceremos nos remita el importe del saldo.
 Sirvase V. mandarnos su lista de precios, condiciones, etc.
 Sirvase V. indicarme sus condiciones mas favorables para pago al recibo de los géneros.
 ¿A cuánto subirán los gastos de embalaje, transporte, y derechos de aduana ?
 Haga V. lo posible para que los gastos de transporte sean lo mas reducidos posible.
 Por correo de impresos—por correo de paquetes—en carta certificada.
 Puede V. girar á nuestro cargo á tres meses.
 La letra es pagadera á la vista.
 Tengan Vs. la bondad de remitirnos lo ántes posible un cheque por la cantidad que acreditamos.

GERMAN.

- 1 Ihre Sendung ist gestern in gutem Zustand hier angekommen.
 2 Wir würden Ihnen verbunden sein, wenn Sie uns den Restbetrag unserer Rechnung einsenden würden.
 3 Wollen Sie uns gefl. Ihre Preisliste mit Verkaufsbedingungen einsenden.
 4 Lassen Sie mich gefl. Ihre äussersten Preise gegen Bezahlung nach Empfang wissen.
 5 Wie hoch werden wohl die Unkosten für Verpackung, Fracht und Zoll zu stehen kommen ?
 6 Thun Sie gefl. Ihr Aeuszerstes, dass die Fracht so billig wie möglich wird.
 7 Per Briefpost—per Paketpost—in einem eingeschriebenen Brief.
 8 Sie können drei Monate dato auf uns abgeben.
 9 Der Wechsel ist nach Sicht zahlbar.
 10 Bitte, senden Sie uns so bald wie möglich eine Anweisung für den falligen Betrag.

ITALIAN.

- 1 La vostra spedizione arrivò ieri in regola.
 2 Ci farete cosa grata a rimetterci il saldo.
 3 Favorite mandarci la lista dei prezzi, condizioni, etc.
 4 Vogliate farci sapere il vostro prezzo ristretto per cassa alla consegna delle merce.
 5 A quanto ammonteranno l'imballaggio, il porto ed i diritti di dogana ?
 6 Procurate di far sì, che la spesa di trasporto sia limitata il più possibile.
 7 Sotto fascia—per pacco postale—in lettera assicurata.
 8 Potete tirare su noi a tre mesi.
 9 La cambiale è pagabile a vista.
 10 Favorite farci rimessa al più presto dell' importo dovuto.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

1. Your consignment arrived safely yesterday.
 2. We shall be obliged by a remittance for the balance.
 3. Kindly send us your price list, conditions, &c.
 4. Please let me know your lowest terms for cash on receipt of the
 5. How much will the packing, carriage, and customs duty amount to?
 6. Do your best to see that the cost of carriage is as low as possible.
 7. By book post—by parcel post—in a registered letter.
 8. You may draw on us at three months.
 9. The bill is payable at sight.
 10. Kindly send us a cheque at your earliest convenience for the amount due.

GERMAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

German type can easily be read, being very much like Old English. Reference to the imitated Pronunciation will make any doubtful points clear.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Is his glass full?	Ist sein Glas voll?	ist sine glahss foll?
Yes, but the bottle is empty.	Ja, aber die Flasche ist leer.	yah, ah-ber de flah-she ist lairr
Are your rooms high?	Sind Ihre Zimmer hoch?	sind ee-re tsim-er hok?
No, but they are very long and wide.	Nein, aber sie sind sehr lang und breit.	nine, ah-ber see sind sair lahng oonnd brite
Was the paper torn?	War das Papier zerrissen?	vahr dahss pah-peer tser-riss-en?
No, it was whole.	Nein, es war ganz.	nine, ess vahr gahnts
Were the doors shut?	Waren die Thüren zu?	vah-ren de tee-ren tsoo?
No, they were open.	Nein, sie waren auf.	nine, see vah-ren owf
Who has broken the window?	Wer hat das Fenster zerbrochen?	vairr hahtt dahss fen-ster tser-bro-ken?
We do not know.	Wir wissen (es) nicht.	veer viss-en ess nikt
Will you have wine or beer?	Wollen Sie Wein oder Bier?	voll-en see vine o-der beer?
I prefer tea.	Ich ziehe Thee vor.	ik tsee-e teh fore
How much sugar do you take?	Wieviel Zucker nehmen Sie?	vee-feel tsoook-er neh-men see?
Generally three lumps.	Gewöhnlich drei Stücke.	gher-vern-lik dryshteeck-e
You drink your coffee very sweet.	Sie trinken Ihren Kaffee sehr süß.	see tring-ken ee-ren kah-feh sairr SESS
Yes, that is so.	Ja, das ist so.	yah, dahss ist so
What did you ask?	Was fragten Sie?	vahss fragh-ten see?
I did not ask anything.	Ich fragte nichts.	ik fragh-te nikts
Why did you not speak?	Warum sprachen Sie nicht?	vah-roomm shprah-ken see nikt?
I had nothing to say.	Ich hatte nichts zu sagen.	ik hahtt-e nikts tsoo sahng-en
What did she buy?	Was kaufte sie?	vahss kowf-te see?
Nothing, she had no money.	Nichts, sie hatte kein Geld.	nikts, see hahtt-e kine gheld
This work is very tedious.	Diese Arbeit ist sehr langweilig.	dee-se ahr-bite ist sairr lahng-vy-lik
Yes, you are right.	Ja, Sie haben recht.	yah, see hah-ben rekt
Did she touch it?	Berührte sie es?	be-REER-te see ess?
No, she only looked at it.	Nein, sie sah es nur an.	nine, see sah ess noor ahh
Who paid for the book?	Wer zahlte für das Buch?	vairr tsahl-te FEER dahss book?

***Thick Type** indicates the stress; *s* (italic) sounds like *s* in *garden*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; **EE** like the French *e* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *ch* represents the same sound, more acute, two consonants shorten the preceding vowel; **S** must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal translation.

1. Ein sehr stolzer Mann kam einmal in die Wohnung eines Freundes und fragte den Diener barsch: 2. Ist Ihr Herr zu Hause?—Nein, war die Antwort.—Dann warte ich; geben Sie mir eine Zeitung. 3. Nachdem er über zwei Stunden gewartet hatte, sagte er: Wissen Sie, wann Ihr Herr nach Hause kommt?—Ja, antwortete der Diener, morgen in acht Tagen.

1. ine sairr shtollts-er mahnn kahn ine-mahl in de voh-noong i-nes froyn-des, oonnd fragh-te den dee-ner barrsh: 2. ist eer hairr tooo how-se? nine, vahr de ahnnt-vort. dahn vahr-te ik; gay-ben see meerr i-ne tsy-toong. 3. nahk-dehm airr EE-ber tsy shtoonn-den ghe-vahr-ter hahtt-e, sah-te airr: viss-en see, vahn eer hairr nahk how-se komt? yah, ahnnt-vor-te-te der dee-ner, morrg-en in ahkt tagh-en.

1. A very proud man came once in the dwelling (residence) of a friend and asked the man-servant harshly: 2. Is your master at home? No, was the answer. Then wait I; give you to-me a newspaper. 3. After he more than two hours waited had, said he: know you, when your master home comes? Yes, answered the man-servant, to-morrow in eight days (= to-morrow week).

1. Ein orientalischer Herrscher besuchte vor einigen Jahren London. 2. Ein großes Konzert wurde feineithalben veranstaltet, in dem die ersten Künstler der Welt mitwirkten. 3. Nachdem es vorüber war, fragte man den Monarchen welcher Teil ihm am besten gefallen habe, und er antwortete: der erste. 4. Er meinte nämlich das Stimmen der Instrumente.

1. ine o-re-en-tah-ish-er hairr-sheer be-sook-te for i-ne-ghen yah-ren london. 2. ine groh-ses kotts-airrt voor-de sy-net-hahll-ben fer-ahn-shtahll-tet, in dehm de airr-sten keenst-ler der veilt mitt-veerk-ten. 3. nah-dehm ess foreb-er vahr, fragh-te mahnn den mo-narrk-en velk-er tile eem ahnn bess-ten ghe-fall-en hah-be, oond airr ahnnt-vor-te-te: der airrss-te. 4. er myne-te naym-lik dahss shtimm-en der in-stroo-men-te.

1. An oriental ruler visited before some years London. 2. A big concert was for-his-sake arranged, in which the first artists of the world co-operated. 3. After it over was, asked one the monarch, which part to him best pleased have, and he answered: the first. 4. He meant namely the tuning of the instruments.

1. Ein junger Mann, der verreist war, brauchte mehr Geld, wie er erwartet hatte. 2. Er telegraphirte an seinen Vater, ihm zwanzig Pfund zu senden. 3. Das werde ich nicht thun, sagte der Vater; das ist ein Schwindel, denn das Telegramm ist nicht von meinem Sohn; es ist nicht seine Handschrift.

1. ine yoong-er mahnn dairr fer-ry-st vahr, browk-te mairr gellid, ve air er-vahr-ter hahtt-e. 2. airr telleh-grah-feer-te ahnn sy-nen fah-ter, eem tsvahnnts-ik p-foonnd tooo sen-den. 3. dahss vairr-de ik nikt toon, sah-te der fah-ter; dahss ist ine shvinn-del, denn dahss telleh-grahm ist nikt fon my-nem sohn; ess ist nikt sy-ne hahnnd-shrift.

1. A young man who out-of-town was, required more money, than he expected had. 2. He telegraphed to his father to him twenty pounds to send. 3. That shall I not do, said the father; that is a swindle, for the telegram is not from (by) my son; it is not his handwriting.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

Do you expect anyone?	Sie jemand ² ?
Yes, I am expecting a friend.	Ja, ich erwarte einen Freund.
How much does he earn?	Wieviel ³ verdient er?
He has not told (it) me.	Er hat es mir nicht gesagt ⁴ .
Three of your friends are downstairs.	Drei von Ihren Freunden sind unten ⁵ .
Where are the others?	Wo sind die andern ⁶ ?
How many hours do you work?	Wieviele Stunden arbeiten ⁷ Sie?
This is not very easy.	Dies ist nicht sehr leicht.
Do you know me?	Kennen Sie mich?
You have a good memory.	Sie haben ein gutes Gedächtnis ⁸ .
It rained the whole day.	Es regnete ⁹ den ganzen Tag.
He will perhaps come.	Er wird vielleicht ¹⁰ kommen.
She is wearing a new hat.	Sie trägt einen neuen ¹¹ .
Have you lost anything?	Haben Sie etwas ¹² verloren?
We were very busy.	Wir waren sehr beschäftigt ¹³ .
We are working till ten o'clock every day.	Wir arbeiten jeden Tag bis zehn Uhr.
Can you lend me a towel?	Können Sie mir ein [leihen ¹⁵ ?
Willingly; here is one.	Gern ¹⁶ ; hier ist eines.
May I ask you for some soap?	Darf ich Sie um etwas ¹⁷ Seife bitten?
<i>I am sorry, I have not any¹⁸ here.</i>	[hier. Es thut ¹⁸ mir leid, ich habe keine
Can you give me a nail-brush?	Können Sie mir eine Nagelbürste ²⁰ geben?
You will find one on the washstand ²¹ .	Sie werden eine auf dem Waschtisch finden.
Will you bring me some hot water?	Wollen Sie mir ein wenig bringen.
Take your hat off.	ab.
Put your cap on.	Sie
Tell me what you are doing.	Sagen Sie mir was Sie
The clock is striking.	
It was striking one (o'clock).	schlug ein Uhr or eins.
Has it struck two?	3 zwei (Uhr) geschlagen?
He put (placed) his stick in the corner.	stellte seinen Stock in die Ecke.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

n, 2 yeh-mahund, 3 vee-feel, 4 ghe-sahkt or gher-sahgt, 5 oonn-ten, 6 ahnn-dern, 7 ahrr-by-ten, 8 ghe-daikt-niss, 9 raig-ne-te, 10 fe-ly-kt, 11 noy-en, 12 ett-vahss, 13 be-shaiff-tikt, 14 hahund-took, 15 ly-en, 16 gairrn, 17 or ein wenig, 18 toot, 19=none, 20 nah-gl BEERSS-te, 21=washing table, 22 hy-seas, 23 sets-en, 24 toohn, 25 shlaigt or shlaikt.

GERMAN ANECDOTES;

with almost literal Translation, suitable for re-translation into English.

1. Ein Herr sah in einem Laden einen Ofen, von dem der Fabrikant behauptete, daß er die Hälfte Brenn-material erspare. 2. Gut, sagte er zu seiner Frau, wir wollen zwei von diesen Ofen kaufen, und dann ersparen wir uns die Hälfte.

1. A gentleman saw in a shop a stove, of which the manufacturer asserted, that it saved half of the fuel (burning-material). 2. Well, he said to his wife, let us (we will) buy two of these stoves, and then we (shall) save the whole.

Guter Rat.—1. Nun, wie geht's?—Schlecht, meine Gläubiger drücken¹ mich so. 2. Aber so nehmen Sie doch die Ihren Gläubigern ab, und drücken¹ Sie sich selber.

GOOD ADVICE.—1. Well, how are you?—Badly, my creditors press me so. 2. But take this away from your creditors, and make yourself scarce.

1. *sich drücken* is colloquial, and means "to disappear."

1. Ein Fremder, der in einer Dorf-schenke neben einem Bauern sitzt, bemerkt, daß der Bauer, dessen Glas leer war, mehreremal sein Glas nimmt und daraus trinkt. 2. Aber, lieber Freund, sagte er endlich, was würden Sie sagen, wenn ich stets aus Ihrem Glas trinken würde? 3. Nun, sagte der Bauer, das können Sie thun, und schiebt ihm sein leeres Glas zu.

1. A stranger, who is sitting in a village-inn next to a peasant, notices that the peasant, whose glass was empty, takes several times his glass and drinks out of it. 2. But, dear friend, he said at last, what would you say, if I would always drink out of your glass? 3. Well, said the peasant, that you may do, and pushes towards him his empty glass.

1. Ein Bauer kam zu einem Zahnarzt um sich einen Zahn zu lassen. 2. Ehe er sich hinsetzte nahm er sein Portemonnaie¹ worauf der Zahnarzt sagte: Sie brauchen nicht im Voraus zu bezahlen. 3. Schon recht, war die Antwort, ich wollte nur mein Geld zählen, ehe ich mich chloroformiren² lasse, damit mir nichts gestohlen wird.

1. A peasant came to a tooth-doctor, in order to let himself a tooth extract (=have a tooth extracted). 2. Before he sat down he took his purse out, whereupon the dentist said: you need not pay in advance. 3. All right, was the answer, I only wanted to count my money, before I let myself chloroform, in-order-that to-me nothing stolen becomes (=that I cannot be robbed).

PRONUNCIATION.—1 port-mon-nay, 2 kloh-roh-for-mee-ren.

1. Diener bei der Testaments-eröffnung seines verstorbenen Herrn: Was bekomme ich für meine langen, treuen Dienste?—2. Notar liest: Meinem Diener vermache ich die zweihundert leeren Weinflaschen, deren Inhalt er heimlich in meinem Keller getrunken hat.

1. Man-servant at the opening of the will of his late master: What do I get for my long, true services?—2. Notary reads: To my servant I bequeath the two hundred empty winebottles, the contents of which he has drunk on the sly in my cellar.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(medium advanced.)

1. Wait for me. I cannot. Are you in such a hurry? Yes, My train starts in ten minutes.
2. We saw them coming. He heard us laughing. Why do you not begin? We did not like to begin without you.
3. Why are you walking up and down? I want some exercise. It would be better for you to take walk.
4. Shall I give you something to do? Yes, please; for I feel dull (am suffering from *ennui*).
5. Was it arranged verbally? No, in writing. That is a good thing, (or) else he would deny it. Is he such a bad fellow? Yes, if it suits him.
6. Is the key in the door¹? No, he² locked it, and took the key out². Leave the key in the door. He always comes too late. That is a bad habit.
7. Are you back already? Yes, as you see, I am here. I see that, but the question is: have you been there?
8. How long have you been³ here? He has been waiting³ for half an hour. How long has she been learning³ German? He has been³ out since eight o'clock.
9. Listen! I will tell you an anecdote. Willingly, but do not tell us a stale (old) one. You know I never do that.
1. Warten Sie auf mich. Ich kann nicht. Sind Sie in solcher Eile? Ja, mein Zug geht in 10 Minuten.
2. Wir sahen sie kommen. Er hörte uns lachen. Warum fangen Sie nicht an? Wir mochten nicht ohne Sie anfangen.
3. Warum gehen Sie auf und ab? Ich brauche etwas Bewegung. Es wäre besser für Sie, einen Spaziergang zu machen¹.
4. Soll ich Ihnen etwas zu geben? Ja, bitte; denn ich habe Langeweile, or ich langweile mich.
5. Wurde es mündlich ausgemacht? Nein, schriftlich. Das ist eine gute Sache, sonst würde er es ableugnen. Ist er solch ein schlechter Kerl? Ja,
6. Steckt der Schlüssel? Nein, er schloß zu und zog den Schlüssel ab. Lassen Sie den Schlüssel stecken. Er kommt immer zu spät. Das ist eine schlechte Gewohnheit.
7. Sind Sie schon zurück? Ja, wie Sie sehen, bin ich hier. Ich sehe das, aber die Frage ist: sind Sie dort gewesen?
8. Wie lange sind hier? Er wartet seit einer halben Stunde. Seit wann lernt sie deutsch? Er ist seit acht
9. Hören Sie zu! Ich will Ihnen eine Anekdote erzählen. Gern, aber Sie uns keine alte. Sie, ich thue das nie.

1 *Ist der Schlüssel in der Thüre* is correct, but it is more usual to employ *stecken* (to stick); 2 the above translation is the best, literally: *he locked, and drew the key off*; but *er schloß die Thüre zu und nahm den Schlüssel heraus* is correct; 3 the *nt* Tense must be used in German, when the action is *still going on*; 4 the *in Italics* can be omitted, but Germans generally insert them for emphasis.

1. Ein französischer Oberst und ein Beamter liebten beide dieselbe Dame. Daher sagte der Offizier eines Tages zu seinem Neben-buhler: Einer von uns ist zu viel auf der Welt; wir wollen morgen die Sache abmachen. 2. Der Beamte verbeugte sich und war mit seinem Sekundanten und dem Arzt pünktlich zur Stelle. Er bat jedoch den Oberst, Pistolen zu nehmen, da er nicht den Degen führen könne. 3. Sie thun unrecht, erwilderte der Offizier, denn mein Schuß fehlt nie. Die Gegner schossen, und der Beamte stürzte beim ersten Schuß wie tot zu Boden.

4. Der Oberst floh schnell über die Grenze, um nicht verhaftet zu werden. Nach einigen Wochen erfuhr er, daß der Beamte die Dame am Tage des Duells geheiratet habe. 5. Der schlaue Mann hatte nämlich die Pistolen ohne Kugeln geladen und sich auf diese Weise seines gefährlichen Rivalen entledigt —.

1. A French colonel and an official loved both the same lady. Therefore the officer said one day to his rival: One of us is too much in the world; we will settle the matter to-morrow. 2. The official bowed and was punctually on the spot with his second and the doctor. He however asked the colonel to take pistols as he could not (lead) manage the sword. 3. You do wrong, retorted the officer, for my shot never misses. The opponents fired, and the official fell to the ground at the first shot as dead.

4. The colonel escaped quickly over the boundary in order not to be arrested. After a few weeks he heard, that the official had married the lady on the day of the duel. 5. The sly man had namely loaded the pistols without bullets and thus ridded himself of his dangerous rival.

Neben¹ dem Schlafgemache² Friedrich's II. in Sanssouci³ liegt⁴ das Frühstückszimmer⁵, das eine seltsame⁶ Decken-dekoration⁷ besitzt⁸. Dort ist eine große Spinne⁹ in ihrem Neze¹⁰ gemalt¹¹. Der Grund¹² dazu¹³ ist in folgendem Ereignisse¹⁴, das wenig bekannt¹⁵ ist, zu finden. Noch¹⁶ ehe¹⁷ Sanssouci³ ganz vollendet¹⁸ war, wurde es von dem König bezogen¹⁹, der am dritten Morgen²⁰ zur gewohnten²¹ Zeit das Frühstückszimmer⁵ betrat²², wo seine Chokolade ihm servirt²³ war.

Ehe¹⁷ er diese jedoch genoß²⁴, verließ²⁵ er das Gemach²⁶ wieder, weil er einen Gegenstand²⁷ in seinem Schlafzimmer vergessen hatte. Als er mit diesem wieder zurückkehrte²⁸, sah er, wie eine Spinne⁹ von der Decke in die Chokolade gefallen war. Ihm²⁹ verging der Appetit³⁰; er stellte³⁰ die Tasse³¹ zur³² Seite³² und rief³³ nach³³ einer andern. Ehe diese ihm gebracht³⁴ wurde, hörte man einen Pistolenschuß³⁵ fallen³⁶. Der Koch³⁷ hatte sich³⁸ erschossen³⁸. Die Chokolade war nämlich, wie³⁹ sich sofort herausstellte³⁹, von ihm, um⁴⁰ den König zu töten, vergiftet⁴¹ worden⁴¹, und er hatte⁴² sich entdeckt geglaubt⁴². Friedrich II. ließ⁴³ hierauf⁴⁴ die Decke malen⁴⁵, wie sie jetzt ist.

1 next to, 2 sleeping cabinet, 3 pronounce: *sahn-g-soo-se* (name of a country-seat built by Frederic the Second), 4 lies, 5 breakfast-room, 6 peculiar, 7 decoration of the ceiling, 8 possesses, 9 spider, 10 net, 11 to paint, 12 reason, 13 for it, 14 occurrence, 15 known, 16 even, 17 before, 18 completed, 19 moved in, inhabited, 20 morning, 21 usual, 22 entered, 23 served, 24 consumed, 25 left, 26 apartment, 27 object, 28 returned, 29 to him disappeared the appetite—this spoiled his appetite, 30 put, 31 cup, 32 to the side, 33 called for, 34 brought, 35 pistol shot, 36 go off, 37 man-cook, 38 shot himself, 39 as itself at once showed, 40 in order to, 41 *war von ihm vergiftet worden* had been poisoned by him, 42 had himself (to be) discovered thought, 43 let, caused, 44 hereupon, 45 paint.

ADVANCED GERMAN CONVERSATION.

(with free translation.)

1. How have you spent the day?
—We have done all sorts of things.
Did you go for a walk, or a drive?
Neither, we went for a ride (on horseback).

2. Have you been for a long ride?—I should think so.—We were five hours on the way.—Did you ride fast?—We galloped, trotted, and walked alternately.

3. I know now how you passed the morning; but what did you do afterwards?—Why do you question me so closely? What is your motive? Tell me plainly.—My dear fellow, don't get excited. I don't want to pry into your secrets.

4. You can tell me as much or as little as you like about your noble self, as suits you.—You put the questions more for want of something to say, than from inquisitive motives.—Yes, that is quite true, you young firebrand.

5. That alters the case, and I will now further relate to you, how we spent the day.—I feel highly flattered by your confidence. Unfortunately my time will not allow me to listen to your interesting information.

6. How comes it that you are suddenly in such a hurry?—Have I perhaps offended you by my hasty words just now?—Don't trouble yourself about that, young gentleman. We older men are neither so excitable nor so sensitive as people of your age.

1. Wie haben Sie heute den Tag zugebracht?—Wir haben alles Mögliche gethan.—Gingen Sie spazieren oder fuhren Sie aus?—Keines von beiden, wir ritten aus.

2. Haben Sie einen langen Spazierritt gemacht?—Das will ich meinen.—Wir waren fünf Stunden unterwegs.—Ritten Sie scharf? Abwechselnd Galopp, Trab und Schritt.

3. Ich weiß nun, wie Sie den Vormittag zubrachten, was thaten Sie aber nachher?—Warum fragen Sie mich so aus? Was ist Ihr Zweck? Sagen Sie es gerade heraus.—Mein Lieber, regen Sie sich nicht auf. Ich wünsche nicht in Ihre Geheimnisse einzudringen.

4. Sie können mir gerade so viel oder so wenig über Ihre werthe Person sagen, wie Ihnen beliebt.—Sie stellten also die Fragen, weil Sie nichts Anderes zu sagen haben, und nicht um zu spionieren!—Ja, das ist so, Sie junger Hitzkopf!

5. Das ändert die Sache, und ich will Ihnen nun weiter-erzählen, wie wir den Tag verbrachten.—Ich fühle mich durch Ihr Vertrauen sehr geschmeichelt. Leider erlaubt es meine Zeit nicht, Ihre interessanten Mittheilungen anzuhören.

6. Wie kommt es, daß Sie plötzlich so in Eile sind? Habe ich Sie vielleicht doch durch meine hastigen Worte von vornhin beleidigt?—Machen Sie sich keine Sorgen, junger Herr. Wir älteren Männer sind weder so aufbrausend noch so empfindlich wie Leute Ihres Alters.

1. For Students' guidance, long compound words are divided by hyphens, although this is not usually done by Germans.—The stressed vowel, when irregular, is printed in thick type.

GERMAN READING (*with notes*).

Die Hälfte¹.—Ein Edelmann² wollte seine Hochzeit³ feiern⁴ und bei⁵ dieser Gelegenheit⁶ ein großes Fest⁷ geben. Gärtner⁸, Jäger⁹, Metzger¹⁰ und Bäcker¹¹ hatten ihr Bestes in die Schlossküche¹² geliefert¹³ und nur der Fischer war ausgeblieben¹⁴, weil das Meer¹⁵ zu stürmisch¹⁶ war. Am Morgen des Festes⁷ kam aber¹⁷ ein armer Fischer auf¹⁸ das Schloss, welcher einen prächtigen¹⁹ Fisch gefangen¹⁹ hatte. Der Edelmann war außer²⁰ sich vor Freude²⁰ und bat den Fischer in Gegenwart²¹ seiner Gäste, den Preis zu bestimmen²².

Hundert Hiebe²³ auf den bloßen²⁴ Rücken²⁵, sagte der Fischer, sind der Preis für meinen Fisch und ich gebe ihn unter²⁶ keiner Bedingung²⁷ wohlfeiler²⁸. Der Herr und seine Freunde waren nicht wenig erstaunt²⁹ über²⁹ diese sonderbare³⁰ Forderung³¹; doch³² der Mann war entschlossen³³, und Einwendungen³⁴ halfen³⁵ nichts. Gut! sagte endlich³⁶ der Herr vom Schlosse, der Kerl³⁷ läßt nicht handeln³⁷. Gebt ihm die hundert Hiebe, macht es aber gelinde³⁸! Nachdem³⁹ dem sonderbaren Verkäufer⁴⁰ fünfzig Hiebe aufgemessen⁴¹ worden waren⁴¹, schrie⁴² er so laut er konnte: Halt, halt! ich habe einen, der den Preis mit mir teilen⁴³ will. Was! rief der Edelmann, giebt⁴⁴ es noch mehr solcher Narren⁴⁴? Nenne⁴⁵ ihn und er soll die übrigen⁴⁶ fünfzig bekommen⁴⁷!—Der⁴⁸ ist nicht weit⁴⁹, sagte der Fischer, es ist Ihr Thürhüter⁵⁰; er wollte mich nicht hereinlassen⁵¹, bis ich ihm die Hälfte versprach von dem, was ich für meinen Fisch bekäme⁵².—So, so! sagte der Herr lachend, der soll redlich⁵³ seinen Teil⁵⁴ bekommen⁴⁷. Der Herr schickte⁵⁵ gleich nach⁵⁶ seinem Diener, ließ⁵⁷ ihm fünfzig gutgezählte Hiebe aufmessen⁵⁷, jagte⁵⁸ ihn fort⁵⁸ und beschenkte⁵⁹ reichlich⁶⁰ den pffiffigen⁶¹ Fischer.

1 half, 2 nobleman, 3 wedding, 4 celebrate, 5=on, 6 occasion, 7 feast, 8 gardener, 9 hunter, 10 butcher, 11 baker, 12 castle-kitchen, 13 supplied, 14 remained out, 15 sea, 16 stormy, 17 however, 18 splendid, 19 caught, 20 beside himself=with joy, 21 presence, 22 fix, 23 blow, 24 bare, 25 back, 26=on, 27 condition, 28 cheaper, 29 astonished at, 30 strange, 31 request, 32 yet, 33 determined, 34 remonstrance, 35 helped, 36 at last, 37 literally. the fellow lets not haggle, 38 gently, 39 after, 40 seller, 41 had been applied, 42 called, 43 divide, 44=are there any more such fools, 45 name, 46 remaining, 47 get, 48=he, 49 far, 50 doorkeeper, 51 let in, 52 should get, 53 honestly, 54 part, 55 sent, 56=for, 57 literally: let him fifty well counted strokes apply, 58 sent him away, 59 rewarded, 60 richly, 61 cunning.

Kunde¹: Sie haben mir ein Gebiß² eingefetzt³. . . —Zahnarzt⁴: Ich weiß⁵.—Kunde: Sie versprochen⁶ mir, es sollte⁷ ganz so fein⁷, wie natürliche⁸ Zähne. —Zahnarzt: Gewiß¹⁰.—Kunde: Ihre falschen¹¹ Zähne thun¹² mir entsetzlich¹³ weh. —Zahnarzt: Nun¹⁴, das ist ein Beweis¹⁵, wie sehr¹⁶ sie die Natur nachahmen¹⁷.

1 client, 2 set of teeth, 3 put in, fitted, 4 dentist, 5 know, 6 promised, 7=should be quite, 8 natural, 10 certainly, 11 false, 12 weh, to pain, 13 frightfully, 14 well, 15 proof, 16=much, 17 imitate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(See also "Editorial Notes" on page 194.)

- L. Y. and others.—F.L.M.E. will in future be published a few days before the 1st of the month. The November number was unfortunately delayed.
- A. P. (York).—In Spanish, *l*, *n* and *t* are pronounced about the same as in English. The pronunciation of these letters with the tongue between the teeth is a peculiarity of which we never heard. It would be considered by most Spaniards as incorrect. The final *d* is frequently pronounced like the English *th*; but the Academy does not accept this as correct. In pronouncing *ll* and *ñ*, the tongue is not between the teeth, but touching the roof of the mouth.
- G. R. S.—*Vous copiez* is the only correct French for "you were copying." The stem is *copi*, to which *ions*, *iez* must be added. *Copiez* is pronounced "ko-pe-eh;" *copiez* = "ko-pe-e-eh."
- A. B.—There are plenty of good French dictionaries. We are not prepared to take the responsibility of saying which is the best.
- W. S. (Manchester).—Many thanks for the new subscribers you have secured. We believe that Scholl, of South Castle Street, Liverpool, publishes a book on German commercial correspondence. The majority of our subscribers are not sufficiently advanced to justify us in devoting more space to this subject.
- H. W. thinks that the only way to indicate pronunciation is by Phonography. We cannot agree with him. It is no use to say that certain signs represent certain sounds unless those sounds are known; and when they are known, the syllable itself is as good a guide as any imitation. Moreover, the sounds in a foreign language have frequently only an *approximate* English equivalent. These niceties can only be acquired by the ear.
- J. E. G.—No exact rules can be given for linking French words. Beginners should only link where no pause could be made between the corresponding English words; but a Frenchman speaking fast would naturally link more frequently.
- C. C. S. thinks that English type would be preferable in the elementary German page. This is a good suggestion, which we shall be pleased to adopt.
- A. B. K.—"Good day, good evening, good night," are always plural in Spanish (*buenos días, buenas tardes, buenas noches*). The Spanish *o* in *libro, bueno*, etc., is nearly like *o* in "go." In the plural of such words, the final *s* somewhat shortens the sound.
- J. G. sends a cutting from "To-Day," which says that it is impossible to get any idea of pronunciation from a book. As this correspondent's account of his progress by studying F.L.M.E., not to mention our own very wide experience, proves the contrary, we have sent J. G.'s letter to our contemporary, with the suggestion that the editor might somewhat modify his opinion.
- J. C. O.—We will consider your suggestions, but regret our inability to agree with some of your comments. How best to represent certain sounds is a matter of opinion, not of fact. On many of the points about which you write so positively, educated natives differ.
- AUNTY-LATINIKUSS.—We have no intention of discontinuing the Spanish section. The phrase which you try to reproduce phonetically is probably *¿Cómo sigue V.?* which means "How do you do?"—*Je ne sais pas de quoi* has no meaning by itself. The phrase wants a complement, thus: "I do not know what you are speaking of,"—*Je ne sais pas de quoi vous parlez*.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 8.

JANUARY, 1895.

TWOPENCE.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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EDITORIAL.

Our plain-spoken remarks in the December number seem to have silenced the few correspondents who criticised in so confident a manner our phonetic pronunciation. We hope we have also convinced them. These correspondents were right from their point of view. The various sounds could doubtless be indicated more exactly; but only at the expense of simplicity. Our sole aim is to give the beginner *the approximate sound* by means of a syllable which he can pronounce without learning a complicated key. Repeated experiments on the lines laid down in our last number have convinced us that the syllables we select are the best for this purpose; and any alteration we adopt will be in the direction of further simplicity rather than that of making fine distinctions which will puzzle the beginner, instead of assisting him.—A few correspondents think we ought to distinguish between the two German guttural sounds. We know perfectly well that many grammars make this distinction; but we also know that the preceding vowel practically settles the matter. It is impossible to get the harsh sound (as in *ach*) after I, D, etc., as in *Mädchen, ich*; or to get the sound of CH in *ich* after A, O, or U. It is the same quality of sound, modified by the position of the vocal organs in producing the previous sound. This being so, the matter rights itself; and to introduce a fine distinction like this would create needless difficulties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following will show that the success of F. L. M. E. is not exclusively confined to the old country.

PROFESSOR EDUARD SURRENTINE (late Principal of Berlitz School of Languages, New York) writes:—"Your new publication, 'Foreign Languages Made Easy,' is exceedingly interesting, so much so that I do not hesitate to call it the best *vade mecum* for students of modern languages therein treated. As an *entire leçons* practice, it will undoubtedly prove invaluable to those that have the good fortune of ever becoming acquainted with it."

MR. S. RICKARD, of 1546 Williams Street, Denver, Colorado, writes:—"To the student of modern languages, F.L.M.E. may be said to 'come as a boon and a blessing to men;' I do not refer so much to those just commencing the study of a language, but rather to that numerous body of men (and women) who, like myself, having learnt more or less thoroughly two or three languages in early life, run the chance of forgetting them, or allowing their knowledge to grow rusty, simply from the want of something lively and disconnected that can be taken up casually during those few idle minutes in a busy man's life. This want is now met in your monthly pamphlets. The anecdotes are amusing, the style colloquial, the grammatical arrangement so simple and yet quite sufficient, that if your other readers feel as I do, Englishmen will soon become a race of linguists. I am pleased to see that the greater number of your readers endorse your work, although there will always be a few captious ones to cavil over unimportant trifles. [Too true.—Ed.] For my part, I am only too thankful to have something put in my way that will keep my memory fresh on those languages I have acquired at no little cost and labor to myself. I have purchased through your New York house Hugo's Simplified System in French, German, Spanish, and Italian; and, having had some experience in teaching, know whereof I speak when I say that this system seems to be the very thing we have all been waiting for all these years; one's innermost thoughts are read, all difficulties forestalled, and everything done in such a thoroughly refreshing way, that you may be sure I lost no time in putting the system before my friends."

We have no space in our periodical for the numerous flattering expressions of approval which come to hand daily from all parts of the United Kingdom; but we publish the above two, as it is especially gratifying to find our efforts appreciated so many thousands of miles away.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
What time is it ¹ ?	¿ Qué hora es ?	keh o-rah aiss ?
It ¹ is very late.	Es muy tarde.	aiss moo-e tahrr-deh
I ¹ have lighted the lamp.	He ¹ encendido la lám- para.	eh en-then-dee-do lah lahm-pah-rah
This cord is very thin.	Esta cuerda es muy delgada.	es-tah koo'airr-dah aiss moo-e del-gah-dah
It is not strong ^b enough ^a .	No es bastante fuerte.	no aiss bah-stahn-teh foo'airr-teh
Have you ^b cut ^a the string ?	¿ Ha cortado V. la cuerda ?	ah korr-tah-do oos-ted lah koo'airr-dah ?
Where are the scissors ?	¿ Dónde están las ti- jeras ?	don-deh es-tahn lahss te- /ehh-rahss
He is looking-for his pen-knife.	El está buscando su cor- taplumas.	ail es-tah booss-kahn-do soo korr-tah-ploo-mahss
I have found the receipt.	He ¹ hallado el recibo.	eh ahl-yah-do el reh-thee- bo
The window was shut.	La ventana estaba cerrada.	lah ven-tah-nah es-tah-bah thairr-rah-lah
The drawer is open.	El cajon está abierto.	el kah-/on es-tah ah-be- airr-to
Where are the keys ?	¿ Dónde están las llaves ?	don-deh es-tahn lahss l'yah-vehss ?
Here they are.	Aquí están.	ah-kee es-tahn
Where does he live ?	Dónde vive él ?	don-deh vee-veh ahl ?
Do you live in this part of the town ?	¿ Vive V. en esta parte de la ciudad ?	vee-veh oos-ted en es-tah pahrr-teh deh lah the'oo- dahd ?
Have you any postage- stamps ?	¿ Tiene V. algunos sellos ?	te-eh-neh oos-ted ahl-goo- nos sail-yos ?
I am staying in this hotel.	Estoy parando en este hotel.	es-to-e pah-rahndo en es- teh oh-tell
They have put the things here.	Ellos han puesto las cosas aquí.	ail-yos ahl poo'es-to lahss ko-sahss ah-kee
Nobody was at home.†	Ninguno estaba en casa.	nin-goo-no es-tah-bah en kah-sah (rah
He is out now.	El está fuera ahora.	ail es-tah foo-eh-rah ah-o-
Have you enough time ?	¿ Tiene V. bastante tiempo ?	te-eh-neh oos-ted bah- stahn-teh te-em o ?
What is the lowest ² price ?	¿Cuál es el precio mas bajo ?	koo-ahl aiss el preh-the-o mahss bah-Ho ? (kah-ro
It is too dear.	Es demasiado caro.	aiss deh-mah-se-ah-do
That room is not large ^b enough ^a for us.	Ese cuarto no es bastante grande para nosotros.	eh-seh koo'ahrr-to no aiss bah-stahn-teh grahn- deh pah-rah nos-o-tros
He pronounces very well.	El pronuncia muy bien.	ail pro-noonn-the-ah moo-e be-en
Whose ³ is it ?	¿ De quién es ?	deh ke-en aiss ?

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type; *H* to be pronounced in the throat; *th* always like *th* in *thief*; *s* like *ss*.

† Words printed in *italics* are not translated literally.

¹ the Pronoun, when Subject of the Verb, is usually omitted when not required for clearness, ² most low, ³ of whom.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Ahí tiene usted los cien duros que me prestó el año
 Here are (have you) the hundred dollars that (you) me lent the year
 PRON.—ah-ee te-eh-nah oos-ted lahs the-en doo-ros keh meh pres-to el ahn-yo
 pasado. — Es verdad. Los había olvidado. — ¡Qué lástima!
 Past (passed). (It) is true (I) them had forgotten What a pity!
 pah-sah-do ais vair-dahd los ah-bee-ah ol-ve-dah-do keh lah-ste-mah
 ¿Por qué no me lo ha dicho V. antes?
 Why not me it have told you before?
 porr keh no meh lo ah dee-cho oos-ted ahn-tehs?

Un rico aventurero preguntó un día á un hombre de talento, pero
 A rich adventurer asked one day to a man of talent, but
 pobre, qué idea tenía del mérito de las riquezas. — Yo creo, res-
 poor, what idea he had of the merit of the riches. — I believe, he
 pondió, que ellas son las que dan á un tonto la ventaja sobre un
 replied, that they are what give to a fool the advantage over a
 hombre instruido.
 man wise (learned).

Un caballero, lleno de orgullo por su opulencia, preguntó con ironía
 A gentleman full of pride for his wealth, asked with irony
 y desprecio á un literato, ¿por qué se veían tan frecuentemente los
 and contempt a literary man, why themselves saw so frequently the
 hombres de talento á la puerta de los ricos, y jamás éstos en las de
 men of talent at the door of the rich, and never the latter at those of
 aquellos? — La razón es bien sencilla, respondió el literato; porque
 the former? — The reason is very simple, replied the literary man: because
 los hombres de talento conocen el valor de las riquezas, y los ricos no
 the men of talent know the value of the riches, and the rich not
 conocen el valor del mérito.
 know the value of the merit. †See NOTE on previous page.

Un habitante del norte pasaba el invierno mas riguroso con un
 An inhabitant of the north passed the winter most rigorous with a
 vestido muy delgado y ligero. Un caballero que estaba temblando
 dress very thin and light. A gentleman who was trembling
 de frio le encontró en una plaza pública, y le preguntó lo siguiente: —
 with cold him met in a place public, and him asked the following: —
 Cómo hace V. para no sentir el frio? — Mi compadre,* le respondió,
 How do you to not feel the cold? — My friend, him(he) answered,
 lleve V. todo su guardarropa sobre sí, y le aseguro que no
 wear you all your wardrobe on you, and you(I) assure that (you) not
 sentirá el frio.
 will-feel the cold.

* Used in Andalusia in addressing anyone casually.

Decía un mal pintor que iba á blanquear su casa para
 Said a bad painter that he was going to whitewash his house in order to
 pintarla despues. Pintala primero, le dijo otro pintor, y que la
 paint it after. Paint it first, to him said another painter, and let them be
 blanqueen en seguida.
 whitewash afterwards.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty.*)

He is waiting downstairs.
 Who is upstairs?
 When do you expect the answer?
 This evening, or to-morrow.
 We dine at (the) six.
 Have you lost anything?
 Do you understand me?
 Not very well.
 You speak very fast.
 I cannot do this.
 Can you wait (yourself)? [dles?
 Has the servant lighted the can-
 It will rain soon.
 It rained a great deal yesterday.
 Have you found what you wanted?
 Where is the nearest¹ post-office?
 I want to buy some stamps.
 At what time did the perfor-
 mance begin?
 The concert will soon be² over.
 I can hardly believe it. [steamer?
 Are you the captain of this
 Yes, madam, I am (it).
 Have you hurt yourself?
 Whom are they looking for?
 Please tell me your name.
 Here is my card.
 Is your master at home?
 No, sir, he is in the country.
 He will return next Monday.
 Can you give me his address?
 He is staying at the seaside.
 It is⁴ very cold to-day.
 It has been freezing all night.
 Are⁵ you fond of skating?
 I cannot skate at all.
 Neither⁶ can I.
 Come near the fire.
 The fire has gone⁷ out.
 I cannot find the matches.
 Look for them again.
 What rooms have you to let?

El está aguardando abajo.
 ¿Quién está arriba?
 ¿Cuándo espera V. la contestacion?
 Esta noche ó mañana.
 Comemos á las seis.
 ¿Ha perdido V. algo?
 Me comprende V.?
 No muy bien.
 V. habla muy de prisa.
 No puedo hacer esto.
 ¿Puede V. aguardarse?
 ¿Ha encendido la criada las velas?
 Lloverá pronto.
 Llovió mucho ayer.
 ¿Ha hallado V. lo que necesitaba?
 ¿Dónde está el correo mas cerca?
 Necesito comprar unos sellos,
 ¿A qué hora empezó la funcion?
 El concierto acabará pronto.
 Apenas lo puedo creer.
 ¿Es V. el capitan de este vapor?
 Si, señora, lo soy.
 ¿Se ha herido V.?
 ¿A quién están buscando?
 Sírvasceme decirme su nombre.
 Aquí está mi tarjeta.
 Está su amo en casa?
 No, señor, está en el campo.
 Volverá el lunes próximo.
 ¿Puede V. darme su direccion?
 Está parando en³ un puerto de
 Hace mucho frío hoy. [mar.³
 Ha helado toda la noche.
 ¿Le gusta á V. patinar?
 No puedo patinar enteramente.
 Tampoco yo.
 Venga V. cerca del fuego.
 El fuego se ha apagado.
 No puedo encontrar los fósforos.
 Búsquelos otra vez.
 Qué cuartos tiene V. para alquilar?

1 most near, 2 finish, 3 in a port of sea, 4 makes, 5 does skating please you?
 neither, 7 extinguished itself.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*with almost literal Translation*).

1. Un irlandés que habia robado un fusil fué preso y entregado á la justicia. 2. El día en que debia verse el proceso estaba reflexionando en la clase de defensa que haria ante el juez, (3) cuando vió á un compañero de prision volver del tribunal, ante el cual habia comparecido por haber robado un ganso.—4. Y bien, dijo el irlandés, ¿cómo has escapado?—5. Oh! replicó el otro: estoy libre.—¿Qué defensa has hecho?—6. He dicho al juez que habia criado el ganso cuando todavia no era mas que pequeño y que tenia testigos para probarlo.—7. Muy bien, me gusta, dijo Paddy, á quien en aquel mismo momento llamaron ante el juez, porque iban á discutir su causa.—8. Espérame un poco, pronto quedaré libre. 9. Conducido á la barra, se leyó la acusacion; y el juez le preguntó que tenia que alegar en su defensa.—10. Señor, contestó el irlandés, que he criado el fusil cuando todavia no era mas que una pistola, y puedo presentarle testigos para probarlo.—11. Ni el juez, ni el jurado, sin embargo, fueron suficientemente crédulos, y el pobre Paddy fué condenado á la deportacion.

1. An Irishman who had stolen a gun was taken, and delivered to justice. 2. The day on which the case had to be tried (see itself) he was reflecting on the kind (class) of defence that he should make before the judge, (3) when he saw a fellow prisoner (companion of prison) return from the tribunal, before which he had appeared for having stolen a goose.—4. And well, said the Irishman, how hast thou escaped? —5. Oh! replied the other, I am free.—What defence didst thou make?—6. I told the judge that I had brought up the goose when yet it was not more than gosling and that I had witnesses to prove it.—7. Very well, I like that (me it pleases), said Paddy, whom in that same moment they called before the judge, because his case was coming on (was going to see itself his cause). 8. Wait for me a little, soon I shall be (remain) free. 9. Conducted to the bar, the accusation was read (read itself); and the judge asked him what he had to say in his defence.—10. Sir, answered the Irishman, that I have brought up the gun when yet it was not more than a pistol, and I can present witnesses to prove it.—11. Neither the judge nor the jury, however, was sufficiently credulous, and the poor Paddy was condemned to the transportation.

1. Entró Enrique IV. en una casa donde iba con frecuencia, y al entrar en el salon advirtió que un ministro suyo estaba allí tambien de visita; pero como este no queria ser visto del rey, corrió á meterse debajo de una mesa. 2. Advirtiéndolo Enrique, y no dijo nada. El señor á quien el rey iba á ver, le convidó á comer con él, y al tiempo de los postres, echó el rey debajo de la mesa un pedazo de pastel diciendo: Es menester que todos comamos.

1. Entered Henry IV. in a house where he went with frequency, and on entering in the saloon he noticed that a minister of his was there also *on a visit*; but as the latter (this) did not wish to be seen *by* the king, he ran to put himself under a table. 2. Henry observed it, and said nothing. The gentleman whom the king went to see, him invited to dine with him, and at the time of dessert, the king threw under the table a piece of pastry, saying:—It is necessary that all (should) dine.

SPANISH ANECDOTES (*continued*).

Advanced students will have no difficulty in *re-translating into Spanish* the anecdotes on this and the preceding page.

1. Se dice que Swift no era muy generoso : que rara vez daba algo á los criados de los que le enviaban regalos ; pero en cierta ocasion recibió una buena leccion de un muchacho que muy á menudo le llevaba liebres, perdices, y otra caza. 2. Un dia llegó el muchacho á su casa con un cesto bien cargado que contenia pescado, fruta y caza. Llamó á la puerta, y el mismo Dean por casualidad abrió.

3. Ahí, dijo el muchacho bruscamente, envía mi amo á V. un cesto lleno de cosas.—4. Swift, sintiéndose disgustado de los rústicos modales del muchacho, le dijo : 5. Mira, niño, voy á enseñarte el modo de entregar un encargo con mas cortesía. Ven, figúrate que tú eres el dean Swift, y yo seré el muchacho.—6. Entonces quitándose el sombrero con cortesía y dirigiéndose al muchacho dijo : 7. Señor, mi amo envía á V. un pequeño regalo y le suplica que le haga el honor de aceptarlo.—8. Oh ! muy bien, replicó el muchacho, dí á tu amo que le quedo muy reconocido y ahí tienes esta media corona para tí.

9. Swift, con esta elocuente reprension, repentinamente se vió obligado á un acto de generosidad que no acostumbraba, y sacando del bolsillo una corona se la dió al muchacho, (10) el que salió alborozado, viendo que su leccion práctica de liberalidad habia producido tan buen efecto en su maestro cortés.

1. It is said that Swift was not very generous ; that rarely he gave anything to the servants of those who sent him presents ; but on a certain occasion he received a good lesson from a boy who very often brought him hares, partridges, and other game. 2. One day arrived the boy at his house with a basket well loaded which contained fish, fruit and game. He knocked at the door, and the Dean *himself* by chance opened.

3. Here, said the boy roughly, sends my master to you a basket full of things.—4. Swift, feeling disgusted with the uncouth manners of the boy, said to him : 5. Look, child, I am going to teach thee the way to deliver a commission with more politeness. Come, imagine to-thyself that thou art the Dean Swift, and I will be the boy.—6. Then, taking-off (to-himself) the hat with courtesy, and addressing himself to the boy, he said : 7. Sir, my master sends to you a little present and begs you will do him the honor to accept it.—8. Oh ! very well, replied the boy, tell to your master that to him I am (remain) very grateful, and here is (thou hast) this half crown for thyself.

9. Swift, with this eloquent reproof, unexpectedly saw himself compelled to an act of generosity which he was not accustomed to, and taking from the pocket a crown, he gave it to the boy, (10) who went-out delighted, seeing that his practical lesson in liberality had produced such good effect in his polite teacher.

Nadie ha llevado la lisonja mas léjos que una señora de honor de la reina Ana, pues preguntándola ésta que hora era :—La hora que guste á vuestra majestad, la respondió.

Nobody has carried the flattery more far than a lady of honor of the Queen Anne, since asking-her the latter (this) what time it was :—Whatever your majesty pleases (=the time which may-please your majesty), she answered her.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
Read more slowly.	Leggete più adagio.	led-jay-tay pe'oo ah-dah-je'o (chay)
Speak in a low ^a voice.	Parlate sotto ¹ voce.	pahrr-lah-tay sot-to vo-
He ² is not always punctual.	Non è sempre puntuale.	non ay sem-pray poonn-too-ah-lay
May I ³ come in?	Posso entrare?	poss-so en-tra-h-ray?
I prefer white wine.	Preferisco vino bianco.	pray-tay-ris-ko vee-no be'ahn-ko
My watch is slow.	Il mio orologio è in ritardo ³ .	eel mee-o o-ro-lo-jo ay in re-tahrr-do
Perhaps they ² will-return.	Forse ritorneranno.	forr-say re-torr-nay-rahnn-no
Whom ^b were you ^b with ^a ? Look for it at once.	Con chi eravate? Cercatelo ⁴ subito†.	kon kee ay-rah-vah-tay? chair-kah-tay-lo soo-be-to
Learn it by heart.	Imparatelo a memoria.	im-pah-rah-tay-lo ah meh-mo-re-ah (ree-ah?)
Is the ^b washing ^b ready ^a ? It is not a difficult ^b language ^a .	È pronta la biancheria? Non è una lingua difficile.	ay pron-tah lah be'ahn-kay-non ay oo-nah lin-gwah de-fee-che-lay (voo-tah)
Give me the receipt.	Datemi ⁴ la ricevuta.	dah-tay-me lah re-chay-de kee pahrr-lah-tay?
Of whom are you speaking?	Di chi parlate?	
They were all in place.	Erano tutti in piazza.	ay-rah-no toott-te in pe-ah-t-tsah
He has lost the bet. [ished].	Ha perduto la scommessa.	ah pair-doo-to lah skom-mess-sah (tah)
The lesson is over (finished) tell the truth.	La lezione è finita.	lah lait-se-o-nay ay fe-nee-dee-tay lah vay-re-tah
Do you see me?	Dite la verità.	me vay-day-tay?
There is too-much smoke.	Mi ⁵ vedete?	chay trop-po foo-mo
Which have you chosen?	C'è troppo fumo.	kwah-lay ah-vay-tay
Her husband is (a) carpenter.	Quale avete scelto?	shell-to?
The gloves are tight.	Suo marito è falegname.	soo'o mah-ree-to ay fah-lain-yah-may
Clean the boots.	I guanti sono stretti.	e gwahn-te so-no stret-te
His wife is deaf (and) dumb.	Pulite gli stivali.	poo-lee-tay/yeeste-vah-le
Here-are your papers.	Sua moglie è sordo-muta.	soo'ah mo-l'yay ay sorr-do-moo-tah
This is not mine.	Ecco le vostre carte.	ek-ko lay vos-tray kahrr-tay
The river was frozen.	Questa non è mia.	kwes-tah non ay mee-ah
Wait for me here.	Il fiume era gelato.	eel fe-oo-may ay-rah jay-lah-to
Have they signed?	Aspettatemi qui.	ah-spet-tah-tay-me kwee
He has done his duty.	Hanno essi firmato?	ahn-no ess-se feer-mah-to/
Have patience.	Ha fatto il suo dovere.	ah faht-to eel soo'o do-vay-ray (sah)
	Abbiate pazienza.	ahb-be-ah-tay pah-t-se-ent-

*Phrases not translated literally are printed in *Italics*.—† see Note on page 233.

1 under, 2 Pronouns, when subject of the Verb, are generally omitted in Italian, 3 delay, 4 when the Verb is Imperative, the Pronoun follows, and is joined to it, 5 the Pronoun when object of the Verb, generally precedes it.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Inquilino d'hotel: Dite! potete assicurarvi che questo
 Lodger of hotel: Say! can (you) assure me that this
 in-kwe-lee-no doh-tell: dee-tay! po-tay-tay ahss-se-koo-rahr-me kay kwes-to
 letto è ben pulito?—Fantesca: Sissignore; le lenzuola furon
 bed is well (quite) clean? Chambermaid: Yes, sir; the sheets were
 lett-to ay ben poo-lee-to?—fahn-tess-kah: see-sin-yo-ray: lay lent-soo'o-lah foo-ron
 lavate appena questamane. Senta! non sono asciutte.
 washed hardly (only) this morning Feel! (they) not are dry.
 lah-vah-tay ahp-pay-nah kwes-tah-mah-nay. sen-tah! non so-no ahsh-e'oott-tay.

1. Due signori entrano* in un ristorante, e si seggono in tavole separate.—Cameriere! esclama un d'essi; portatemi un piatto d'aragosta.—2. Anche per me, soggiunge l'altro; ma mi raccomando che sia fresca.—3. Il coscienzioso cameriere esclama ad alta voce: Due aragoste; una d'esse sia fresca!

1. Two gentlemen enter in a restaurant, and themselves seat at separate tables.—Waiter! exclaims one of them; bring-me a plate of lobster.—2. Also for me, adds the other; but *mind it is fresh*.—3. The conscientious waiter exclaims in a high voice: Two lobsters; one of them (be) fresh.

*NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

1. Un vecchio chirurgo raccontava l'esperienza del suo noviziato.—2. Durante il mio primo caso d'amputazione, mi trovava in tale orgasmo che feci uno sbaglio.—3. Uno sbaglio serio?—Oh! no; invece della gamba guasta, ho amputato l'altra!

1. An old surgeon was narrating the experience of his apprenticeship.—2. During my first case of amputation, I was (myself found) in such excitement that I made a mistake.—3. A serious mistake?—Oh! no; instead of the leg injured, I have amputated the other.

1. Un medico esperto fu chiamato da una signora, la malattia della quale stava nella sua immaginazione². 2. Alle domande di lui, essa rispose che mangiava, beveva, e dormiva bene, e che mostrava tutti i segni d'una salute perfetta.—3. Benissimo, va benissimo, replicò il medico; lasci fare a me; (4) se vuole, io le darò un rimedio che farà sparire tutti codesti segni di salute in un batter d'occhio.

1. A physician expert was called to a lady, the illness of whom existed (stood) in her imagination. 2. To the questions of him, she replied that she ate, drank and slept well, and that she showed all the signs of a health perfect. 3. Very well, (it goes) very well, replied the physician; leave it (to do) to me: (4) if you wish, I you will give a remedy that will make disappear all those signs of health in a twinkling of eye.

1. Domestica (ansante): Professore, c'è un ladro nella sala da pranzo!—2. Professore (tutto assorto, senza guardarla): Ditegli che ho da fare!

1. Servant (panting): Professor, there's a thief in the dining room!—2. Professor (all absorbed, without looking at her): Tell him that I am engaged (have to do).

ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(of medium difficulty.)

Pay the carpenter.
 He is never satisfied. [cost?
 Do you know how much they
 The sky is cloudy.
 Write to him to send them.
 I forwarded it yesterday evening.
 Who (has) invented it?
 What are you thinking of?
 He had already gone out (of house).
 I do not know the right time.
 Only take two of them..
 We have enough (of them).
 What (thing) were they saying?
 I am² much better to-day.
 Where did they find it?
 Who (has) called you?
 Have you lighted the fire?
 While I was speaking, the servant came in.
 I intend³ to learn Italian.
 Who (has) taught you English?
 She learns languages with facility.
 How many miles is⁴ it⁴ from here to London?
 Waiter! bring us some⁵ salad.
 It is not time⁶ to start⁶ yet⁶.
 I⁶ do not like coffee⁶ too sweet.
 The postman is late this-morning.
 Who has hidden my hat?
 Who told you to put-out the candles?
 There is no more coal in (the) kitchen.
 Our friends have⁷ gone skating⁷.
 What am⁸ I to⁸ do now?
 The parcel has⁹ not been sent-off yet. [ing.
 I fear it will rain before the even-
 Why did you not call me?
 I did not want to disturb you.

Pagate il falegname.
 Non è mai soddisfatto.
 Sapete quanto costano?
 Il cielo è nuvoloso.
 Scrivetegli di spedirli.
 L'ho spedito iersera.
 Chi l'ha inventato?
 A che cosa pensate?
 Era già uscito di casa.
 Non so l'ora giusta.
 Prendetene soltanto due.
 Ne abbiamo abbastanza.
 Che cosa dicevano?
 Oggi sto molto meglio.
 Dove l'hanno trovato?
 Chi v'ha chiamato?
 Avete acceso il fuoco?
 Mentre io parlava, il domestico entrò. [liano.
 Ho intenzione d'imparare l'Ita-
 Chi v'ha insegnato l'Inglese?
 Essa impara le lingue con facilità.
 Quante miglia vi sono di qui a Londra? [salata.
 Cameriere! portateci un po'd'in-
 Non è ancor tempo di partire.
 Il caffè non mi piace troppo dolce.
 Il portalettere è in ritardo stamane.
 Chi ha nascosto il mio cappello?
 Chi v'ha detto di spegnere le candele?
 Non c'è più carbone in cucina. [tinare..
 I nostri amici sono andati a pat-
 Che cosa devo fare adesso?
 Il pacco non è ancora stato spedito.
 Io temo che pioverà prima di sera.
 Perchè non m'avete chiamato?
 Non ho voluto disturbarla¹⁰.

1 to what thing do you think? 2 stand, 3 have intention, 4 are there? 5 a little, 6 the coffee does not please me, 7 are gone to skate, 8 must I, 9 I have been—I am been; had you been?—were you been, etc.

10. see Hugo's ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED, Lesson 12, page 45.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Who is in that room ?— Nobody. Finish this now. Light the candles. Open the window. Do ¹ not ¹ open that box. Send it to the post.	Qui est dans cette chambre ?—Personne. Finissez ceci maintenant. Allumez les bougies. Ouvrez la fenêtre. N'ouvrez pas cette boîte. Envoyez-le à la poste.	kee ay dahng set shahng- br ? païrr-sonn fe-ne-seh ser-see mang-ter- nahng ah-lü-meh lay-boon-shee oov-reh lah-fer-nay-tr noov-reh-pah set-b-wahtt ahng-v'wah-yeh-ler ah-lah- post ah-teell koo-peh lah-fe-sell ? oo-song lay-foorr-shatt ? vot-r kwee-yairr ay soo-lah- se-ett
Has he cut the string ? Where are the forks ? Your spoon is under the plate. To whom has he sent the parcel ? Someone is at the door. I have something for you. [bell] ? Have you rung (the Knock at the door. Fill your glasses. Do ¹ not ¹ fill the bottle.	A-t-il coupé la ficelle ? Où sont les fourchettes ? Votre cuillère est sous l'assiette. A qui a-t-il envoyé le paquet ? Quelqu'un est à la porte. J'ai quelque chose pour vous. Avez-vous sonné ? Frappez à la porte. Remplissez vos verres. Ne remplissez pas la bouteille.	ah kee ah-teell ahng-v'wah- yeh ler pah-keh ? kell-kung ay-t-ah-lah-porrt sheh kell-ker-shoz poorr voo ah-veh-voo sonn-eh ? frah-peh ah-lah-porrt rahng-ple-seh voh vairr ner-rahng-ple-seh-pah lah- boo-tay-e
What is the date of the letter ? Have you signed the agreement ? I am very tired. What ² have they done ? That is not true. Tell us your name. Lend me a knife. [ing. Do it to-morrow morn- Has he finished his work ? Wait a little. I am very busy now.	Quelle est la date de la lettre ? Avez-vous signé le con- trat ? Je suis très fatigué. Qu'ont-ils fait ? Cela n'est pas vrai. Dites-nous votre nom. Prêtez-moi un couteau. Faites-le demain matin. A-t-il fini son travail ? Attendez un peu. Je suis très occupé maintenant.	kell ay lah-dahtt der-lah- lett-r ah-veh-voo seen-yeh ler kong-trah sher swee tray fah-te-gheh kong-teel fay ? ser-lah nay pah vray deett-noo vot-r nong pray-teh-m'wah ung koo-toh fayt-ler der-mang mah-tang ah-t-eell fe-ne-song trah-vah- ah-tahng-deh ung-per (e ? sher swee tray-z-ok-ü-peh mang-ter-nahng
What ² have you to do ? I have several things to do. What is your opinion ?	Qu'avez-vous à faire ? J'ai plusieurs choses à faire. Quelle est votre opinion ?	kah-veh-voo-z-ah-fairr sheh plü-ze-err-shoz ah- fairr kell-ay vot-r-o-pe-ne-ong ?

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*r (in *italics*) not to be pronounced; *sh* like *s* in *measure*; *ü*=*e* with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the *g* in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

1 *do* is not translated; not is rendered by *ne* (or *n'*) before the Verb, and *pas* after the Verb; 2 *que* is changed to *qu'* before a Vowel.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

(with literal Translation and imitated Pronunciation.)

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, SEE PAGE 235.

Une dame demande en plaisantant à un jeune homme,

A lady asks in joking to (—of) a young man
ün dahmm der-mahngd ahng play-zahng-tahng ah ung shern oomms'il viendrait à son enterrement, dans le cas où elle
if he would come to her funeral, in the case where she
seell vee-ang-dray ah song-n-ahng-tairr-mahng, dahng ler kah oo ell

mourrait avant lui.—Certainement, madame, avec plaisir.

would-die before him. Certainly, madam, with pleasure.
moorr-ay ah-vahng l'wee sairr-tain-mahng, mah-dahmm ah-vek play-zeerr

Un célèbre médecin qui allait se retirer des affaires

a celebrated doctor who was-going himself (to) retire from-the affairs
ung seh-lay-br mehd-sang kee ah-lay ser rer-tee-reh day-z-ah-fairrétant environné de plusieurs de ses confrères qui dé-
being surrounded of several of his colleagues who were-
eh-tahng ahng-ve-ronn-eh der-plü-ze-err der say kong-frairr kee deh-ploraient sa résolution, leur dit : Messieurs, je laisse
deploring his resolve to-them said : Gentlemen, I leave
plo-ray sah reh-zo-lü-se'ong lerr dee may-se-er sher layss

après moi trois grands médecins.—Pressé par eux de les

after me three great doctors. Pressed by them to them
ah-pray m'wah tr'wah grahng mehd-d-sang press-eh par er der lay

nommer, parce qu'ils croyaient tous être un des trois, il

name, because they believed all (to) be one of-the three, he
nomm-eh pahrr-skeell kr'wah-yay tooos ay-tr ung day tr'wah eell

leur dit : C'est l'eau, l'exercice et la diète.

to-them said : that (it) is (the) water, (the) exercise and (the) diet.
lerr dee say loh lex-airr-seess eh lah de-aytt

Le patron d'un restaurant à bon marché à un garçon

The proprietor of a restaurant (at good bargain=cheap) to a waiter
ler pah-trong dung ress-toh-rahng ah bong mahrr-sheh ah ung garr-song

qui vient pour être employé : Etes-vous disposé à faire

who comes in order to be employed : Are you disposed to do
kee ve-ang poor-r-ay-tr ahng-pl'wah-yeh ate-voos diss-po-zeh ah fairr

tout le travail qu'il y a à faire ? Le garçon : Oui, mon-

all the work which it there has to do ? The waiter : Yes, sir,
too ler trah-vah-a kill ee ah ah fairr ler gahrr-song oo-ee mer-

sieur, tout excepté de manger ici.

all except to eat here.
se-er too ex-sep-teh der mahn-sheh e-see

Un soldat disait : J'ai l'air si martial que, quand

A soldier said : I have the appearance so martial that when
ung sol-dah dee-zay sheh lairr ss mahrr-se-ahll ker kahng

je me regarde dans un miroir, j'ai peur de moi-même.

I myself look-at in a looking-glass, I have fear of myself.
sher mer rer-gahrrd dahng-z-ung meer-wahrr sheh perr der m'wah-maym.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S FRENCH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

When shall you be ready?
In two or three minutes.
May I have this?
Certainly; take it.
Thank² you³ very³ much. [ing?
Where were you yesterday even-
It⁴ is not probable.
It is almost impossible.
I am sure (that) he will be here.
I shall wait at the door.
Do you understand this?
Not very well.
Do not speak so fast.
Walk more slowly.
Shut the door, please⁵.
Send him the money soon.
Have you accepted his offer?
Do you see the difference?
Can you understand the question?
I have put the paper under the
inkstand.
Read this paragraph.
Which chapter have you read?
This word is difficult to pronounce.
She dances very well.
Were they at the ball?
Do you understand the difficulty?
I see your brother every⁶ day⁶.
What has he taken?
Nothing at (=of the) all.
Bring me a clean^b plate^a.
There is the proprietor.
Speak to-him.
I shall start in an hour.
Where are⁸ you going⁸?
I am-going to Paris.
The boxes were not there.
You have torn the paper.
Were they at the museum?

Quand serez-vous prêt?
Dans¹ deux ou trois minutes.
Puis-je avoir ceci?
Certainement; prenez-le.
Je vous remercie beaucoup.
Où étiez-vous hier soir?
Ce n'est pas probable.
C'est presque impossible.
Je suis sûr qu'il sera ici.
J'attendrai à la porte.
Comprenez-vous ceci?
Pas très bien.
Ne parlez pas si vite.
Marchez plus lentement.
Fermez la porte, s'il vous plaît.
Envoyez-lui l'argent bientôt.
Avez-vous accepté son offre?
Voyez-vous la différence? [tion?
Pouvez-vous comprendre la ques-
J'ai mis le papier sous l'encrier.
Lisez ce paragraphe.
Quel chapitre avez-vous lu?
Ce mot est difficile à prononcer.
Elle danse très bien.
Étaient-ils au bal?
Comprenez-vous la difficulté?
Je vois votre frère tous les jours.
Qu'a-t-il pris?
Rien du tout.
Apportez-moi une assiette propre⁷.
Voilà le propriétaire.
Parlez-lui.
Je partirai dans¹ une heure.
Où allez-vous?
Je vais à Paris.
Les boîtes n'étaient pas là.
Vous avez déchiré le papier.
Étaient-ils au musée?

1 dans deux minutes=after the lapse of two minutes; en deux minutes=during two minutes, 2 I you thank, 3 "very" is not translated before *beaucoup*, 4 "it" before part of "to be" is generally translated *ce*, 5 if it you pleases, 6 all the days, 7 Adjectives generally follow the Noun in French, 8 go you?

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with full translation*).

Translations which are not literal are printed in *italics*, the exact meaning being given in a note below when considered necessary for the student's guidance.

Un marchand :—Je vous vends cet habit à grand sacrifice.

A shopkeeper :— I you sell this coat at great sacrifice.

L'acheteur :—Mais vous dites cela de toutes vos marchandises. Vous

The purchaser :—But you say that of all your goods. You

devez faire de mauvaises affaires.

must do (some) bad business.

Le marchand :—Mon ami, je fais un petit profit sur le papier et la ficelle.

The shopkeeper :—My friend, I make a small profit on the paper and the string.

Docteur :—Est-ce que ce malade est déjà mort ?

Doctor :— Is it that this patient is already dead?

Garde-malade :—Il dit que non ; mais il a une telle réputation de mentir,

Nurse :— He says (that) no ; but he has a such reputation *for lying* (i)

que je crois réellement qu'il est mort.

that I believe really that he is dead.

Un mendiant voulait obtenir un passeport. L'employé y écrivit, "pro-

A beggar wanted (to) obtain a passport. The clerk on-it wrote, (2) "pro-

fession de loup." Le mendiant lui demanda pourquoi il mettait cela sur

fession of wolf." The beggar to-him asked why he put that on

son passeport.—Eh bien, parce qu'un loup attrape ce qu'il peut, et vous,

his passport. — Well, because a wolf catches *what* (3) he can, and you,

vous faites de même.

you do *the same*.

Monsieur le Président, dit un accusé, je cesse de me défendre et j'avoue.—

Mr. (the) President, said an accused, I cease to myself defend and I confess.—

Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas avoué tout d'abord ?—Ah ! Monsieur le Président,

Why have you not confessed (all) *at first*? — Ah ! Mr. the President,

je n'avais pas encore entendu les témoins.

I had not yet heard the witnesses.

Maitresse :—Avez-vous dit à la dame que j'étais sortie ? Servante :—

Mistress :— Have you said to the lady that I *had* (4) gone-out? Servant :—

Oui, madame.—Maitresse :—Avait-elle l'air d'en douter ?—Servante :—

Yes, madam. — Mistress :— Had she the appearance of it doubt(ing)?—Servant :—

Non, madame ; elle m'a dit qu'elle savait que vous n'étiez pas à la maison.

No, madam ; she me (has) told that she knew that you were not at *home* (5).

Une demoiselle :—Comme cette vache me regarde d'un air furieux !

A young lady :— How that cow me looks-at *with an air* furious !

Le Fermier :—C'est à cause de votre ombrelle rouge.

The Farmer :— It is *on account* of your sunshade red.

La demoiselle :—Je savais bien que la mode était un peu passée,

The young lady :— I knew well that the style was a little *out of fashion* (6),

mais je ne pensais pas qu'une vache de campagne ferait attention à cela.

but I thought not that a cow of country would *pay* (7) attention to that.

1 of to lie, 2 there, 3 *so que*, that which, 4 was, 5 the house, 6 passed, 7 make.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Whom do you expect this evening?

I expect (a) few friends.

At what time¹ do you dine?

Generally at seven o'clock.

Breakfast is ready.

What have you lost?

I am² looking for³ my stick.

It⁴ is in the corner.

Pick-up that pin.

What did he tell you?

They are⁴ working⁴ very hard.

Stay here a minute.

May I keep this?

How-much have they spent?

Look-at that man.

Have we enough (of) time?

I do not know.

Where did he find this?

I did not do it.

He smokes too much.

I never smoke.

Explain this^b to^a him^a.

Tell him what⁵ I want.

Show (to) them the way.

Do not tear the cloth.

Which color is the best?

I prefer the other.

This water is not hot^b enough^a.

Give me a glass of fresh^b water^a.

Put⁶ out⁶ the candles.

I can see^b very^a well^a.

Have they sent the goods?

Bring the other documents to-

Come-to the office. [morrow.

The offices of the Company are not open^b yet^a.

The post has (=is) arrived.

The postman has brought it.

When the proprietor has⁸ finished his correspondence, I shall take⁹ it to the post.

Copy the answer.

Stamp the letter.

Qui attendez-vous ce soir?

J'attends quelques amis.

A quelle heure dînez-vous?

Généralement à sept heures.

Le déjeuner est prêt.

Qu'avez-vous perdu?

Je cherche ma canne.

Elle est dans le coin.

Ramassez cette épingle.

Que vous a-t-il dit?

Ils travaillent très dur.

Restez ici une minute.

Puis-je garder ceci?

Combien ont-ils dépensé?

Regardez cet homme.

Avons-nous assez de temps?

Je ne sais pas.

Où a-t-il trouvé ceci?

Je ne l'ai pas fait.

Il fume trop.

Je ne fume jamais.

Expliquez-lui ceci.

Dites-lui ce que je veux.

Montrez-leur le chemin.

Ne déchirez pas le drap.

Quelle couleur est la meilleure?

Je préfère l'autre.

Cette eau n'est pas assez chaude.

Donnez-moi un verre d'eau fraîche.

Éteignez les bougies.

Je puis très bien voir.

Ont-ils envoyé les marchandises?

Apportez les autres documents

Venez au bureau. [demain.

Les bureaux de la Compagnie⁷ ne sont pas encore ouverts.

Le courrier est arrivé.

Le facteur l'a apporté.

Quand le patron¹⁰ aura fini son courrier, je le porterai à la poste.

Copiez la réponse.

Affranchissez la lettre.

1 hour, 2 seek, 3 it = she, because *canne* is feminine, 4 = work, 5 that which, 6 extinguish, 7 FROM.—*kong-pahn-ye*, 8 will have, 9 carry, 10 vulgarly "governor."

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Lui :—Pensez-vous que votre père s'opposerait à mon mariage avec vous ? 2. Elle :—Je ne sais pas. S'il est un peu comme moi, je crois que oui.

1. He :—Do you think that your father (himself) would oppose (to) my marriage with you?—2. She :—I do not know. If he is at all (a little) like me, I think he would (I believe that yes).

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (*see Note on page 235*).

1. lwée : pahng-seh-voò ker vot-r pairr so-po-zer-ray ah mong mah-re-ahsh ah-vek voo? 2. eli : sher ner say pah. s'il ay ung per kom m'wah, sher kr'wah ker oo'ée.

1. Maintenant, dit un médecin qui était connu pour faire payer cher ses services, il faut que je prenne votre température. 2. C'est bien, répondit le malade d'un ton résigné; vous avez pris tout le reste. 3. Il n'y a pas de raison pour ne pas prendre cela aussi.

1. Now, said a physician who was known for his high charges (to make to pay dear for his services), it is necessary that I (should) take your temperature.—2. All right (it is well), replied the patient in (of) a resigned tone; you have taken all the rest. 3. There is no reason for not taking that also.

1. Deux amis se promenaient. 2. Arrivés à un certain endroit d'où l'on pouvait apercevoir, à plus d'un mille de distance, la flèche très élevée d'une église, l'un des deux s'arrête subitement et dit à l'autre : 3. Avez-vous une bonne vue ?—Mais oui, pourquoi ?—Moi, je vois une mouche qui se promène sur la pointe de cette flèche.—4. Je ne puis la voir, répond tranquillement l'autre, mais je l'entends marcher.

1. Two friends were out walking (promenading themselves). 2. Arrived at a certain spot from where (the) one could see, at more than a mile of distance, the spire very elevated of a church, (the) one of the two stops (himself) suddenly and says to the other : 3. Have you a good sight?—(But) yes, why?—I, I see a fly which is walking on the top (point) of that spire.—4. I cannot see it, replies quietly the other, but I it hear walk(ing).

1. Un voyageur voulait prendre le train de 3.15 (trois heures quinze), et comme il arrivait à la gare à l'heure exacte, le train partait. 2. Il dit au chef de gare :—3. On vous calomnie beaucoup quand on dit que jamais vos trains ne partent à l'heure indiquée. 4. Je pense que non, dit le chef de gare; on dit la vérité. 5. C'est bien le train de 3.15, mais c'est celui d'avant-hier; nous sommes en retard de deux jours.

1. A traveller wanted to take the train of 3.15, and as he was arriving at the station at the time (hour) exact, the train was starting. 2. He said to the station master (chief of station) : 3. One you calumniate much when one says that never your trains start at the hour indicated.—4. I think not (that no), said the station master; one tells the truth. 5. That is indeed (well) the 3.15 train, but it is that of (the day) before yesterday; we are two days behind time (in delay of two days).

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Do you like fish, sir?

That depends; what fish have you? [morning.

A splendid turbot caught¹ this I prefer soles².

We have some³; do you like them (=it) fried?

Yes. Bring me at the same time some oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, and a slice of lemon.

Do you want any dessert?

Certainly; a pear and some nuts.

Is that all?

Yes. Ah! do not forget the cheese. All right, sir.

I have dined well; what is⁵ there to pay⁶?

Five francs without the wine.

How much for the wine?

Two francs and a half.

Bring me the coffee, the cognac, and some cigars.

You will find everything of first (rate) quality.

What⁸ is the name of⁹ this establishment?

The Café de la Paix; the name is on the door.

I shall not forget it, thank you.

Now (give me) my stick, and my hat and gloves.

Here are the cane and the gloves, but the hat is on your head.

You have⁸ forgotten⁸ to pay, sir.

So⁹ I have⁹; I beg your pardon.

How much is it?—Nine francs.

There is a ten franc piece; give me the change.

Keep half a franc.

Aimez-vous le poisson, Monsieur. Cela dépend; quel poisson aimez-vous?

Un superbe turbot pris ce matin. Je préfère la sole.

Nous en avons; l'aimez-vous frite?

Oui. Apportez-moi, en même temps, de l'huile, du vinaigre, du poivre, du sel, et une tranche de citron.

Désirez-vous du dessert? [noix. Certainement; une poire et des

Est-ce tout?

Oui. Ah! n'oubliez pas le fromage. Monsieur⁴ sera content⁴.

J'ai bien diné; combien dois-je?

Cinq francs sans le vin.

Combien pour le vin?

Deux francs cinquante (centimes).

Apportez-moi le café, le cognac et des cigares.

Vous trouverez tout de première qualité.

Comment appelez-vous cet établissement?

Le café de la Paix: le nom est sur la porte.

Je ne l'oublierai pas; merci.

Maintenant, ma canne, mon chapeau et mes⁷ gants.

Voici la canne et les gants, mais le chapeau est sur votre tête.

Vous oubliez de payer, Monsieur.

C'est vrai; pardonnez-moi.

Combien est-ce?—Neuf francs.

Voilà une pièce de dix francs; rendez-moi la monnaie.

Gardez dix sous¹⁰.

1 taken, 2 the Singular is preferable in French in such cases, 3 of them, 4 *Monsieur sera content*, literally "The gentleman shall be pleased,"=Your wishes, or instructions, shall be carried out; *Monsieur sera* is used instead of *Vous serez* for greater politeness; 5 do I owe? 6 how do you call? 7 my, etc., must be repeated in French before every Noun, when only used in English before the first, 8 the Present Tense is preferable, 9 it is true, 10=a halfpenny.

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES;

with full English, arranged for re-translation.

Jean : Maman, ce livre dit que savoir est pouvoir.—Maman : C'est vrai, mon enfant.—Jean : Non, maman, ce n'est pas vrai. Je sais qu'il y a un pâté dans le garde-manger, mais je ne peux pas l'avoir.

John : Mamma, this book says that knowledge is power (to know is to be able).—Mamma : It is true, my child.—John : No, mamma, it is not true. I know that there is (it there has) a pie in the pantry, but I cannot have it.

Visiteur (à un prisonnier) : Mon ami, j'ai entendu dire que vous en prison par goût.—Prisonnier : C'est vrai, monsieur.—Visiteur : Comment cela ?—Prisonnier :—Oh ! ce n'est pas mon goût ; c'est le goût du juge.

Visitor (to a prisoner) : My friend, I have heard say that you are in prison by taste.—Prisoner : That is true, sir.—Visitor : How (is) that ?—Prisoner : Oh ! it is not my taste ; it is the taste of the judge.

Un boucher à une servante : Voilà une belle épaule, mademoiselle. Je serais content de dîner avec.—La servante : Peut-être, mais elle ne me plaît pas.—Le boucher : J'en suis fâché, mais je n'ai que celle-ci à choisir.—La servante : Comment puis-je choisir, puisqu'il n'y en a qu'une ?—Le boucher : Vous pouvez choisir tout de même ; la prendre ou la laisser.

A butcher to a servant : There is a beautiful shoulder, miss. I should be pleased to dine off it (=with).—The servant : Perhaps, but it me pleases not.—The butcher : I for it (of it) am sorry, but I have only this one to choose.—The servant : How can I choose, since *there is only one* (=it not there of-them has but one)?—The butcher : You can choose all *the* (of) same ; it to take or it to leave.

Deux compagnons ouvriers, Joseph et Pierre, passaient un jour près d'un jardin potager situé au bout d'un village.—Regarde un peu, dit Joseph, comme ces choux sont beaux ; jamais je n'en ai vu d'une si énorme grosseur.—Bah ! répondit Pierre, qui aimait beaucoup à exagérer ; je ne trouve rien de bien extraordinaire à ces choux. Pendant le cours de mes voyages, j'en ai vu un qui était plus grand que cette maison que tu vois là-bas.—Oh ! oh ! c'est un peu fort, répliqua Joseph, qui était chaudronnier. Cependant je me rappelle avoir travaillé à un certain chaudron qui était bien plus grand que l'église de ce village.—Mais, au nom de ciel ! s'écria Pierre, explique-moi ce qu'on voulait faire d'une si gigantesque chaudière.—C'était pour y faire cuire ton chou, répondit Joseph.

Two fellow workmen, Joseph and Peter, passed one day near a kitchen-garden situated at the end of a village. Just look (look a little), said Joseph, how fine those cabbages are ; never I any have seen of a so enormous size.—Bah ! answered Peter, who liked much to exaggerate, I find nothing very extraordinary in (at) these cabbages. During the course of my travels, I of-them have seen one which was larger than that house which you see down there.—Oh ! oh ! that is a little strong, replied Joseph, who was coppersmith. Nevertheless I recollect (recall to myself) having worked at a certain little which was much (well) larger than the church of this village.—But, in (to) the name of heaven ! exclaimed Peter, explain to me what one wanted to do with a so gigantic boiler.—It was to cook your cabbage in (=for there to make cook thy cabbage), answered Joseph.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with copious Foot-notes*).

Deux soldats anglais, devenus¹ ennemis irréconciliables, s'étaient battus² plusieurs³ fois. Leurs supérieurs, informés de cette haine⁴ implacable, leur avaient défendu⁵ de se battre⁶, sous peine⁷ de mort⁸. Se trouvant ensemble⁹ un soir à veiller¹⁰ sur le tillac¹¹, l'un des deux attira¹² l'autre à l'écart¹³; et quand il crut¹⁴ ne pouvoir être entendu de l'homme qui était au gouvernail¹⁵, il dit à son adversaire : On nous a défendu de nous battre.² Tu es d'ailleurs¹⁶ plus¹⁷ fort que¹⁸ moi, et tu m'outrages sans¹⁹ cesse²⁰. Je vais me venger²¹. Personne¹⁹ ne²² nous voit. Notre haine est connue²³. En me précipitant à l'instant dans la mer, on t'accusera de ma mort, et tu me suivras²⁴ de²⁵ près²⁶ dans l'autre monde. En achevant²⁷ ces mots, il se précipite.

Ce que ce malheureux²⁸ avait prévu²⁹ arriva³⁰. La violence de la haine⁴ qui régnait³¹ entre³² les deux individus donna lieu³³ à des soupçons³⁴ contre³⁵ celui qui survivait. Il était sur le point de se voir condamné à mort⁷, quand le matelot³⁶ préposé³⁷ à la conduite³⁸ du gouvernail¹⁵ vint³⁹ heureusement affaiblir⁴⁰ la véhémence des soupçons³⁴ qui allaient le conduire³⁷ à la potence⁴¹.

1 to become, *devenir*, 2 to fight, *se battre*, 3 several, 4 hatred, 5 to forbid, 6 penalty, 7 death, 8 together, 9 to watch, 10 deck, 11 to draw, 12 aside, 13 to believe, *croire*, 14 helm, 15 moreover, 16 stronger than, 17 unceasingly, 18 to avenge, 19 nobody, 20 known, 21 to follow, 22 closely, 23 to finish, 24 wretched man, 25 to foresee, *prévoir*, 26 to happen, 27 to reign, 28 between, 29 (place) rise, 30 suspicion, 31 against, 32 sailor, 33 in charge of, 34 management, 35 to come, *venir*, 36 to weaken, 37 to conduct, 38 gallows.

On avait engagé, dans un théâtre anglais, des hommes chargés¹ de figurer² les vagues³ dans une tempête, à⁴ raison⁵ d'un shilling par soirée. On s'avisa⁶ de vouloir les réduire⁷ à six pence. Les vagues³ se rassemblèrent⁸ aussitôt dans un *meeting*, où il fut décidé que toute la mer ferait⁹ grève¹⁰.

En conséquence, le soir même,¹¹ tandis¹² que¹³ de faux¹⁴ éclairs¹⁵ faisaient¹⁶ rage¹⁷ sur la scène, et que le faux¹⁸ tonnerre¹⁹ résonnait²⁰ de son mieux dans la coulisse²¹, l'Océan, à la stupéfaction de tous, demeurait²² calme et plat²³ comme un tapis²⁴. Le souffleur²⁵, hors²⁶ de lui²⁷, leva²⁸ un coin²⁹ du voile³⁰ et enjoignit aux flots³¹ de faire leur devoir³².

Des vagues à six pence ou à un shilling ? demanda une jeune voix qui sortait³³ du fond³⁴ de l'abîme³⁵.—A un shilling, répondit résolument le souffleur²⁵, qui n'avait point³⁶ d'autre alternative. Dès³⁷ que³⁸ ce mot magique eut été prononcé, la mer se remua³⁹ en toute conscience comme si elle eût été agitée par une vraie⁴⁰ tempête.

1=whose duty it was, 2 to represent, 3 wave, 4 at the rate, 5 to take into one's head, 6 to reduce, 7 to assemble, 8 to strike (work), *faire grève*, 9 very, 10 while, 11 false, 12 lightning, 13 were raging, 14 thunder, 15 to resound, 16 side-scenes, 17 to remain, 18 smooth, 19 carpet, 20 prompter, 21 (out of) beside himself, 22 to raise, 23 corner, 24 (veil) imitation sea, 25 billow, 26 duty, 27 to come out, 28 bottom, 29 abyss, 30 not, *ne . . point*, 31 as soon as, 32 to stir, 33 true=real.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for advanced students*).

The free translation given is the best English equivalent.

At what time does the S. train start?

There are two, sir; the fast train at 6.15, and the ordinary at 11.

Can I take my ticket beforehand?

Certainly; a single ticket?

Return, please. [the company allow?

What weight (of luggage) does 35 kilogrammes to each passenger.

Would you like to take the corner seat, madam?

Thank you, sir, I will not disturb you; besides, the cushions are well stuffed.

It would not disturb me in the least. Sit there, madam, I beg of you.

There is a draught here; will you kindly shut the window?

If you are too warm, I will open it again.

Thank you. What a dreadful country we are travelling through! Not a cottage, not a tree.

It is Beauce, madam, the granary of France; it should be seen at harvest time.

Shall we get to Chartres soon?

It is the next stoppage.

Then we are just there; the train is slackening.

You get a good breakfast there; shall you get out?

No, sir; I am not hungry.

We only stay here ten minutes; just time to swallow a mouthful, and get something to drink.

Now, gentlemen (travellers), take your seats.

A quelle heure part le train de S?

Il y en a deux, Monsieur; rapide à six heures quinze, et train omnibus à onze heures.

Puis-je prendre mon billet l'avance?

Certainement; un billet simple Aller et retour, je vous prie. [ell Quel poids la Compagnie alloue? Trente-cinq kilos par voyageur Madame¹ désire-t-elle¹ prendre coin?

Merci, Monsieur², je ne veux pas vous déranger; du reste, coussins sont bien rembourrés

Il n'y a pas de dérangement; asseyez-vous là, Madame², vous prie.

Il y a un courant d'air ici; voulez-vous avoir la bonté de fermer la fenêtre?

Si vous avez trop chaud, Madam, je la rouvrirai.

Merci, Monsieur². Quel affreux pays nous traversons! pas un chaumière, pas un arbre.

C'est la Beauce, Madame, grenier de la France; il faut voir cela au temps des moissons

Arriverons-nous bientôt à C.?

C'est le prochain arrêt, Madame. Alors nous y sommes: voilà le train qui ralentit.

On y déjeune bien; Madam, descend-elle?

Non, Monsieur; je n'ai pas fait dix minutes d'arrêt seulement juste le temps d'avaler une bouchée et de boire quelque chose

Allons, messieurs les voyageurs, en voiture, en voiture.

1 The third person is used for greater politeness, 2 *Monsieur* and *Madame* are commonly inserted in polite conversation, even where "Sir" and "Madam" would quite out of place in English, 3 *boire un coup* = to have a drink.

Une pauvre femme possédait¹ un petit champ contigu aux jardins du calife. Il voulut bâtir² un pavillon dans ce champ, et fit³ proposer³ à cette femme de le lui vendre. Celle-ci⁴ refusa toutes ses offres, en déclarant qu'elle ne⁵ renoncerait jamais à⁵ l'héritage de ses pères. L'intendant⁶ des jardins, en⁷ digne⁸ ministre d'un roi despote, s'empara⁹ du champ par force; le pavillon fut bâti².

La pauvre femme, au¹⁰ désespoir¹⁰, courut raconter¹¹ son malheur¹² au cadi, et le consulter sur ce qu'elle devait¹³ faire. Le cadi pensa que le prince des croyants¹⁴ n'avait pas plus¹⁵ qu'¹⁵un autre le droit de s'emparer du bien¹⁶ d'autrui¹⁷, et il s'occupa des moyens¹⁸ de lui rappeler¹⁹ cette vérité²⁰, que les meilleurs princes peuvent²¹ oublier²² un moment.

Un jour que le calife, environné²³ de sa cour²⁴, était dans le beau pavillon bâti sur le terrain²⁵ de la pauvre femme, on vit²⁶ arriver le cadi monté sur un âne²⁷, portant dans ses mains un sac vide²⁸. Le calife, étonné²⁹, lui demanda ce qu'il voulait.—Prince des fidèles³⁰, répond le cadi, je viens te demander la permission de remplir³¹ ce sac de la terre que tu foules³² à présent à tes pieds.

Le calife y³³ consentit; le cadi remplit³¹ son sac de terre. Quand il fut plein³⁴, il le laissa³⁵ debout³⁶, s'approcha du calife, et le supplia³⁷ de mettre le comble³⁸ à sa bonté³⁹, en l'aidant à charger⁴⁰ ce sac sur son âne²⁷. Le calife s'amusa de la proposition, et vint⁴¹ pour soulever⁴² le sac. Mais, pouvant à⁴³ peine⁴³ le mouvoir, il le laissa⁴⁴ tomber en riant⁴⁵, et se plaignit⁴⁶ de son poids⁴⁷ énorme.—Prince des croyants, dit alors le cadi avec une imposante gravité, ce sac que tu trouves si lourd⁴⁸ ne contient⁴⁹ pourtant⁵⁰ qu'⁵¹une petite parcelle du champ usurpé par toi sur une de tes sujettes; comment soutiendras⁵²-tu le poids⁵³ de ce champ, quand tu paraîtras⁵⁴ devant le grand juge, chargé de cette iniquité?

Le calife, frappé⁵⁵ de cette image, courut⁵⁶ embrasser le cadi, le remercia⁵⁷, reconnut⁵⁸ sa faute, et rendit⁵⁹ sur l'heure⁶⁰ à la pauvre femme le champ dont on l'avait dépourvue⁶¹, en y³³ joignant le don⁶² du pavillon et des richesses qu'il contenait.

1 to possess, 2 to build, 3 (made propose) had a proposal made, 4 the latter, 5 would never part with, 6 surveyor, 7=like a, 8 worthy, 9 to take possession, *s'emparer*, 10 in despair, 11 to relate, 12 misfortune, 13 had, *devoir*, 14 believers, 15 more than, 16 property, 17 others, 18 means, 19 to recall, 20 truth, 21 can, *pouvoir*, 22 forget, 23 surrounded, 24 court, 25 land, 26 to see, *voir*, 27 ass, 28 empty, 29 astonished, 30 faithful, 31 to fill, 32 to tread on, 33 to it, 34 full, 35 to leave, 36 standing, 37 to entreat, 38 summit, crowning point, 39 kindness, 40 to load, 41 to come, *venir*, 42 to lift, 43 hardly, 44 let, 45 to laugh, *rire*, 46 to complain, *se plaindre*, 47 weight, 48 heavy, 49 to contain, *contenir*, 50 nevertheless, 51 only, *ne . . que*, 52 to sustain, *soutenir*, 53 weight, 54 to appear, *paraître*, 55 to strike, 56 to run, *courir*, 57 to thank, 58 to acknowledge, *reconnaître*, 59 to give back, 60 (hour) spot, 61 to despoil, 62 gift.

Ne jugez¹ jamais un homme d'après² le parapluie qu'il porte³. Il est si rare que ce soit⁴ le⁵ sien⁵!

1 to judge, *juger*, 2=from, 3 to carry, *porter*, 4 be (is), 5 his own.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTERS.

(with almost literal translation).

Relativement aux renseignements que vous nous demandez par votre honorée du 24 ct., je regrette d'avoir à vous dire qu'il nous a été impossible, malgré tout notre soin, à nous conformer à vos instructions, de rien obtenir de positif sur la solvabilité de la personne en question.

Nous avons expédié pour votre compte 10 barriques de St. Julien 1893 à raison de frs. 125 l'une. Vous recevrez cet envoi d'ici à une vingtaine de jours, et nous espérons que vous serez satisfait de la qualité.

Veillez, en même temps, prendre bonne note que nous avons fourni sur vous une traite de fr. 845 au 31 décembre prochain, en couverture et pour solde de notre facture du 13 septembre dernier.

Espérant que vous voudrez bien y faire honneur, je vous prie d'agréer nos salutations empressées.

Relative to the particulars which you ask us for by your favor of the 24th inst., I regret to have to tell you that it has been impossible for us, in spite of all our care, to conform with your instructions, to ascertain anything definite about the solvency of the person in question.

We have despatched for your account 10 casks of 1893 St. Julien, at the rate of 125 francs each. You will receive this consignment in about three weeks time (from here a score of days), and we hope that you will be satisfied with the quality.

Kindly, at the same time, take good note that we have drawn (furnished) on you a bill of 845 francs for Dec. 31st next, as covering and for settlement of our invoice of Sept. 13th last.

Hoping that you will kindly do honor to it, I remain, yours faithfully,

Die mit Ihrem Werten vom 24. L.M.^o avisierten Waren sind heute hier angekommen. Zwei von den Kisten sind in sehr gutem Zustand; aber die dritte ist so beschädigt, daß der Inhalt vollständig unbrauchbar ist. Wir stellen daher diese Kiste No. 2514 zu Ihrer Verfügung und bitten Sie, die untenverzeichneten Sachen, die mit dem Inhalt der beschädigten Kiste übereinstimmen, sofort per Eilgut an uns abzusenden.

Wir machten den Fuhrmann auf die beschädigte Kiste aufmerksam und schrieben sofort an die Bahnverwaltung. Wollen Sie von Ihrer Seite die nötigen Schritte thun, damit die Sache schnell erledigt wird.

sofortigen Versandsanzeige entgegensehend, zeichnen wir

The goods advised with your favor of the 24th of last month have arrived here to-day. Two of the boxes are in a very good condition, but the third is so damaged, that the contents are completely unusable. We therefore place this box No. 2514 at your disposal, and beg you (to forward) the below mentioned things which correspond with the contents of the damaged box, to forward to us by passenger train.

We drew the carrier's attention to the damaged box and wrote at once to the railway (administration). Will you take the necessary steps from your side, that the matter will be quickly settled.

Looking forward to your immediate advice of despatch, we sign with high esteem.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY.

COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

FRENCH.

- Il y a déjà six mois que la note (or facture) est échue.
 Nous ne pouvons attendre plus longtemps. Veuillez donc être assez bon pour nous faire tenir cette somme sans retard.
 Nous vous serons obligés de nous remettre le montant par le prochain courrier.
 J'ai plusieurs grosses factures à régler la semaine prochaine.
 Je vous ai déjà, plusieurs fois, prié de régler le compte.
 J'ai le plaisir de vous donner avis ...
 Nous regrettons vivement d'avoir à vous dire ...
 Je m'empresse de vous donner avis que ...
 Ci-inclus vous trouverez la facture s'élevant à ...
 Nous vous remettons ci-inclus des échantillons de chaque qualité.
 Nous avons bien reçu votre commission.

GERMAN.

- 1 Diese Rechnung ist schon über sechs Monate fällig.
 2 Wir können nicht länger warten; wollen Sie daher so gut sein, uns den Betrag ohne weitere Verzögerung einzusenden.
 3 Wir werden Ihnen sehr verbunden sein, wenn Sie uns umgehend Anschaffung machen wollen.
 4 Ich habe nächste Woche mehrere grosse Beträge zu decken.
 5 Ich habe Sie schon verschiedene Mal um Bezahlung ersucht.
 6 Ich habe das Vergnügen Ihnen mitzuteilen,
 7 Wir bedauern sehr, Sie benachrichtigen zu müssen,
 8 Ich beeile mich, Ihnen anzuzeigen,
 9 Eingeschlossen finden Sie Faktura, die sich auf ... beläuft.
 10 Hiermit senden wir Ihnen Muster von beiden Qualitäten.
 11 Wir haben Ihren geschätzten Auftrag richtig erhalten.

SPANISH.

- Esta cuenta venció hace ya seis meses.
 No podemos esperar mas, por lo tanto precisamos que nos remita V. el importe cuanto antes.
 Le agradeceremos infinito nos remita el importe por el siguiente correo.
 Tengo que satisfacer algunas cuentas de consideracion la próxima semana.
 Ya me he dirigido á V. en diferentes ocasiones para la liquidacion.
 Tengo el placer de comunicarle ...
 Nos pesa mucho tener que informarle ...
 Me apresuro á poner el hecho en su conocimiento ...
 Hallará V. adjunta una factura por valor de ...
 Con la presente le enviamos muestras de ambas calidades.
 Su estimada órden ha llegado debidamente á nuestro poder.

ITALIAN.

- 1 L'importo di questo conto è già dovuto da sei mesi.
 2 Non potendo aspettare più oltre, vi saremo grati se vorrete spedirci il danaro senza ulteriore ritardo.
 3 Vi saremo grati se vorrete rimetterci l'importo col primo corriere.
 4 Ho diversi conti rilevanti da pagare la settimana prossima.
 5 Mi son già diretto a voi varie volte per la liquidazione.
 6 Ho il piacere d'informarvi ...
 7 Ci rincresce assai dovervi informare ...
 8 Mi affretto a farvi sapere ...
 9 Inclusa nella presente troverete fattura dell'importo di ...
 10 Colla presente vi mandiamo i campioni relativi ai due differenti articoli.
 11 A nostre mani il vostro stimato ordine.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

1. This account is already six months overdue.
 2. We cannot wait any longer; be good enough therefore to forward the money without further delay.
 3. We shall be greatly obliged by your sending us a remittance by the next post.
 4. I have several large accounts to meet next week.
 5. I have already applied to you several times for a settlement.
 6. I have the pleasure to inform you ...
 7. We greatly regret to have to tell you ...
 8. I hasten to advise you that ...
 9. Enclosed you will find invoice amounting to ...
 10. Herewith we send you samples of both qualities.
 11. Your esteemed order is duly to hand.

CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Who was here?	Wer war hier?	vairr vahrr heerr?
He has nothing to do.	Er hat nichts zu thun.	airr hahtt nîkts tsoo toon
Are you satisfied?	Sind Sie zufrieden?	sind see tsoo-free-den?
What is the time?	Was ist die Zeit?	vahss ist de tsite?
We had no time.	Wir hatten keine Zeit.	veerr hahtt-en ky-ne tsite
It was very late.	Es war sehr spät.	ess vahrr sairr shpate
It is still early.	Es ist noch früh.	ess ist nôk frî
How was that?	Wie war das?	vee vahrr dahss?
I want a room.	Ich wünsche ein Zimmer.	ik VEEN-she ine tsimm-er
It is very stormy.	Es ist sehr stürmisch.	ess ist sairr shTEER-mish
The sea is very rough.	Das Meer ist sehr bewegt.	dahss mairr ist sairr be-vehgt
It was very foggy.	Es war sehr neblig.	ess vahrr sairr nay-bliê
The sun is shining.	Die Sonne scheint.	de sonn-e shine-t
Where does he live?	Wo wohnt er?	vo vohnt airr?
Not far from here.	Nicht weit von hier.	nîkt vite fonn heerr
Did you not see her?	Sahen Sie sie nicht?	sah-en see see nîkt
I do not know you.	Ich kenne Sie nicht.	ik kenn-e see nîkt
What is your name?	Was ist Ihr Name?	vahss ist eerr nah-me?
Light the fire.	Zünden Sie das Feuer an.	tsEEN-den see dahss foy-er ahnn
The light went out.	Das Licht ging aus.	dahss liê gheeng owss
Here is a letter for you.	Hier ist ein Brief für Sie.	heerr ist ine breef FEER see
These books are very interesting.	Diese Bücher sind sehr interessant.	dee-se BEE-ker sind sairr in-teh-ress-ahnt
He is reading the newspaper.	Er liest die Zeitung.	airr leest de tsy-toong
Who wrote the letter?	Wer schrieb den Brief?	vairr shreeb den breef?
What did he answer?	Was antwortete er?	vahss ahnt-vor-te-te airr?
When will they come?	Wann werden sie kommen?	vahn-n vairr-den see komm-en?
At what time do you dine?	Um wieviel Uhr essen Sie?	oomm vee-feel oohrr ess-en see?
Did you see anything?	Sahen Sie etwas?	sah-en see ett-vahss?
Is he upstairs or downstairs?	Ist er oben oder unten?	ist airr oh-ben oh-der oonn-ten?
You came too late.	Sie kamen zu spät. [bus.	see kah-men tsoo shpate
Take the omnibus.	Nehmen Sie den Omni-	neh-men see den om-ne-booss
It is raining very fast.	Es regnet sehr stark.	ess rayg-net sairr shTarrk
How far is it from here to the market?	Wie weit ist es von hier nach dem Markt?	vee vite ist ess fonn heerr nahê dem markt

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *garden*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ee* like the French *e* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel; *s* must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with Literal Translation and Pronunciation.

Ein kleiner Knabe fing eine Biene, machte sie in eine Flasche und
a little boy caught a bee put her in a bottle and
 ine kly-ner k-nah-be feeng i-ne bee-ne mah-te se in i-ne flah-she oonnd
 sagte, er lasse sie nicht mehr heraus, ehe die Flasche voll mit Honig sei.
said he let her no more out before the bottle full with honey be-
 sahg-te er lahss-e se nikt mairr her-owss eh-e de flah-she foll mit hoh-nik sy.

Zwei Herren saßen an einem Tisch in einem Biergarten. Sie
two gentlemen sat at a table in a beer garden you
 tsvy hairr-ren sahss-en ahnn i-nem tish in i-nem beer-gahrr-ten see
 sollten Ihren Schnurrbart abrasieren, sagte der eine, er paßt nicht
should your moustache shave said the one it suits not
 soll-ten eer-en shnoorr-bahrst ahb-rah-seer-en sahg-te der i-ne er pahsst nikt
 zu Ihrem Gesicht. Der andere Herr ärgerlich: Sie sind wohl ein
to your face the other gentleman angrily you are probably a
 tsoo eer-em ghe-sikt der ahn-de-re hairr airrg-er-lik see sind wohl ine
 Haarschneider, daß Sie so gut raten können? Nein, antwortete der
haircutter that you so good advise can no answered the
 hahrr-shny-der dahss se so gut rah-ten kern-en nine ahnt-vor-te-te der
 erste, ich bin ein Tiermaler.—
other I am an animal painter
 airr-ste ik bin ine teer-mah-ler

Landwirt: Ich gebe keine Almosen, aber ich will Ihnen Ar-
farmer I give no alms but I will to you work
 lahnd-veert ik gay-be kine ahl-mo-sen ah-ber ik vill een-en ahrr-
 beit geben.—Handwerksbursche: Ich bin ganz bereit.—Sie können
give travelling workman I am quite ready. you can
 bite gay-ben hahnd-vairrks-boorr-she ik bin gahnts be-rite see kern-en
 die Arbeit wählen.—Bitte, verwenden Sie mich als Bogelscheuche
the work choose. pray employ (you) me as scarecrow
 de ahrr-bite vay-len bitt-e fer-ven-den see mik ahls fohg'l-shoy-ke
 auf dem großen Kirschbaum dort.—
on the large cherry tree there

owf dem grohss-en keerrsh-bowm dort (*tramps frequently adopt this name.)

Früher wurden die Frauen=Rollen von Männern gespielt.—Einmal,
formerly were the women parts by men acted once
 frü-er voor-den de frow-en roll-en fonn mainn-ern ghe-shpeelt ine-mahl
 als die Vorstellung lange nicht anfang, wurde das Publikum un-
when the performance long not commenced became the public im-
 ahls de fohr-shtell-cong lahng-e nikt ahn-feeng voor-de dahss poo-ble-koom oon-
 gebulbig und machte einen großen Lärm.—Der Direktor kam vor den
patient and made a great noise the director came before the
 mah-te i-nen groh-sen lairrm der de-reck-tor kahm for den
 und sagte: Das Spiel wird gleich anfangen, aber die
curtain and said the play will directly commence but the
 fohr-hahng oond sahg-te dahss shpeel veerrd gly-k ahn-fahng-en ah-ber de
 Königin ist noch nicht ganz rasiert.
queen is yet not quite shaved
 ker-ne-ghin ist noh nikt gahnts rah-seerrt

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S GERMAN SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

Have you anything to ask?
No, thank you; I understand it.
Where was your friend yesterday evening?
I do not know; I have not seen him to-day yet.
Why did you not write to me?
I have not yet⁶ had any time.
Has he told you the story?
No, but he will probably⁷ do it.
Did you come quite alone?
No, my cousin (m.) accompanied me nearly all⁸ the⁸ way.
Give me a quire (of) note paper, please.
At what price do you want it?
(Of) the best. [velopes?
Will you also have (some) envelope me your knife.
It is broken.
You must buy another one¹¹.
Yes, if you give me the money for it¹².
Will you give me the blotting-paper?
Here it is; it is only a very small piece.
It suffices for my purpose.
Can you sharpen this pencil for me?
Willingly, but I am not very clever at it¹³.
Do it as well as you can.
How can I help you?
She went to the doctor.
When did you see him last?
Did she bring the books?
Yes, a part of them¹⁵.

Haben Sie etwas zu fragen?
Nein, danke (Ihnen)¹; ich verstehe es.
Wo war Ihr Freund gestern Abend²?
Ich weiß nicht; ich habe ihn heute³ noch nicht gesehen.
Warum⁴ schrieben Sie mir⁵ nicht?
Ich habe noch keine Zeit gehabt.
Hat er Ihnen die Geschichte erzählt?
Nein, aber er wird es wohl thun.
Kamen Sie ganz allein?
Nein, mein Vetter begleitete mich beinahe den ganzen Weg.
Geben Sie mir, bitte⁹, ein Buch Briefpapier.
Zu welchem Preis wünschen Sie es² vom Besten.
Wollen Sie auch Couverte¹⁰ haben?
Leihen Sie mir Ihr Messer.
Es ist zerbrochen.
Sie müssen ein anderes kaufen.
Ja, wenn Sie mir das Geld dazu geben.
Wollen Sie mir das Löschpapier geben.
Hier ist es; es ist nur ein sehr kleines Stück.
Es genügt für meinen Zweck.
Können Sie diesen Bleistift für mich spitzen?
Gern, aber ich bin nicht sehr geschickt darin.
Thun Sie es so gut wie Sie können.
Wie kann ich Ihnen helfen?
Sie ging zum¹⁴ Doktor.
Wann sahen Sie ihn zuletzt?
Brachte sie die Bücher?
Ja, einen Teil davon.

1 Words in brackets may be omitted, 2 in adverbial expressions, nouns are often spelt without a capital letter, 3 adverbs of time come directly after the object in German, 4 *vak-roomm*, 5 or *nicht an mich*, 6 yet, *noch* directly after verb, 7 or *wahrscheinlich*, 8=the whole, 9 *gefällig*, but *bitte* (pray) is more used and easier for students, 10 pronounce: *koo-vairr-te*, 11 *one* is not translated, 12=to it (thereto), 13= in it *darin* (therein), 14 or *zu dem*, 15=thereof (*davon*).

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with almost literal Translation.

1. Ein kleiner Knabe zerbrach zufällig eine Scheibe in seiner Schule. 2. Er war fortwährend in Angst, daß es herausgefunden würde. 3. Einmal fragte ihn sein Lehrer: Wer hat die Welt gemacht? 4. Der Knabe, der wieder an seine Scheibe dachte, antwortete: Ich nicht. 5. Was sagst Du da? fragte der Lehrer, dem diese Antwort sonderbar vorkam. 6. Der arme Junge erwiderte zitternd: Ja, ich that es, aber ich will es gewiß nicht mehr thun.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.—1. A little boy broke accidentally a pane in his school. 2. He was constantly in fear, that it would be found-out. 3. Once his teacher asked him: Who has created the world? 4. The boy, who again at (=of) his pane was thinking, answered: not I. 5. What dost thou (=do you) say there? asked the teacher, to whom this answer appeared strange. 6. The poor boy replied tremblingly: Yes, I did it, but I will it certainly no more do.

1. Eine arme Frau, welche sehr krank war, sandte zu dem Pfarrer in's Dorfes und ließ ihn bitten, sie zu besuchen. 2. Als er kam, fragte er die Frau, was er für sie thun könne. 3. Ach, Herr Pfarrer, antwortete sie, ich möchte Sie bitten, mir ein wenig zu predigen. 4. Ich vermissе es so sehr, seit ich nicht mehr in die Kirche gehen kann; denn die einzige schlafen konnte, war während Ihrer Predigt.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.—1. A poor woman, who was very ill, sent to the parson of her village, and let him beg (=requested him) to visit her. 2. When he came, he asked the woman what he could do for her. 3. Oh, Mr. Parson, she answered, I should like to beg you, to me a little to preach. 4. I miss it so very (=much), since I no more in the (=to) church can go; for the only time where (=when) I could sleep, was during your sermon.

1. Ein Herr erzählte einem Freund, daß eine gewisse Dame verweigert habe, ihn zu heiraten. 2. Er fügte hinzu: Als ich ihre abschlägige Antwort erhielt, kam ich in eine solche Verzweiflung, daß ich das Fenster öffnete und mich hinausstürzen wollte. 3. Was hat Sie denn davon abgehalten? fragte sein Freund.—Die große Höhe.—

1. A gentleman told to a friend, that a certain lady have (=had) refused to marry him. 2. He added: When I received her refusing answer, I came into such a despair, that I opened the window and myself out-throw wanted (=wanted to throw myself out). 3. What has you then thereof detained (=what has prevented you from it)? asked his friend.—The great height.

1. Einige Freunde fuhren zusammen auf der Eisenbahn; einer davon schlief ein. 2. Nach einiger Zeit weckte ihn ein anderer und sagte: Während Sie schliefen, sind wir weit gefahren. 3. Wie weit sind wir denn? fragte der Schläfer. Oh, sagte der andere, wir sind mindestens zwanzig Meilen von hier.

1. Some friends travelled together on the railway: one of them fell asleep. 2. After some time another one woke him and said: While you were sleeping, we are travelled far. 3. How far are we then? asked the sleeper. Oh, said the other, we are at least twenty miles from here.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(of medium difficulty)

1. He is copying a letter. Why have you not copied it? He upset the chair. Who has upset the lamp?

2. The water was running over. Has the water run over? Write it down. Do not forget to write it down.

3. Let us finish this bottle. He has finished his coffee. When does the train start? The train has started.

4. He went out alone. Has she gone out? We came back before eleven o'clock. They have not yet come back.

5. Put your¹ hat on. Why has he put on his¹ hat? We took our¹ hats off. Has he not taken off his¹ hat?

6. Open the window. Who has opened the door? Shut up the book. Have you closed the drawer?

7. The whole town is burnt down. The house burnt down². The boat arrives at five o'clock in the evening. Our train has not yet arrived.

8. You are detaining me. I hope I have not detained you. He is looking up the word in the dictionary. I have to look up two words.

9. Turn on the tap. Have you turned on the gas? He is turning off the water. Has he turned off the tap?

10. There is a letter in the letterbox. Here is the key, take (=fetch) it out.

1. Er schreibt einen Brief ab. Warum haben Sie es nicht abgeschrieben? Er warf den Stuhl um. Wer hat die Lampe umgeworfen?

2. Das Wasser lief über. Ist das Wasser übergelaufen? Schreiben Sie es auf. Vergessen Sie nicht es aufzuschreiben.

3. Wir wollen diese Flasche austrinken. Er hat seinen Kaffee ausgetrunken. Wann geht der Zug ab? Der Zug ist abgegangen.

4. Er ging allein aus. Ist sie ausgegangen? Wir kamen vor elf Uhr zurück. Sie sind noch nicht zurückgekommen.

5. Setzen Sie den Hut auf. Warum hat er den Hut aufgesetzt? Wir nahmen die Hüte ab. Hat er nicht den Hut abgenommen?

6. Machen³ Sie das Fenster auf. Wer hat die Thüre aufgemacht? Machen Sie das Buch zu. Haben Sie die Schublade zugemacht?

7. Die ganze Stadt ist abgebrannt. Das Haus brannte ab. Das Boot kommt um fünf Uhr abends an. Unser Zug ist noch nicht angekommen.

8. Sie halten mich auf. Ich hoffe, ich habe Sie nicht aufgehalten. Er sucht das Wort im Wörterbuch auf. Ich habe zwei Wörter aufzusuchen.

9. Drehen Sie den Hahn an. Haben Sie das Gas angedreht? Er dreht das Wasser ab. Hat er den Hahn abgedreht?

10. Es ist ein Brief in dem Briefkasten. Hier ist der Schlüssel, holen Sie ihn heraus.

1. In such cases, *my, his, her*, etc. are translated *the*, 2 also *offen*, 3 *niederbringen* is also correct.

GERMAN ANECDOTES, *with almost literal Translation.* (suitable for re-translation).

1. Ein Mann, der ein Faß sehr wertvollen Wein in seinem Keller hatte, versiegelte das Faß. 2. Nach einiger Zeit bemerkte er, daß der Wein abnahm, obgleich die Siegel unverletzt waren. 3. Sein Diener hatte nämlich das Faß von unten angebohrt und trank von dem Wein, so oft er Lust hatte. 4. Der Besitzer des Weines sprach mit einem Freund darüber, welcher ihm sagte: Geben Sie Acht, daß man ihnen keinen von unten nimmt. 5. Ach, was, Unsinn! war die Antwort, der Wein fehlt oben und nicht unten.

1. A man who had a cask (of) very valuable wine in his cellar, sealed the barrel. 2. After some time he remarked that the wine decreased, although the seals were undamaged. 3. His servant had namely the cask from below bored-into; and drank of the wine so (=as) often as he had inclination. 4. The proprietor of the wine talked to a friend about-it, who to-him said: Give you attention, that one to you none takes (=Take care that they do not take any) from underneath. 5. Oh; what nonsense! was the reply, the wine is missing at the top and not below.

1. Ein Mann, der in einem Streit einen andern tüchtig durchgehauen hatte, wurde vor das Polizei-Gericht geladen. 2. Er ging zu einem Advokaten¹, der nicht sehr viel zu thun hatte, und bat ihn, seine Verteidigung zu übernehmen. 3. Ich werde es mit Vergnügen thun, antwortete der junge Anwalt²; das Einzige, das ich bedaure, ist, daß Sie keinen Raubmord begangen haben, (4) denn das wäre eine famose³ Gelegenheit für mich gewesen, meine Fähigkeiten zu zeigen.

1. A man who in a quarrel had thoroughly thrashed another one, was cited before the police-court. 2. He went to a lawyer, who had not very much to do, and begged him to undertake his defence. 3. I shall do it with pleasure, replied the young lawyer; the only (thing) that I regret is that you have not committed a robbery-murder (=a murder with robbery), (4) for that were been (=would have been) a splendid opportunity for me to show my abilities.

PRON.—1. ahd-vo-kah-ten, 2. ahh-vahlit (simply a different word for *Advokat*), 3. fah-moh-se (somewhat slangy).

1. Junge Frau zu ihrem Kinder mädchen, die ein schrecklich schreiendes Kind auf der Schoß hat und dabei Geschichten liest: (2) Aber, Rosa, wie können Sie lesen, wenn das Kind so schreit?—O, bitte, Madame, das stört mich gar nicht.

1. Young wife to her nursemaid, who has a terribly screaming child on the lap and reads stories at-the-same-time: (2) But, Rose, how can you read, when the child screams thus?—Oh, please, madam, that does not disturb me at all.

1. Hitze und Kälte.—Zwei Männer waren im Gefängniß. Warum sie hier? fragte der eine. 2. Wegen meiner Hitze; ich stach jemand im Streit. Warum sind Sie hier? 3. Wegen der Kälte; ich stahl einen Ueberzieher, weil es so kalt!

1. HEAT AND COLD.—Two men were in prison. Why are you here? asked the one. 2. On-account of my (=the) heat (temper). I stabbed someone in quarrelling. Why are you here? 3. On-account of the cold; I stole an overcoat, because it was so cold.

GERMAN IDIOMATIC CONVERSATION.

(with free translation)

1. How are you? *or* How do you do? How is your wife? How is Mrs. Smith—your lady spouse?

2. Thank you, I am quite well; my wife is much better. I thank you for your kind enquiry.

3. We have not seen each other for a long time.—Yes, I believe it is more¹ than¹ a year since we last met.

4. Do you go out much? *As a rule* once a week, and generally (on) Fridays.

5. Do you never go to the theatre, or to other places of amusement?—Very seldom; the journey back is so unpleasant.—You are right; we find it the same.

6. Can you change this bank-note for me? Yes, will you have silver or gold? Three quarters in gold, and the rest in silver.

7. How much is this hat?—A pound.—*Well*, I will take it. Can you give me change out of a ten pound note?

8. The days are drawing in (=decrease) very fast. We shall soon have the shortest day.—So much the better, then we are going towards spring.—That is right; people should always look at the best side of a thing.

9. They see one another in the morning and in the evening, but never speak a word together. Is that not strange?

1. Wie geht es Ihnen? *or* Wie befinden Sie sich? Wie geht es Ihrer Frau? Wie geht es Ihrer Frau Gemahlin?

2. Danke, es geht mir ganz gut; es geht meiner Frau viel besser. Ich danke Ihnen für Ihre gütige Nachfrage.

3. Wir haben uns schon lang nicht mehr gesehen.—Ja, ich glaube, es ist über ein Jahr, seit wir uns zuletzt trafen.

4. Gehen Sie viel aus? In der Regel einmal die Woche und gewöhnlich Freitags.

5. Gehen Sie nie ins Theater, oder in andere Vergnügungs-Lokale? Sehr selten; die Reise zurück ist so unangenehm.—Sie haben recht, wir finden (es) dasselbe.

6. Können Sie mir diese Banknote wechseln?—Ja, wollen Sie Silber oder Gold haben?—Drei Viertel in Gold und den Rest in Silber.

7. Wieviel kostet dieser Hut?—Ein Pfund.—Gut, ich will ihn nehmen. Können Sie mir auf einen zehn Pfund=Schein herausgeben?

8. Die Tage nehmen sehr schnell ab. Wir werden bald den kürzesten Tag haben.—Um so besser, dann geht es dem Frühjahr entgegen. Das ist richtig; man soll die Sachen immer von der besten Seite betrachten.

9. Sie sehen einander morgens und abends, aber sie sprechen nie ein Wort zusammen. Ist das nicht sonderbar?

¹ *mehr als* is also correct, ² *herausgeben* means: to take the money for the article bought, and give back the balance.

Ein Schäfer¹ saß² mit seinem Sohne in dem Schatten³ einer schönen Eiche⁴, als⁵ drei Fremde⁶ in der Uniform⁷ der Bürgerwehr⁸ vorbeikamen⁹ und sich¹⁰ zu ihnen setzten¹⁰. Das rote und blaue Tuch¹¹, die Bärenmützen¹² und die glänzenden¹³ Waffen¹⁴ gaben den Bürgersoldaten¹⁵ ein ganz kriegerisches¹⁶ Aussehen¹⁷. Sie hatten eine Weile¹⁸ die Schönheit¹⁹ der Eiche betrachtet²⁰, als der eine sagte: Welch prächtiger²¹ Baum! Wenn man²² aus seinem Holze²³ Koplen²⁴ brennen²⁵ könnte²⁶, so würde man keinen schlechten²⁷ Profit²⁸ machen.—Da habt Ihr recht²⁹, Köhler³⁰! fiel³¹ der Schäfer ein. Ein anderer sagte: Wenn ich die Rinde³² dieses Baumes nehmen³³ dürfte³⁴, könnte³⁵ ich auf³⁶ ein ganzes Jahr eine Gerberei³⁶ mit Lohe³⁷ versehen³⁸.—Das ist wahr, Meister³⁹ Gerber⁴⁰, sagte der Schäfer, aber es wäre Schade⁴¹ um⁴² den schönen Baum, wenn man ihn umhauen⁴³ wollte. Der Dritte fügte⁴⁴ hinzu: Welch eine Menge⁴⁵ Eicheln⁴⁶ hängen⁴⁷ daran⁴⁸, wenn ich damit⁴⁹ nur⁵⁰ meine Schweine⁵¹ füttern⁵² dürfte⁵³:—Mehger⁵⁴ versetzte⁵⁵ der Schäfer wieder⁵⁶, die Eicheln werden bald verkauft werden⁵⁷ und wenn Ihr⁵⁸ sie haben wollt, so dürft⁵⁹ Ihr nur darauf⁶⁰ bieten⁶¹.

Als die drei Bürgersoldaten fort⁶² waren, sagte der Sohn des Schäfers zu seinem Vater: Kennst⁶³ Du diese Männer schon⁶⁴ lange, Vater? Nein, antwortete der Schäfer, ich sah sie heute zum ersten Mal⁶⁵.—Aber, fuhr⁶⁶ das Kind fort, wie weißt⁶⁷ Du denn, daß der Erste ein Köhler, der Zweite ein Gerber und der Dritte ein Mehger ist? Sie sind doch⁶⁸ alle drei gleich⁶⁹ gekleidet⁷⁰. Es ist wahr, erwiederte der Vater, an⁷¹ ihren Kleidern⁷² kann man ihr Geschäft⁷³ nicht erkennen⁷⁴, wohl⁷⁵ aber⁷⁶ aus⁷⁷ ihrem Gespräche⁷⁷. Jeder⁷⁸ spricht gerne von dem, was er gewöhnlich⁷⁹ thut⁸⁰, und wir können daher⁸¹ leicht⁸² den einen von dem andern unterscheiden⁸³.

1 shepherd, 2 was sitting, 3 shadow, 4 oak, 5 when, 6 strangers, 7 uniform, 8=volunteer, 9 to come past, 10=sat down by them, 11 cloth, 12 bear-skin, 13 glittering, 14 arms, 15 citizen soldiers, 16 martial, 17 appearance, 18 awhile, 19 beauty, 20 to look at, 21 splendid, 22 one, 23 wood, 24 coals, 25 burn, 26 could, 27 bad=small, 28 profit, 29 right, 30 charcoal-burner, 31 einfallen to interrupt, 32 bark, 33 to take, 34 were allowed, 35 on=for, 36 tannery, 37 tanning-bark, 38 provide, 39 master, 40 tanner, 41 pity, 42 for, 43 out down, 44 hinzufügen to add, 45 quantity, 46 acorn, 47 to hang, 48 on it, 49 with them, 50 only, 51 pigs, 52 to feed, 53 were allowed, 54 butcher, 55 retorted, 56 again, 57 become=be, 58 you, 59 need, 60=for them, 61 make an offer, 62 away=gone, 63 to know, 64 already, 65 time, 66 fort/fahren to continue, 67 to know, 68 yet=indeed, 69 equally, 70 dressed, 71=by, 72 clothes, 73 business, 74 recognise, 75 well but=however, 76=by, 77 conversation, 78 everyone, 79 generally, 80 to do, 81 therefore, 82 easily, 83 distinguish.

Bei¹ einem Manöver² verlieh³ Friedrich der Zweite einem Offizier einen Orden. Der alte Krieger⁴ wollte ihn nicht annehmen⁵ und sagte: Ein Soldat darf nur einen Orden auf dem Felde⁶ der Ehre⁷ annehmen. Machs Er⁸ keinen Unfinn⁹, erwiderte der König, und hänge¹⁰ er⁸ das Ding¹¹ um; ich kann doch feinewegen¹² keinen Krieg anfangen¹³.

1 at, 2 sham fight, 3 to bestow, 4 warrior, 5 accept, 6 field, 7 honour, 8 he=you, 9 nonsense, 10 umhängen to hang round (your neck in this case), 11 thing, 12 for his (=your) sake, 13 begin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many subscribers are under the mistaken impression that F.L.M.E. is *progressive*, like an ordinary instruction book.—We carefully make the contents of every number of use to people with no previous knowledge of foreign languages; but the most advanced student will always be able to learn something fresh therefrom. In this sense only is our publication progressive.

DOUBTFUL.—You are quite right. The question on page 203 should read *Quel est le chemin de . . . ?* or *Quel est le chemin pour aller à . . . ?* The words *pour aller* were omitted by an ingenious compositor to save a line. We unfortunately overlooked this in reading the proof; and the result is not French at all. We do our best to make every phrase absolutely dependable and correct; and so far have averaged *less than one mistake or misprint in each number*.

J. H. P.—In modern German spelling, *t* is often substituted for *th*. This system is not universally adopted, so that *Rat* and *Rath*, *Tierchen* and *Thierchen*, etc., are equally correct.

A. G. B.—Thanks for suggestion; but we should have to omit an enormous amount of valuable matter to make room for the pronunciation of every sentence; nor would this change be acceptable to the majority of our readers. The words are pronounced according to certain rules, which appeared in our first number, and can always be referred to by students who are in doubt. We shall always make a point of indicating any exceptions to the ordinary rules of pronunciation.

☛ O. (Leeds).—"When does the train start?" is in French *Quand le train part-il ?* "When will the train start?" is *Quand le train partira-t-il ?* The first question need not necessarily refer to the future. It can apply equally well to the present, if it is implied that the train starts at a certain time each day.

W. G. P.—(1) *Moins* is pronounced almost like *mo-ang*. The pronunciation of the other words cannot be imitated better than in the way you give. (2) *Très* (very) was formerly often joined to the next word by a hyphen; but this is seldom done now. (3) *Une fausse clef* means "a FALSE key;" *une clef fausse* means "a WRONG key." This, at least, is the distinction laid down in most grammars; but we strongly advise you not to trouble about these nice distinctions, which are unknown to many natives.

A USER OF HUGO'S SYSTEM, and others.—We have no intention whatever of discontinuing the Spanish or the Italian section.

H. H.—All the back numbers of F.L.M.E. are still obtainable from us direct, but some will very shortly be out of print.

H. O. C.—*El Ilustrado* or *Ei Dia*, published in Madrid, would probably meet your requirements.—We do not think it would be advisable to devote an equal space to each of the four languages.

S. R. (Denver, Colorado).—"I wonder whether he will arrive to-day" would be in Spanish *¿Quién sabe* (who knows) *si llegará hoy ?* or colloquially, *Sabe Dios si llegará hoy*.—In addressing two or more children, *vosotros* should be employed.

R. L. M. thinks we ought to give the French nasal "o" as *ohng*, not *ong*. Let him place these syllables before a dozen English people who know no French, and have never heard it spoken. If he listens carefully, he will find that the majority—probably all—will produce the correct sound more nearly in pronouncing *ong*. This being so, it cannot be reasonable to contend that *ohng* is the better way, simply because the *o* is "closed." We are quite aware that the English *ong* is not the same sound as the French nasal *o*; but we have yet to learn that *ohng* is.

F. W.—There is a Spanish synagogue in Bevis Marks. We know of no Christian church in London where the service is conducted in Spanish.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 9.

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TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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EDITORIAL.

The desire to speak and write foreign languages is still on the increase, and the public are more anxiously than ever looking out for a royal road. It is, therefore, not surprising that all possible and impossible "methods" and "systems" are brought out, some of them promising to teach students the desired language *without their having any work to do*. It is surprising how many people exist sufficiently credulous to believe such promises, but they all are bound to be disappointed.

Our long experience has taught us that the only way to learn a foreign language is by patient work, and we believe that such facilities for this have never been offered to the public as are now given by the Conversation and Reading in F.L.M.E. The sentences and anecdotes are all written in simple language, and none but words of common occurrence are used. We could write the stories in a much more elegant style, but then they would not be anything like so useful to the students. To write in simple language is much more difficult than those would think who have never tried it.

F.L.M.E. is intended principally for that large majority who have a slight knowledge of a language, and who want to keep up and improve that knowledge. It is hardly for very advanced students, nor for entire beginners: these latter ought first to go through a few lessons in Hugo's Simplified System, which is the quickest way of obtaining a good general idea of a language. This is proved by the extent to which it is used by people who travel in the respective countries. Travellers, tourists, couriers, etc., have better opportunities than anybody else of testing the practical value of a system. Orders come to hand in daily increasing numbers from these classes, and we value their expressions of approval as much as those of the most learned professors in the kingdom.

It is especially gratifying to get so many orders from the ships in our Mediterranean Squadron; and the testimonials we receive from those on board the various ships show clearly the reason. When they are in port, the officers and crews have excellent opportunities of testing the real value of Hugo's system; and the best possible test of its merit lies in the fact that his books are shown and recommended throughout the fleet.

There is a certain tooth-paste which is said to "recommend itself." It is nevertheless widely advertised. But Hugo's books are really left to recommend themselves, and are sold on their own merits entirely. Save in our own publications, they are nowhere advertised; yet the sale is constantly and rapidly increasing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. T. Y.—The correct translation is—*Les . . . en usage jusqu'à présent sont caractérisés par des défauts qu'il est utile de rappeler au public.*—We could not add a Portuguese section without encroaching on the space now devoted to languages in greater demand. That is to say, for each subscriber whose wishes we met by giving all five languages, we should dissatisfy a dozen.

A LEARNER thinks we ought always to give the answer to every question. As we have already explained, there are strong reasons against this. Nearly all questions admit of dozens of totally different answers, so that it is of little use to learn one only. Moreover, the most natural answer to a simple question often involves a difficult idiom or construction quite incomprehensible to a beginner. "A LEARNER" will find it far better to master the simple phrases we give, and to try and grasp their construction, than merely to learn phrases by rote like a parrot. By this means he will much more quickly be able to form fresh similar phrases for himself, and therefore to understand a simple reply. It is advisable for those who are merely beginners to put their questions so that the answer need only be a short one. If "Yes" or "No" is sufficient, all the better.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Who has done this ? Shut ¹ the windows.	¿ Quién ha hecho esto ? Cierre ² Vd. las ventanas.	ke-enn ah ay-cho es-to ? the-airr-reh ooss-ted lahs ven-tah-nahs
Do ³ not open ² the door.	No abra Vd. la puerta.	no ah-brah ooss-ted lah
He has forgotten the price.	El ha olvidado el precio.	poo air-tah aill ah ol-ve-dah-do el preh-the-o
Has ³ (he) tied ³ the knot ? Which chapter have ³ you read ³ ?	¿ Ha amarrado el nudo ? Qué capítulo ha leído Vd. ?	ahah-mar-rah-do el noo-do keh kah-pee-too-lo ah leh- ee-do ooss-ted ?
She is looking-for her dictionary.	Ella está buscando su diccionario.	aill-yah es-tah booss-kahn- do soo dik-the-o-nah-re-o
Our house is at-the end of this street.	Nuestra casa está al fin de esta calle.	noo-es-trah kah-sah es- tah ahl fin deh es-tah kahl-yeh
Do ⁴ you know ⁴ the reason ?	¿ Sabe Vd. la razon ?	sah-beh ooss-ted lah rah- thon ?
It is not very heavy.	No es muy pesado.	no aiss moo-e peh-sah-do
This paper is ⁵ not ⁵ very thick.	Este papel no es muy grueso.	es-teh pah-pail no aiss moo-e groo'eh-so
Is that envelope long ^b enough ^a ?	Es ese sobre bastante largo ?	aiss eh-seh so-breah bah- stahn-teh lar-go
The servant was in the kitchen.	La criada estaba en la cocina.	lah kre-ah-dah es-tah-bah en la ko-thee-nah
I have broken my chain.	He roto mi cadena.	eh ro-to me kah-deh-nah
My watch goes ⁶ very well.	Mi reloj marcha muy bien.	me reh-lo// mar-chah moo-e be-enn
Can you see the diffi- culty ? [coal.	¿ Puede Vd. ver la difi- cultad ?	poo'eh-deh ooss-ted vair lah de-fe-kool-dahd ?
(He) has brought the 'This wood is very damp.	Ha traído el carbon.	ah trah-ee-do el kar-bohn
(It) does not ⁵ burn well.	Esta madera está muy húmeda.	es-tah mah-deh-rah-es-tah moo-e oo-meh-dah
I have accepted their offer.	No arde bien.	no ar-deh be-enn
Here is a sheet of blot- ting ^{b7} paper ^a .	He aceptado su ofreci- miento.	eh ah-thep-tah-do soo o- freh-the-me-en-to
I never use (a) steel ⁸ pen ⁸ .	Aquí está una hoja de papel secante.	ah-kee es-tah oo-nah oh- //ah deh pah-pail seh- kahn-teh
Do you prefer a quill ⁹ pen ⁹ ?	Nunca uso pluma de acero.	noonn-kah oo-so ploo- mah deh ah-theh-ro
Are you sure of that ?	¿ Prefiere Vd. una pluma de ave ?	preh-fe-eh-reh ooss-ted oo- nah ploo-mah deh ah-veh ?
	Está Vd. cierto de eso ?	es-tah oos-ted the'air-to deh eh-so ?

*The stressed syllable is indicated by **thick type**; // to be pronounced in the throat; th always like *th* in *thief*; s like *ss*.

I=shut you; *Usted* is generally placed after the Imperative polite form (see HUGO'S SPANISH SIMPLIFIED, 1a.); 2 open not (see Note 1), 3 the Subject in questions follows the Past Participle, 4 know you? 5 in Negations, *no* (not) precedes the Verb; "do, does, did," are not translated, 6 marches, 7 drying, 8 pen of steel, 9 pen of bird.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Un reo á quien debían ahorcar á las tres de la tarde,
 A criminal whom they had to hang at three in the afternoon,
 PRON:—oonn reh-o ah ke-enn deh-bee-ahn ah-or-karah lahs trehs deh lah tar-deh
 dijo con la mayor serenidad: — La primera vez de mi vida
 said with the greatest calmness: The first time in my life
 dee-*Ho* kon lah mah-yor seh-reh-ne-dahd lah pre-meh-rah vehth deh me vee-dah
 que me echaré á dormir sin cenar.
 that I shall go (throw myself) to sleep without sup(ping).
 keh meh eh-chah-reh ah dor-meer sin theh-nar

Un maestro de baile preguntó á un amigo, si era cierto que
 A master of dancing asked to a friend, if was certain that
 B... había sido nombrado tesorero general. No hay duda, le res-
 B... had been appointed treasurer general. Not there is doubt, him they
 ponden. Pues es cosa muy extraña, porque yo no veo que tiene
 answer. Then it is thing very strange, because I not see that he has
 ningunos conocimientos para ese empleo. Dos años ha sido discípulo
 any qualifications for that post. Two years he has been pupil
 mío, y nunca ha sido capaz de aprender un paso de vals.
 (of)mine, and never has been capable of learn(ing) a step of waltz.

Un pobre que recibía pocas limosnas se hizo mudo para
 A poor (man) who received few alms himself feigned* (made) dumb to
 aumentar su negocio. Alguien que le conocía antes de esto,
 increase his business. Somebody who him knew before this
 notó el engaño y se resolvió á deshacerlo. Con este objeto él
 noticed the deceit and resolved to undo it. With this object he
 se aproxima un día al mendigo llevándose la mano al bolsillo,
 himself approaches one day to the mendicant carrying (of) himself the hand to the pocket
 y le pregunta á media voz:—¿Desde cuándo está V mudo?—El
 and him asks in a low (at half) voice:—Since when are you dumb?—The
 pordiosero cogido de improviso responde. Desde mi nacimiento.
 ar, caught unawares, replies: Since my birth.

Un ciudadano avaro, habiéndose arreglado para pelear con su com-
 A citizen miserly, having (himself) arranged to fight with his com-
 pañero, fué á un cirujano y decidió que le pagaría veinte francos por
 panion, went to a surgeon and decided that him he should pay twenty francs for
 cada herida. Concluido el combate, una dificultad se presentó, la cual
 each wound. (Being) concluded the combat, a difficulty itself presented, which
 era cómo ajustar el precio de las heridas que corrían de lado á lado.
 was how to adjust the price of the wounds which ran from side to side.
 El cirujano quería cuarenta francos; pero el ciudadano no quiso
 The surgeon wanted forty francs; but the citizen not wanted
 darle mas que veinte, diciéndole que la espada no había herido mas
 to give him more than twenty, telling him that the sword not had wounded more
 que una vez. Como ellos no pudieron convencerse, el avaro dijo:—
 than one time. As they not could convince each other, the miser said:—
 Pues bien, no cure Vd. esas heridas mas que de un lado.
 (Then) well, (do) not cure you those wounds more than on one side.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

Tell him what they want.
Do you like this neighbourhood?¹
I do not like² our new house
much.

Neither (do) we.
He must go out much earlier³.
May I see the handwriting?
They would not permit it.
We cannot agree with that.
Whom did you meet *at* your
friend's? [knew.
There was no one there whom I
He introduced me to some of his
friends.

Can you lend me a time-table?
Is there another train to P... this
evening?

The last train left an⁴ hour ago⁴.
I have not yet replied to the ad-
vertisement.

I could not find the newspaper.
This periodical is⁵ published⁶ twice⁶
a⁶ week.

There is not enough oil in the lamp.
It is beginning to get dark.

What is he going to mend it with?⁷
When do you intend⁸ to write to
I have already done it. [him?

I⁹ am very glad⁹ to hear¹⁰ it.
Do you believe they will come?
I hope so.—I fear *not*.

We shall start to-morrow evening.
Please walk in.

Come this¹² way¹².
Do not forget what I have told you.

I should like to speak to you.
I shall not detain you long¹³.

I am at your service.
This writing is¹⁴ very illegible¹⁴.

We cannot read this line.

Dígame lo que quieren.
¿Le gusta á Vd. esta vecindad?
No me gusta mucho nuestra casa
nueva.

Nosotros tampoco. [prano.
El debe salir mucho mas tem-
¿Puedo ver la escritura?
Ellos no lo permitirían.

No podemos convenir con eso.
¿A quién ha encontrado Vd. en
casa de su amigo? [conocía.

No habia ninguno allí que yo
El me ha introducido á algunos de
sus amigos. [(de trenes)?

¿Puede V. prestarme un indicador
¿Hay otro tren para P... esta
noche?

El último tren salió hace una hora.
No he contestado todavía al an-
uncio.

No pude encontrar el periódico.
Este periódico se publica dos
veces por semana. [qué

No hay bastante aceite en el quin-
Principia á oscurecer.

¿Con qué va él á componerlo?
¿Cuándo piensa Vd. escribirle?
Lo he hecho ya.

Me alegro saberlo.
¿Cree Vd. que vendrán?

Así espero.—Temo que no.
Partiremos mañana *por la noche*.
Sírvase¹¹ entrar.

Venga Vd. por aquí.
No olvide Vd. lo que le he dicho

Desearía hablar á Vd. [tiempo
No le detendré á Vd. mucho

Estoy á la disposicion de Vd.
Esta escritura no se puede leer.

No podemos leer esta línea.

1. does this neighbourhood please you? 2 see Note 1, 3 more early, 4 it makes an hour, 5 publishes itself, 6 two times per, 7 Prepositions are never put at the end of a sentence in Spanish, 8 think, 9 I rejoice me, 10 know, 11 from *servirse*, 12 by here, 13 much time, 14 cannot read itself.

EASY SPANISH ANECDOTES;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good Spanish.

Advanced students will derive great benefit by re-translating these stories into Spanish.

Una criatura (de seis años); Buenos días, tío; le felicito el año nuevo, y Mamá dice que si Vd. me da una peseta que no debo perderla.

An infant (of six years): Good day(s), uncle; *I wish you a happy new year** (you I felicitate the new year), and mamma says that if you me give a peseta (=franc) that (I) not must lose it.

PRONUNCIATION.—oo-nah kree-ah-too-rah (deh seh-is ahn-yos): boo'eh-nos dee-ahs, tee-o; leh feh-le-thee-to el ahn-yo noo'eh-vo, e mah-mah dee-theh keh se ooss-ted meh dah oo-nah peh-seh-tah keh no deh-bo pair-dair-lah.

1. La mujer de un labrador fué un día á dar de comer á unos cochinos, de los cuales ella tenía un número grande en diferentes corrales. 2. Despues de haber dado alguna comida á los cochinos de un corral, ella estaba cruzando el patio con la paila en su mano para dar el restante á los cochinos de los otros corrales. 3. En su camino encontró á un caballero de la ciudad, el qual estaba parando temporalmente en la casa del labrador. 4. El caballero le dijo bromeando: ¿Es esa mi comida? No, señor, contestó ella, esta es para los otros cochinos.

1. The wife of a farmer went one day to give to eat to some pigs, of (the) which she had a large number in different *stys* (enclosures). 2. After hav(ing) given some *food* (meal) to the pigs of one sty, she was crossing the yard with the pan to give the remainder to the pigs of the other stys. 3. *On* (in) her way she met (to) a gentleman of the town, (the) who was staying temporarily in the house of-the farmer. 4. The gentleman to-her said jokingly: Is that my *dinner* (meal)? No, sir, answered she, this is for the other pigs.

1. Un caballero regaló un escritorio magnífico á su señora el día de su cumpleaños diciéndole: 2. Aquí tienes, mi querida, dos llaves que caben en la cerradura. 3. Guarda una en tu bolsillo y pon la otra en un lugar reservado, en caso que pierdas una de ellas. 4. Despues de algunos meses, la señora no podía abrir la cerradura, porque la llave que estaba usando se había perdido. 5. Su esposo le preguntó donde había puesto la otra llave. 6. Oh! contestó ella; he puesto esa en un sitio reservado donde no se pueda perder, como me dijiste. Está dentro del escritorio.

1. A gentleman presented a writing-desk magnificent to his *wife* (lady) the day of her birthday, saying-to-her: 2. Here *are* (thou hast), my dear, two keys which fit in the lock. 3. Keep one in thy purse and put the other in a place *safe* (reserved), in case that thou lovest one of them. 4. After some months, the lady could not open the lock, because the key which she was using *had been lost* (had lost itself). 5. Her husband her asked where she had put the other key. 6. Oh! answered she; I have put that in a safe place where it could not *be lost* (lose itself), as thou me toldest. It is inside the desk.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

1. El amo á un nuevo dependiente : ¿ Ha puesto Vd. en el buzón aquellas dos cartas ?—2. El dependiente : Si, Señor. Pero Vd. se ha equivocado en poner los sellos. (3.) Vd. ha puesto el sello de diez céntimos sobre la carta al extranjero y el de veinticinco céntimos sobre la del país.—4. El amo : Aquello ha sido un descuido. ¿ Qué ha hecho Vd. ? 5. El dependiente : He corregido fácilmente el error. He alterado las direcciones de los sobres.

1. The master to a new clerk : Have you put in the pillar-box those two letters ?—2. The clerk : Yes, sir. But you *made a mistake* (have yourself mistaken) in put(ing) on the stamps. (3.) You have put the stamp of ten centimes (=a penny) on the letter *for abroad* (to the foreign) and the (one) of twenty-five centimes on the (one) of the country.—4. The master : That *was* (has been) a carelessness. What have you done ?—5. The clerk : I have corrected easily the mistake. I have altered the directions of the envelopes.

1. Durante una desgraciada campaña en que el ejército francés sufrió grandes pérdidas, dos paisanos de cierta aldea fueron llamados á la quinta. 2. Solo uno se necesitaba para completar el número, y de los dos que fueron citados era uno hijo de un rico arrendador y el otro de una viuda pobre. 3. El arrendador habló al gefe del sorteo y le prometió una buena recompensa si podía hallar medios de impedir que su hijo fuese al ejército. 4. Con el objeto de cumplirlo, puso el gefe en la urna dos bolas negras en vez de una blanca y otra negra.

5. Cuando llegaron los jóvenes dijo : En la urna hay una bola blanca y otra negra : el que saque la negra irá á servir.—6. Teniendo el hijo de la viuda alguna sospecha, se aproximó á la urna y sacó una de las bolas que inmediatamente se tragó sin mirarla.—7. ¿ Porqué ha hecho Vd. eso ? dijo el superintendente. ¿ Cómo haremos ahora para conocer si ha sacado la bola blanca ó la negra ?—8. Muy fácil es saberlo, replicó : que saque él la otra : si yo he sacado la negra sacará él necesariamente la blanca. 9. El superintendente no pudo negarse á ello, y metiendo la mano en la urna el hijo del arrendador, sacó la bola restante, que con gran satisfaccion de la mayor parte de los espectadores era negra ; y así se salvó el hijo de la viuda.

1. During an unfortunate campaign in which the French army suffered great losses, two countrymen of a certain village were called to the conscription. 2. Only one *was needed* (needed himself) to complete the number, and of the two who were summoned one was son of a rich landowner, and the other of a poor widow. 3. The landowner spoke to the chief of the lot-drawing, and to him promised a good reward if he could find means to prevent that his son went to the army. 4. With the object of fulfil(ling) it, the chief put in the urn two black balls in place of a white and (an) other black.

5. When the youths arrived he said : In the urn there is a white ball, and (an) other black ; the (one) who draws the black will go to serve.—6. Having the son of the widow some suspicion, he approached (himself to) the urn and drew-out one of the balls, which immediately he swallowed without looking-at-it. 7. Why have you done that ? said the superintendent. How shall-we-do now to know if you have drawn the white ball or the black (one) ? 8. Very easy it is to-know-it, he replied ; let him draw the other ; if I have drawn the black (one) he will necessarily draw the white. 9. The superintendent could not *refuse* (deny himself to) this, and putting the hand in the urn the son of the landowner, he drew the remaining ball, which *to the* (with) great satisfaction of the greater part of the spectators was black ; and thus *escaped* (himself saved) the son of the widow.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Sento che il vostro amico è finalmente ritornato dall'
 (I) hear that your friend is at last ('finally) returned from-the
 PRON. sen-to kay eell vos-tro ah-mee-ko ay fe-nah-ly-men-tay re-tor-nah-to dahl-
 America*; è egli molto cambiato?—Niente del tutto; egli m'ha
 America; is he much altered? Not at (nothing of the) all; he (from) me has
 lah-may-re-kah ay ail-ye mol-to kahm-be-ah-to ne-en-tay del toott-to ail-ye mah
 domandato in prestito venti franchi, la prima volta che l'ho
 asked in loan twenty francs, the first time that him(I) have
 do-mahn-dah-to in pres-te-to ven-te frahn-ke lah pree-mah vol-tah kay lo
 incontrato dopo il suo ritorno.
 met after his return.
 in-kon-tra-h-to do-po eell soo-o re-tor-no

*NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

1. Dilettante (parlando della sua esperienza in un concerto d'alcune
 sere avanti): 2. Non m'hanno neppure invitato a cantare.—3. Signo-
 rina (candidamente): Lei ha già cantato, suppongo, in quel posto, è
 vero?—4. Sì, una volta; e perchè?—Oh! nulla!

1. Amateur (speaking of his experience in a concert of some evenings before):
 2. Not me they have even invited to sing.—3. Young lady (candidly): You have
 already sung, I suppose, in that place, haven't you (is it true)?—4. Yes, *once* (one
 time); and why?—Oh! nothing.

1. Un ispettore di scuole si presentò una volta ad una vecchia
 madre di famiglia.—2. Avete dei figli?—Sissignore.—Quanti?—Tre.
 3. Van tutti alla scuola?—Nossignore.—4. Potremo verificar ciò,
 aggiunse l'ispettore con una cert'aria d'importanza; poi cavando di
 tasca il taccuino: 5. Adesso ditemi il vostro nome e indirizzo.—
 Questi furon dati dalla donna.—6. Favorite di dirmi anche i nomi
 de' vostri figli.—Anche i nomi furon dati.—7. Adesso m'occorre prender
 nota della loro rispettiva età.—8. Devo pensarci un poco, rispose la
 donna. Enrico, ch'è il più giovane, ha trent'anni, ed ha preso moglie
 la settimana scorsa.—9. E perchè non me l'avete detto prima? esclamò
 l'altro tutto adirato.—10. Perchè Lei non me l'ha chiesto, essa rispose.

1. An inspector of schools himself presented *once* (one time) to an old mother of
 family.—2. Have you any sons?—Yes, sir.—How-many?—Three.—3. (Do they) go
 all to the school?—No, sir.—4. We *must see into* (shall be able to verify) that, added
 the inspector, with a certain air of importance; then taking-out from pocket the
 memorandum-book: 5. Now tell me your name and address.—These were given by-
 the woman. 6. Please to tell-me also the names of your sons. Also the names were
 given.—7. Now *I must* (to me it is necessary) take note of their respective ages.—8. I
 must think *about it* (there) a little, replied the woman. Henry, who is the most
 young *is* (has) thirty years (old), and has *married* (taken wife) *last week* (the week
 last). 9. And why not me it have you told before? exclaimed the other all irritated.
 —10. Because you not me it have asked, she replied.

ITALIAN CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

(of medium difficulty)

The box was quite empty.

Can you* see them?

He comes almost every evening.

Do you think it will be¹ fine to-

I hope so.—I fear not. [morrow?

There is not enough water in the jug.

Tell the servant (*fem.*) to fill it.

She has forgotten to bring the soap. [morning.

Perhaps they will come this

Did you see her yesterday?

This wine is not very good.

Open another bottle.

How much coffee did you buy?

Only^b two^a pounds^a.

This will not be enough. [ment?

Have you replied to the advertise-
ment yet; I have mislaid the news-
paper.

Where is the waiting-room?

You must not tell him (it).

He will not believe you.

I see him once a week.

We write to him twice³ a month².At present he is⁵ in America.In what part of Italy did you
travel?I⁴ do not like this climate⁴.Do you like this kind of wine⁶?

Not much; I prefer a dry wine.

Tell him to wait a few minutes.

He says (that) he cannot wait.

In that case, I will (send the)
answer by post.

Why did you show it to him?

Perhaps they will arrive too late.

We must start^b soon^a.

La scatola era affatto vuota.

Potete (può Lei*) vederli?

Egli viene quasi ogni sera.

Credete (crede Lei) che farà bello

Spero bene.—Temodino. [domani?

Non c'è abbastanza acqua nella
brocca. [empirla.

Dite (dica*) alla domestica di ri-

Essa ha dimenticato di portare il
sapone.

Forse verranno questamane.

L'avete voi (L'ha Lei) veduta ieri?

Questo vino non è troppo buono.

Aprite (apra) un'altra bottiglia.

Quanto caffè compraste (comprò

Due libbre soltanto. [Lei?]

Questo non basterà. [nuncio?

Avete (ha Lei) risposto all'an-

Non ancora: ho smarrito il
giornale.

Dov' è la sala d'aspetto?

Non dovete (deve) dirglielo.

Egli non vi (la) crederà.

Lo vedo una volta la settimana.

Gli scriviamo due volte al mese.

Al momento egli si trova in
America.In qual parte d'Italia avete (ha
Lei) viaggiato?

Questo clima non mi piace. [vino?

Vi (Le) piace questa qualità di

Non troppo: preferisco un vino
asciutto. [cuni minuti.

Ditegli (gli dica) d'aspettare al-

Egli dice che non può aspettare.

In tal caso, risponderò per posta.
[trato?

Perchè gliel'avete (gliel'ha) mos-

Forse arriveranno troppo tardi.

Dobbiam tosto partire.

*The polite form—i.e. the *Third Person*—is generally used in addressing equals and superiors (see Hugo's ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED, Lesson 12). On this page, the polite form will in future always be given in parentheses after the ordinary familiar form.

¹ fare (to make) is used in speaking of the weather, ² two times to the month, ³ finds himself, ⁴ this climate does not please me, ⁵ see Note 4.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH	PRONUNCIATION.*
Are you ready to begin ?	Etes-vous prêt à commencer ? [pas ?	ayt-voo pray ah kom-ahng-seh ? (pah ?
Not yet.—Why not ?	Pas encore. — Pourquoi	pah-zahng-kor poor-kwah
I have lost my pencil.	J'ai perdu mon crayon.	sheh pair-dü mong kray-yong
Take this pen, and begin to write.	Prenez cette plume, et commencez à écrire.	prer-neh set plüm, eh kom-ahng-seh ah eh-kreer
Dictate slowly, please ¹ .	Dictez lentement, s'il vous plaît. [ment.	dik-teh lahngt-mahng, sil voo play
Speak more distinctly.	Parlez plus distincte-	par-leh plü dis-tangt-mahng
Where was he yesterday ?	Où était-il hier ?	oo eh-tay-til e-air ?
Can you understand this ?	Pouvez-vous comprendre ceci ? [chambre.	poo-veh-voo kong-prahng-dr ser-see ?
They were in this room.	Ils étaient dans cette	il-zeh-tay dahng set shahng-br (oh-tel
Send it to our hotel.	Envoyez-le à notre hôtel.	ahng-v'wah-yeh-ler ah not-r
Pick-up that pin.	Ramassez cette épingle.	rah-mah-seh set eh-pang-gi
I am not ³ sure of that.	Je ne suis pas sûr de cela.	sher ner swee pah sür der
Who has done this ?	Qui a fait ceci ?	kee ah fay ser-see ? (s'lah
Show us the way.	Montrez-nous le chemin.	mong-treh-noo ler sh'mang
Do it now.	Faites-le maintenant.	fayt-ler mang-ter-nahng
Do ² not shut ² the drawer.	Ne fermez pas le tiroir.	ner fair-meh pah ler teer-keel
Which is the key ?	Quelle est la clef ?	ay lah kleh ? (wahr
We are too soon.	Nous sommes trop tôt.	noo som tro toh
Why is he here to-day ?	Pourquoi est-il ici aujourd'hui ?	poor-kwah ay-til e-se oh-shoor-dwee ?
Has he brought anything for me ?	A-t-il apporté quelque chose pour moi ?	ah-til ah-por-teh kel-ker-shoz poor m'wah ?
Read his letter.	Lisez sa lettre. [noms.	lee-zeh sah let-r
Copy this list of names.	Copiez cette liste de	ko-pe-eh set list der nong
Have you found his address ?	Avez-vous trouvé son adresse ?	ah-veh-voo troo-veh son-ah-dress ?
Look-for the matches.	Cherchez les allumettes.	shair-sheh lay-zah-lü-met
Here-are your books.	Voici vos livres.	v'wah-see voh leev-r
It is not ³ my fault.	Ce n'est pas ma faute.	ser nay pah mah foht
Whose ⁴ are these gloves ?	A qui sont ces gants ?	ah kee song say gahng ?
They are not ³ mine ⁶ .	Ils ne sont pas à moi.	il ner song pah ah m'wah
This watch is my brother's ⁶ .	Cette montre est à mon frère.	set mong-tray ah mong frair
It does not ³ go well.	Elle ne va pas bien.	ell ner vah pah be-ang

1 if it you pleases, 2 shut not, 3 not is rendered by *ne* (or *n'*) before the Verb, and *pas* after the Verb, 4 to whom, 5 to me, 6 to my brother.

*EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

r (in *italics*) not to be pronounced ; *sh* like *s* in *measure* ; *ü=ö* with rounded tips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics* ; the *g* in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, SEE PAGE 267.

Un guide disait à un touriste : Nous avons ici toujours
 A guide said to a tourist : We have here always
 ung gheed de-zay ah ung too-ris-t : noo-zah-vong e-se too-shoor

le vent d'ouest. — Le touriste : Mais c'est justement le
 the wind (of) west. The tourist : But it is just the
 ler vahng doo-est ler too-ris-t may say shüst-mahng ler

vent d'est qui souffle maintenant. — Le guide : Oh ! c'est
 wind of east which blows now The guide : Oh ! that is
 vahng dest kee soofi mang-ter-nahng ler gheed o say

le vent d'ouest qui revient, vous savez.
 the wind of west which comes-back, you know.
 ler vahng doo-est kee rer-ve-ang, voo sah-veh

Paul : Le dimanche, c'est le premier jour de la
 Paul : The Sunday, it is the first day of the
 pol : ler de-mahng-sh say ler prer-me-eh shoor der lah

semaine, n'est-ce pas, Papa? — Papa : Oui, mon fils. —
 week, is it not, Papa ? Yes, my son.
 ser-main, nais-pah pah-pah pah-pah oo'ee mong fiss

Paul : Et le samedi, c'est le dernier jour, n'est-ce
 Paul : And the Saturday, it is the last day, is it
 pol : eh ler sahm-dee say ler dair-ne-eh shoor nais-

pas ? — Papa : Oui. — Paul : Alors pourquoi le samedi
 not ? Papa : Yes. Paul : Then why the Saturday
 pah pah-pah oo'ee pol ah-lor poor-kwah ler sahm-dee

vient-il avant le dimanche ?
 comes it before the Sunday ?
 ve-ang-til ah-vahng ler de-mahngsh

Voyageur : Dites donc, êtes-vous bien sûre que ces
 Traveller : Say then, are you well sure that these
 v'wah-yah-sheer deest dong ait-voo be-ang sûr ker say

draps sont parfaitement propres ? — Fille de chambre :
 sheets are perfectly clean ? Chambermaid :
 drah song par-fait-mahng pro-pr fee-e der shahng-br

Tout-à-fait, monsieur. Les draps ont été lavés ce matin.
 Quite, sir. The sheets have been washed this morning.
 too-tah-fay mer-se-er lay drah ong-teh-teh lah-veh ser mah-tang,

seulement. Touchez-les ; ils ne sont pas encore secs.
 only. Touch (feel) them ; they are not yet dry.
 seri-mahng too-shah lay il ner song pah-zahng-kor sek

Un monsieur criait à son valet de chambre : Pierre,
 A gentleman called to his valet of (bed)room : Peter,
 ung mer-se-er kre-ay ah song vah-leh der shahng-br pe-air

sujs-jè endormi ? — Oui, monsieur. — C'est bon.
 am I asleep ? Yes, sir. That is good.
 sweesh ahng-dor-mee oo'ee mer-se-er say bong

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S FRENCH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

They do not live here.
What is his *present*^b address?
What did you find it in¹?
The box was quite empty.
Fill your glasses.
They are full^b already^a.
Will you take a cup of tea?
She was here the other day.
Put some coal *on* the fire.
I do not believe that.
He was very angry with^a me.
This coffee is too strong.
Is your tea sweet^a enough³?
Have you enough (of) milk in
your coffee?
Show him your passport.
I have left mine at the hotel.
Do you understand what⁴ he says.
I *did* not hear all the words.
They have nothing to do.
He seems to be very busy.
Did she wait-for you long?
Who does it for you?
I waited nearly half⁶ an⁵ hour.
He will decide to-morrow morning.
The bank is not open^b yet^a.
That street leads to the market.
Let-us-cross the street.
The house was full of smoke.
This book is very well printed.
Do you hear that noise?
I do not know what⁴ it is.
Empty this bottle, please⁶.
I have put some wine in⁷ it⁷.
We shall not accept his offer.
Can he come with you?
Do not fasten⁸ the envelope^b yet^a.
Put this receipt inside⁹ it⁹.
When shall you come¹⁰ back¹⁰?
Not before three o'clock, or half¹¹
past¹¹.

Ils ne demeurent pas ici.
Quelle est son adresse actuelle?
Dans quoi l'avez-vous trouvé?
La boîte était tout-à-fait vide.
Remplissez vos verres.
Ils sont déjà pleins.
Prendrez-vous une tasse de thé?
Elle était ici l'autre jour.
Mettez du charbon au feu.
Je ne crois pas cela.
Il était très fâché contre moi.
Ce café est trop fort.
Votre thé est-il assez sucré?
Avez-vous assez de lait dans
votre café?
Montrez-lui votre passeport.
J'ai laissé le mien à l'hôtel.
Comprenez-vous ce qu'il dit?
Je n'ai pas entendu tous les mots.
Ils n'ont rien à faire.
Il semble être très occupé.
Vous a-t-elle attendu longtemps?
Qui le fait pour vous?
J'ai attendu près d'une demi-heure.
Il décidera demain matin.
La banque n'est pas encore ouverte.
Cette rue conduit au marché.
Traversons la rue.
La maison était pleine de fumée.
Ce livre est très bien imprimé.
Entendez-vous ce bruit?
Je ne sais ce que c'est.
Videz cette bouteille, je vous prie.
J'y ai mis du vin.
Nous n'accepterons pas son offre.
Peut-il venir avec vous?
Ne fermez pas encore l'enveloppe.
Mettez ce reçu dedans.
Quand reviendrez-vous?
Pas avant trois heures ou trois
heures et demie.

1 Prepositions are never put last in French, 2 against, 3 enough sugared, 4 that which, 5 a half, 6 I you beg, 7 there, 8 close, 9 therein, 10 return, 11 three hours and half.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS:

with Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

1. Un monsieur demanda à son médecin : Pouvez-vous me dire, docteur, pourquoi je suis si chauve ? — 2. Rien de plus facile, monsieur, répondit le médecin ; (3) cela est dû à la chute de vos cheveux.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see page 267).—1. *ung mer-se-er der-mahng-dahah song mehd-sang* : poo-veh voo mer deer, dok-terr, poor-kwah sher swee se shohv? 2. *re-ang der plü fah-sil, mer-se-er, reh-pong-dee ler dok-terr* ; (3) *ser-lah ay dü ah lah shüt der voh sher-ver*.

TRANSLATION. 1. A gentleman asked of (to) his physician : Can you me tell, doctor, why I am so bald ?— 2. Nothing (of) more easy, sir, replied the physician ; (3) that is due to the *coming out* (fall) of your hairs.

1. La maman : Tu sais, Georges, que cela me fait autant de mal qu'à toi, (2) d'être obligée de te fouetter aussi sévèrement. — 3. Georges : C'est possible, maman ; mais pas au même endroit.

1. *lah mah-mahng* : tü say, *shorsh*, *ker ser-lah mer fay oh-tahng der mahll kah t'wah*, (2) *day-tr o-ble-shéh der ter foo-et-eh o-se seh-vair-mahng*. 3. *shorsh* : say pos-e-bl, *mah-mahng*, *may pah-zoh-maim ahng-dr'wah*.

1. The mamma : Thou knowest, George, that that me *causes* (makes) as-much of pain as to thee, (2) to be obliged to thee whip so severely.— 3. George : That is possible, mamma ; but not *in-the* same place.

1. La mère, rentrant de faire des emplettes : Comment va mon petit bébé ? — 2. La Bonne : Je crains qu'il ne soit pas bien.— 3. La mère : Qu'est-ce qui vous fait penser cela ? — 4. La Bonne ; Parce qu'il n'a pas crié depuis plus d'une heure.

1. *lah mair (rahng-traahng der fair day-zahng-plet)* : *kom-ahng vah mong per-tee beh-beh?* 2. *lah bon* : *sher krang kil ner swah pah be-ang*. 3. *lah mair* : *kace kee voo fay pahng-seh ser-lah?* 4. *lah bon* : *par-skil nah pah kre-eh der-pwee plü dün err*.

1. The mother, returning from making some purchases : How *is* (goes) my little baby ? — 2. The nurse : I fear that he *is* (be) not well. — 3. The mother ; What is it that you makes think that ?— 4. The nurse : Because he has not cried *for* (since) more than an hour.

1. La fille d'un maire avait perdu son serin. 2. La première idée qui vint à l'esprit de son père fut de faire fermer les portes de la ville.

1. *lah fee-e dung mair ah-vay pair-dü song ser-rang*. 2. *lah prer-me-air e-deh kee vang ah les-pree der song pair fü der fair fair-meh lay port der lah vil*.

1. The daughter of a mayor had lost her canary. 2. The first idea which came to the mind of her father was to *have* (make) shut the gates of the town.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Do not shut the window.
2. He (is) arrived at five *o'clock*.
3. *Did* you ask his name? 4. I *did* not understand his question.
5. What *did* she say to you?

1. Who was downstairs? 2. Is she not in the kitchen? 3. They were-reading the papers. 4. Where do you live? 5. Is *it* far from here?

1. Will you wait-for me?
2. Give me another pen. 3. This ink is too thick. 4. Can you give^b me^a a sheet of paper? 5. Do you also^b want^a an envelope?

1. Do not start yet. 2. You have *plenty* of time. 3. *It* is not far from here. 4. We shall-arrive too soon. 5. When *did* she say that?

1. Put it in the cupboard. 2. On which shelf? 3. The top shelf is full.
4. The others are nearly empty.

1. Has he deducted the discount?
2. I do not know. 3. Where is the receipt? 4. I have lost it.
5. That is very unfortunate.

1. He is-going to-the concert.
2. I shall-accompany him there.
3. She is-wearing a new hat.
4. Her boots are too tight¹. 5. Have you forgotten your umbrella?

1. This water is too warm. 2. Do you want it cold? 3. No, I want it lukewarm². 4. Here is (some) soap and a towel. 5. (I) thank you very much.

1. Which is the way (in order to go) to the market? 2. Take the first street *on the right*. 3. Do you see the house *opposite*? 4. He lives *on* the third floor. 5. What have you in that bag?

1. Ne fermez pas la fenêtre.
2. Il est arrivé à cinq heures.
3. Avez-vous demandé son nom? 4. Je n'ai pas compris sa question.
5. Que vous a-t-elle dit?

1. Qui était en bas? 2. N'est-elle pas dans la cuisine? 3. Ils lisaient les journaux. 4. Où demeurez-vous? 5. Est-ce loin d'ici?

1. Voulez-vous m'attendre?
2. Donnez-moi une autre plume.
3. Cette encre est trop épaisse.
4. Pouvez-vous me donner une feuille de papier? 5. Voulez-vous aussi une enveloppe?

1. Ne partez pas encore. 2. Vous avez le temps. 3. Ce n'est pas loin d'ici. 4. Nous arriverons trop tôt. 5. Quand a-t-elle dit cela?

1. Mettez-le dans le buffet.
2. Sur quelle tablette? 3. La tablette du haut est pleine. 4. Les autres sont presque vides.

1. A-t-il déduit l'escompte?
2. Je ne sais pas. 3. Où est le reçu? 4. Je l'ai perdu. 5. C'est très malheureux.

1. Il va au concert. 2. Je l'y accompagnerai. 3. Elle porte un nouveau chapeau. 4. Ses bottines sont trop étroites. 5. Avez-vous oublié votre parapluie?

1. Cette eau est trop chaude
2. La voulez-vous froide? 3. Non, je la veux tiède. 4. Voici du savon et une serviette. 5. Je vous remercie beaucoup.

1. Quel est le chemin pour aller au marché? 2. Prenez la première rue à droite. 3. Voyez-vous la maison en face? 4. Il demeure au troisième étage. 5. Qu'avez-vous dans ce sac?

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Un monsieur qui cherche une chambre à louer : Vous avez un piano dans la maison ?—2. Le propriétaire : Non, monsieur.— Vous avez des enfants, au moins ?— Non plus.— Vous avez quelqu'un dans la maison qui apprend à jouer de la flûte ou du violon ?—Non, pas davantage.—3. Alors, je suis obligé de chercher autre part, car ma femme ne serait pas contente si elle ne trouvait rien à redire.

1. A gentleman who seeks a room to hire : You have a piano in the house ?—2. The landlord (proprietor) : No, sir.—You have some children, at least ?—No (more).— You have some-one in the house who is learning to play (of) the flute or (of) the violin ?—No (not more).—3. Then I am obliged to seek *somewhere else* (other part). for my wife would not be content if she found nothing to *find-fault with* (re-say).

1. Un homme qui désire une place de facteur se présente au chef du personnel. 2. Ce dernier lui demande : Vous voulez entrer dans l'administration ? Savez-vous lire, au moins ?— 3. Non, mais comme les facteurs voient tous les jours une grande quantité de lettres, j'espère apprendre à lire bientôt.

1. A man who desires a place as postman presents himself to the chief of the staff. 2. This latter asks him : You want to enter (in) the service ? Can (know) you read at least ? 3. No, but as postmen see *every day* (all the days) a large number of letters, I hope to learn to read soon.

1. Un vélocipède sans lampe. — Le cycliste : Tenez, monsieur l'agent, si je vous bouche l'œil avec une pièce de deux francs, vous ne pourrez pas voir si j'ai une lumière ou non ; est-ce que vous pourrez voir tout de même ?—2. L'agent de police : Certainement, monsieur ; je pourrai voir avec l'autre œil. Bouchez-les tous les deux, et l'affaire est faite.

1. A velocipede without lamp. — The cyclist : *I say, policeman* (hold, Mr. the agent), if I stop you the eye with a piece of two francs, you will not be able to see whether I have a light or not ; is it that you will be able to see all *the same* ?—2. The policeman : Certainly, sir ; I shall be able to see with the other eye. Stop them *both* (all the two), and the matter is *arranged* (done).

1. Un monsieur a acheté un superbe parapluie de soixante francs. 2. Le jour même, il pleut un peu, et le monsieur constate que son parapluie a été complètement détraqué par ces quelques gouttes. Même il est percé ! 3. Il va se plaindre au marchand, qui examine attentivement l'objet. 4. Je vois ce que c'est, dit l'industriel ; il aura reçu de l'eau.

1. A gentleman has bought a splendid umbrella of 60 francs. 2. The *very same day* it rains a little, and the gentleman ascertains that his umbrella has been completely spoiled by these few drops. Even it *has a hole in it* (is pierced). 3. He goes to *complain* (pity himself) to the tradesman, who examines attentively the object. 4. I see *what it is*, says the manufacturer ; it *must have got wet* (will have received some water).

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

I hope he will keep his promise.
 We have no need of (a) guide.
 The way is very easy to find.
 Do not turn to (the) right.
 His shop is the third *on the* left.
 How much time have you at your disposal? [page?
 How many lines are there *to a*
 There are several things to do.
 Did you reply to the advertisement?
 Unfortunately, I mislaid the newspaper. [address.
 We have not been able to find the
 This seems to me *rather* dear.
 Have you nothing cheaper¹?
 The sun was shining brightly.
 She cannot come, because she is busy. [them?
 Do you know where he has put
 You must tell him what you want.
 Why would he not accept it?

This arrangement suits me better.
 I *do not agree* with you.
 He almost always comes late.
 What has he done *with* the money?
 I am going to lend it to them.
 Are they going to Paris next² week?
 She has never been *to* France.
 There is no number on the door.
 It rained very hard³ in the afternoon. [station.
 I had left my luggage at the
 We could not find a cab.
 They have nothing to fear.
 Is this the servant who cleans the shoes?
 Tell him to clean yours and mine.
 The omnibus in which we *rode* was full. [himself?
 Did you give him anything for
 I told him to keep the change.

J'espère qu'il tiendra sa promesse.
 Nous n'avons pas besoin de guide.
 Le chemin est très facile à trouver.
 Ne tournez pas à droite. [gauche.
 Sa boutique est la troisième à
 Combien de temps avez-vous à votre disposition? [page?
 Combien de lignes y a-t-il par
 Il y a plusieurs choses à faire.
 Avez-vous répondu à l'annonce?
 Malheureusement, j'ai égaré le journal. [l'adresse.
 Nous n'avons pas pu trouver
 Ceci me semble passablement cher.
 N'avez-vous rien de meilleur?
 Le soleil resplendissait. [marché?
 Elle ne peut pas venir, parce qu'elle est occupée.
 Savez-vous où il les a mis? [voulez.
 Vous devez lui dire ce que vous
 Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas voulu l'accepter? [mieux.
 Cet arrangement me convient
 Je ne suis pas d'accord avec vous
 Il vient presque toujours tard.
 Qu'a-t-il fait de l'argent?
 Je vais le leur prêter.
 Vont-ils à Paris la semaine prochaine?
 Elle n'a jamais été en France.
 Il n'y a pas de numéro sur la porte.
 Il a plu très fort dans l'après-midi.
 J'avais laissé mon bagage à la gare.
 Nous n'avons pas pu trouver de
 Ils n'ont rien à craindre. [fiacre.
 Est-ce le domestique qui nettoie les souliers? [les miens.
 Dites-lui de nettoyer les vôtres et
 L'omnibus dans lequel nous étions⁴ était complet. [pour lui?
 Lui avez-vous donné quelque chose
 Je lui ai dit de garder la monnaie.

1 of better market, 2 the week next, 3 strong, 4 or avons fait la course.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*suitable for re-translation*).

1. Le mari : J'aime bien notre cousin Arthur ; il est si gentil et si naturel ! — 2. La femme : C'est la différence qu'il y a entre vous et lui ; quand vous êtes naturel vous n'êtes pas gentil.

1. The husband : I like cousin Arthur *very much* ; he is so nice and so natural.—2. The wife : That is the difference *there is* (which it there has) between you and him ; when you are natural you are not nice.

1. Un télégramme lui est remis ; il l'ouvre et lit : Arrivez vite ; je meurs—Kate.—2. Deux heures après il arrive à Brighton, court à l'hôtel et se trouve, à l'entrée, face à face avec Kate. —3. Ah, ça ! que signifie un pareil message ? demande-t-il. Oh ! dit Kate, je voulais dire ; je meurs d'envie de vous voir, mais mes douze mots étaient épuisés ; et comme je n'avais que six pence dans ma poche, j'ai été forcée de m'arrêter.

1. A telegram is handed to him ; he opens it and reads : *Come* (arrive) quick ; I am-dying. Kate.—2. Two hours after he arrives at Brighton, runs to the hotel, and finds himself, at the entrance, face to face with Kate.—3. *Why* (ah that), what means such a message ? asks he. Oh ! says Kate, I wanted to say : I am-dying of longing to see you, but my twelve words were *used-up* (exhausted), and as I had *only* (not... but) six pence in my pocket, I have been obliged to stop (myself).

1. Cicéron raconte un songe assez singulier. Deux bons amis arcadiens résolurent de faire un voyage à Mégare. Lorsqu'ils y furent arrivés, l'un d'eux alla loger dans une auberge, et l'autre chez un de ses anciens amis. 2. Celui-ci songea la nuit que son camarade implorerait son secours, et le pria instamment de venir la défendre, parce que son hôte attentait à sa vie.

3. Sur cela, il se réveille en sursaut, sort du lit, et veut se mettre en chemin pour aller secourir son ami ; mais, réfléchissant que ce n'est qu'un songe, il se remet au lit et se rendort. 4. A peine eut-il les yeux fermés, qu'il lui sembla voir son ami mort, dont on avait chargé le corps sur un chariot qu'on allait conduire hors de la ville.

5. Aussitôt il se releva, et, ayant dirigé ses pas vers la porte de la ville, il trouva le corps de son ami dans l'état où il l'avait vu en songe. L'aubergiste, ayant été saisi, fut livré au magistrat, qui le condamna à mort.

1. Cicero relates a *rather* (enough) singular dream. Two good Arcadian friends resolved to make a voyage to Megara. When they *had* arrived there, the one of them went to lodge *at* an inn, and the other *with* one of his *old* (ancient) friends. 2. *The latter* (this one) dreamt (in) the night that his comrade implored his help, and asked him pressing to come to defend him, because his host was attempting his life.

3. Upon that, he wakes *with a start* (in starting), gets out of the bed, and wishes to *start off* (put himself in road) to go to aid his friend ; but, reflecting that it is on a dream, he *goes back* (re-puts himself) to the bed and falls asleep again. 4. Scarcely had he the eyes closed, *when* (that) it seemed to him to see his friend dead, of whom they had loaded the body on a waggon that they were going to drive out of the town.

5. Immediately he *rose* (raised himself), and having directed his steps towards the gate of the town, he found the body of his friend in the state *in which* (where) he had seen it in his dream. The innkeeper, having been seized, was delivered to the magistrate, who condemned him to death.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for advanced students*).

The free translation given is the best English equivalent.

1. Do you often go to the theatre? 2. Once a week, and I should like to go there oftener. 3. Then why do you not go? 4. Because it costs too much.

1. I also like to see a good piece, but as I live in the suburbs, it is a little awkward for me. 2. We only go once a month to the theatre, and sometimes not so often as that.

1. At what time do you breakfast? 2. Regularly at nine o'clock, and we dine at noon. 3. Do you go to bed late? 4. Every day at half-past ten. 5. The door is shut, but the window is not. 6. Shut it then; I don't like open windows.

1. How many bottles shall I bring up?—Four. 2. Is the cellar door open, sir? 3. You will find the key in the lock. 4. The wine is in the dining room, near the fire. 5. The bell is ringing, sir. 6. So I hear; it is the dinner-bell.

1. Waiter, have you put any fresh water in my jug? 2. Yes, sir; and you will find some toilet soap in the soap dish. 3. Very good; are there any candles? 4. Two on the mantelpiece. Any other orders, sir?

1. Yes. In a quarter of an hour bring me up some ink, and some quill pens, if possible, for I hate steel pens; and some note paper. 2. Any envelopes? 3. No, some sealing wax and a sheet of blotting paper.

1. Allez-vous souvent au théâtre? 2. Une fois par semaine, et j'aimerais y aller plus souvent. 3. Alors, pourquoi n'y allez-vous pas? 4. Parce qu'il coûte beaucoup.

1. J'aime aussi voir une bonne pièce, mais comme je demeure dans les faubourgs, cela m'est un peu difficile. 2. Nous n'allons au théâtre qu'une fois par mois, et quelquefois pas aussi souvent que cela.

1. A quelle heure déjeunez-vous? 2. A neuf heures régulièrement et nous dinons à midi. 3. Allez-vous au lit tard? 4. Chaque jour à dix heures et demie. 5. La porte est fermée, mais la fenêtre ne l'est pas. 6. Alors fermez-la; je n'aime pas les fenêtres ouvertes.

1. Combien de bouteilles monterai-je?—Quatre. 2. La porte de la cave est-elle ouverte, Monsieur? 3. Vous trouverez la clef sur la serrure. 4. Le vin est dans la salle-à-manger, près du feu. 5. Monsieur, on sonne. 6. J'entends; c'est la cloche du dîner.

1. Garçon, avez-vous mis de l'eau fraîche dans mon pot-à-l'eau? 2. Oui, monsieur: et monsieur trouvera un savon de toilette dans la savonnerie. 3. Bien; y a-t-il des bougies? 4. Deux sur la cheminée. Monsieur a-t-il d'autres ordres?

1. Oui. Dans un quart d'heure vous me monterez de l'encre, des plumes d'oie si possible, car je déteste les plumes métalliques, et du papier-à-lettre. 2. Des enveloppes? 3. Non, de la cire-à-cacheter et une feuille de papier buvard.

FRENCH READING AND COMPOSITION ;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good French.—Words in square brackets are not to be translated.

1. Un Anglais venant de Douvres, alla chez un barbier à Calais, pour se faire raser. Monsieur, dit l'insulaire, je suis très nerveux et j'ai une frayeur mortelle qu'on me coupe. 2. Voici une guinée pour vous si vous ne me coupez pas, et voici un pistolet avec lequel je vous tuerais si vous me coupez. Acceptez-vous ces conditions? — 3. Oui, milord : ne craignez rien. Et il le rasa sans accident. L'Anglais, très satisfait, lui remit la guinée en lui disant : Le pistolet ne vous a-t-il pas un peu effrayé? 4. Pas du tout, répondit le barbier ; car si, par hasard, j'avais entamé la peau, je vous aurais achevé en vous coupant la gorge.

1. An Englishman, coming from Dover, went to a barber's at Calais in order to *get shaved* (make himself shave). Sir, said the islander, I am very nervous and I have a mortal fear *of being cut* (that one cuts me). 2. Here ~~is~~ a guinea for you if you do not cut me, and here is a pistol with which I shall kill you, if you cut me. Do you accept these conditions? 3. Yes, my lord ; fear nothing. And he shaved him without accident. The Englishman, very satisfied, hands to him the guinea (in) saying to him : Has not the pistol frightened you a little? 4. Not *at all*, replied the barber ; for if, by chance, I had scratched the skin, I should have finished you *by cutting your throat* (in to you cutting the throat).

1. Un monsieur ayant un jour besoin d'un renseignement que contenait un livre, qu'il savait être dans la bibliothèque d'un savant qui habitait l'appartement voisin, le lui envoya emprunter. 2. Celui-ci, très soigneux de ses livres, dit : Je ne prête jamais mes livres au dehors. Si le monsieur veut venir lire ici, je lui prêterai avec plaisir tous les livres qu'il voudra.

3. Quelques jours après, le savant, ne pouvant allumer son feu, envoya quelqu'un prier son voisin de vouloir bien lui prêter son soufflet. 4. Je ne prête jamais mon soufflet au dehors, répondit le voisin ; mais si le monsieur veut venir souffler son feu ici, il pourra s'en servir aussi longtemps qu'il voudra.

1. A gentleman having one day need of a [piece of] information which contained^b a^a book^a, which he knew to be in the library of a learned-man (*savant*) who inhabited the neighbouring apartment, sent to borrow it *of him* (to him). 2. *The latter* (this one), very careful of his books, said : I never lend my books outside. If the gentleman will come [to] read here, I will with pleasure lend him all the books he *wants* (will want).

3. Some days after, the savant, not being able to light his fire, sent someone [to] beg his neighbour to *kindly* (be willing well) lend him his bellows. 4. I never lend my bellows outside, replied the neighbour ; but if the gentleman will come to blow his fire here, he *can make use* (will be able to serve himself) of it as long (time) as he *wishes* (will wish).

1. Marie, apportez-moi du sel. Oui, votre Révérence. Marie revint aussitôt avec le sel dans sa main. Ne m'apportez jamais rien autre (chose) dans votre main, dit le maître, vous auriez dû l'apporter sur une assiette. 2. Le souper était fini, le timbre sonna de nouveau, et la fidèle domestique parut immédiatement. Je désire mes pantoufles. Marie partit et revint, portant une assiette, sur laquelle étaient les pantoufles du prêtre.

1. Mary, bring me some salt. Yes, your Reverence. Mary returned forthwith with the salt in her hand. Never bring me anything else in your hand, said *her* (the) master, you *should have brought it* (vous auriez dû l'apporter) on a plate. 2. Supper was over, the bell rang again, and the faithful servant immediately appeared. I *want* (desire) my slippers. Mary went away, and returned, carrying a plate on which were *the priest's slippers*.

1. Abernethy trouvait rarement son maître, mais il avoua qu'il l'avait trouvé dans une occasion. Un aubergiste qui avait eu une querelle avec sa femme, l'envoya chercher. 2. Celle-ci avait imprégné ses ongles sur le visage de son mari, et le pauvre homme se trouvait tout en sang et très défiguré. 3. Mr. Abernethy, pensant que c'était une opportunité pour reprimer la délinquante, lui dit : Madame, n'avez-vous pas honte de traiter ainsi votre mari ? — votre mari qui est à la tête de tout, qui est votre tête, par le fait, Madame ? 4. Eh bien, répliqua furieusement la virago, n'ai-je pas le droit de gratter ma propre tête ?

1. Abernethy rarely met *with his match* (his master), but he confessed that he had *done so on* (found it in) one occasion. An innkeeper, who had had a quarrel with his wife, sent *for him* (him to fetch). 2. The latter had dug her nails *into* (on) the face of her husband, and the poor man *was all bleeding* (found himself all in blood) and very disfigured. 3. Mr. Abernethy, thinking that this was an opportunity for reprimand (ing) the delinquent, said to her : Madam, *are you not ashamed* (have you not shame) to treat thus your husband ?—your husband who is at the head of all,—who is your head, *in* (by the) fact, Madam. 4. Well (*eh bien*), replied the virago furiously, haven't I the right to scratch my own head ?

Alphonse, roi d'Aragon, ne pouvait souffrir la danse. Il disait que toute la différence qu'il y avait entre une personne folle et une personne qui dansait, était que la folie de l'une ne durait pas si longtemps que la folie de l'autre.

Alphonse, king of Aragon, could not suffer *dancing* (the dance). He used to say that *the only* (all the) difference *there was* (which it there had) between a mad person and a person who was dancing, was that the madness of the one did not last so long as the madness of the other.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH LETTERS.

Students can substitute the best equivalent English for the almost literal translation.

J'ai bien reçu votre estimée du 14 mai me demandant le règlement de votre compte. Malheureusement les rentrées étant de plus en plus difficiles, je me trouve dans la nécessité de vous prier de bien vouloir attendre jusqu'au 15 du mois prochain. J'espère, à cette époque, pouvoir faire face à votre demande.

Dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien encore cette fois-ci m'accorder ce petit sursis, je vous prie, Monsieur, de me croire votre dévoué serviteur.

I have duly received your favor of the 14th of May asking me for the settlement of your account. Unfortunately the incomings being more and more difficult, I find myself in the necessity to beg you kindly to wait until the 15th of next month. I hope, at that time, to be able to meet your claim.

In the hope that you will kindly again this time grant me this little delay, I beg you, (sir), to believe me your obedient servant.

Nous avons le regret de vous dire en réponse à votre lettre du 15 courant que tous ces attermoiements nous contrarient beaucoup, attendu que, les rentrées n'étant pas plus faciles pour nous que pour vous, nous nous trouvons gênés dans notre commerce. Cependant, pour ne pas rompre des relations qui durent depuis six ans, nous consentirons à attendre jusqu'à la date fixée, vous prévenant, toutefois, qu'à défaut de paiement à cette date, nous nous verrons forcés de remettre l'affaire entre les mains de notre avoué. Espérant que vous nous éviterez ce désagrément, nous avons l'honneur de vous saluer.

We regret to tell you in reply to your letter of the 15th inst. that these delays in payment very much inconvenience us, considering that, the incomings not being easier for us than for you, we find us inconvenienced in our dealings. However, in order not to break off business connections of six years' standing, we consent to wait till the date fixed, warning you, however, that in default of payment by that date, we shall be forced to put the matter in the hands of our solicitor. Hoping that you will spare us this unpleasantness, we have the honour of saluting you.

Wir erlauben uns mit Heutigem Sie zu bitten, über den Herrn — dorten Erkundigung einzuziehen und uns das Ergebnis gefl. mitzuteilen.

Wir wurden von unserm Reisenden veranlaßt, dem genannten Herrn einen kleinen Poffen zu verkaufen, und wir unterließen leider, uns über denselben zu erkundigen.

Er hat die Waren erhalten und sie zu unserer Verfügung gestellt; sendet sie aber nicht zurück, obgleich er von uns mehreremal darum ersucht wurde. Seit drei Wochen beantwortet er nicht einmal mehr unsere Briefe. Ihnen im Voraus für die verursachte Mühe dankend, verbleiben wir hochachtend.

ALMOST LITERAL TRANSLATION:—We permit us by to-day's (letter) to beg you to get in information about Mr.— of your place, and to impart to us the result.

We were induced by our traveller to sell to the gentleman named a small parcel and we unfortunately omitted to inform us about the same.

He has received the goods, and placed them at our disposal; but does not return them, although he was asked for it by us several times. Since three weeks he does not answer even our letters. Thanking you in advance for the trouble caused, we remain, Yours faithfully.

Ich beehre mich Ihnen anzuzeigen, daß unser Reisender Herr S. in ungefähr 14 Tagen nach dorten kommen wird. Er wird sich dann erlauben, bei Ihnen vorzusprechen, (or Ihnen seine Aufmerksamkeit zu machen), und wir hoffen, daß Sie ihm einen bedeutende Bestellung ausgeben werden.

Diese Gelegenheit bitten wir auch zu benützen, um mit demselben die kleine Streitsache zu gegenseitiger Zufriedenheit zu ordnen. Wir haben unserm Vertreter die Sachlage genau erklärt und ihn ermächtigt nach dünken zu handeln.

ALMOST LITERAL TRANSLATION :—I honour myself to announce to you, that our traveller Mr. S. will come to your place (to there) in about a fortnight. He will then permit himself to call on you (or to pay his respects to you), and we hope that you will give him a considerable order.

We beg you also to use this opportunity, to settle with the same the little point in dispute to mutual satisfaction. We have exactly explained to our representative the state of matters and empowered him to act according to (his) judgment.

Muy Señor mío :

Confirmando á Vd. mi carta del 16 actual, según copia adjunta, tengo el gusto de remitir á Vd. factura de los géneros embarcados por su cuenta á bordo del vapor "América," que sale mañana de Liverpool ; cuyo importe de £173. llevo á su débito.

Como de costumbre, recibirá Vd. una copia del conocimiento y mi giro á 90 días vista por mediación de mis banqueros, los Sres. Martinez y Ca., esperando merecera de Vd. buen acogida.

Siento no haber podido obtener del fabricante la reducción que me pedía en su carta del 27 para su pedido de hojas de lata ; sin embargo, me ha ofrecido hacerlo en beneficio de Vd. en la próxima orden que reciba.

El resto de su pedido pienso embarcarlo á principios del mes entrante, á excepci6n de una docena de máquinas de coser que no serán listos en tiempo, según aviso que recibo hoy del fabricante.

Nada me dice Vd. en que estado llegaron las mercaderías por el vapor "Pelayo," pues durante su travesía debió pasar grandes temporales.

Sin otro particular y en espera de sus agradables noticias, quedo de Vd. suyo atento y S.S.

Dear Sir (Very sir mine),

Confirming to you my letter of the 16th inst., according-to copy adjoined, I have the pleasure to remit to you invoice of the goods shipped for your account on board of the steamer "America," which *sails* (goes out) to-morrow from Liverpool, which amount of £173 I carry to your debit. As *usual* (of custom), you will receive a copy of the bill-of-lading and my draft at 90 days (from) sight through medium of my bankers Messrs. Martinez and Co., hoping it will *receive* (deserve) from you good reception. I *regret* (feel) not to have been able to obtain from the manufacturer the reduction which you asked of me in your letter of the 27th for your order for plates of tin ; *nevertheless* (without impediment), he has offered me to make it in *favor* (benefit) of you in the next order which he receives. The remainder of your order I *intend* (think) to embark it in the beginning of *next* (the entering) month, with exception of a dozen sewing machines which will not be ready in time, according to information which I receive to-day from the manufacturer. You tell me nothing in what state the goods arrived by the steamer "Pelayo," as during its passage it had to pass great storms.

Without other particular, and in hope of your kind information,—I remain,

Yours faithfully (of you attentive and faithful servant, i.e. "servidor seguro").

GERMAN FOR ENTIRE BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Is your friend ill?	Ist Ihr Freund krank?	ist eer froind krahnk?
No, he is quite well.	Nein, er ist ganz wohl.	nine,er ist gahnts vohl.
Was the coffee good?	War der Kaffee gut?	var der kah-feh goot?
Yes, and the tea also.	Ja, und der Thee auch.	yah, oond der teh owk
Bring (you ¹) me, please ²	Bringen Sie mir, bitte,	bring-en se meer, bit-e
—a glass (of) water.	—ein Glas Wasser.	ine glahs vahs-er
—a bottle (of) wine.	—eine Flasche Wein.	i-ne flah-she vine
—a cup (of) cocoa.	—eine Tasse Kakao.	i-ne tah-se kah-kah-o
—something to eat.	—etwas zu essen.	et-vahs tsoo ess-en
Here is my room.	Hier ist mein Zimmer.	heer ist mine tsim-er
Are the shops closed?	Sind die Läden geschlossen? [zahl.	sind de lay-den ghe-shlos-en
This bill is paid.	Diese Rechnung ist be-	dee-se rek-noong ist be-
Where were you yesterday?	Wo waren Sie gestern?	tsahl vo vah-ren se ghes-tern?
The door is shut.	Die Thüre ist zu.	de tee-re ist tsoo
Our window was not open.	Unser Fenster war nicht offen.	oonn-ser fen-ster var nikt off-en
Who are these men?	Wer sind diese Männer?	vair sind de-se men-er?
Why is the dog loose?	Warum ist der Hund los?	vah-roomm ist der hoond lohs?
She is very industrious.	Sie ist sehr fleiszig.	see ist sairr fly-sik
Where is my newspaper?	Wo ist meine Zeitung?	vo ist my-ne tsy-toong?
Here is her needle.	Hier ist ihre Nadel.	heer ist eer-e nah-del
Give (you) me a pin.	Geben Sie mir eine Stecknadel.	gay-ben se meer i-ne shtek-nah-del
It is very cold.	Es ist sehr kalt.	es ist sair kahlit
Our table is too small.	Unser Tisch ist zu klein.	oonn-ser tish ist tsoo kline
Where is my chair?	Wo ist mein Stuhl?	vo ist mine shtool?
The clock struck nine.	Die Uhr schlug neun.	de oor shloog noin
My friend is upstairs.	Mein Freund ist oben.	mine froind ist oh-ben
Our kitchen is downstairs.	Unsere Küche ist unten.	oonn-se-re kee-ke ist oonn-ten
What has he done?	Was hat er gethan?	vahs haht air ghe-tahn?
Is it not very warm?	Ist es nicht sehr warm?	ist es nikt sair varm?
It is already three o'clock.	Es ist schon drei Uhr.	es ist shohn dry oor
Please, come (you) to-morrow.	Bitte, kommen Sie morgen.	bit-e, kom-en se morg-en
We saw the ship.	Wir sahen das Schiff.	vser sah-en dahs shift
Are you not ready?	Sind Sie nicht bereit?	sind see nikt be-rite

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *garden*; *r* (italic) is silent; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel; *s* must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

1 In the Imperative polite form, "you" (Sie) must be added, 2=(I) beg.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal Translation and Pronunciation.

The German type can easily be read by reference to the Imitated Pronunciation underneath.

Ein kleiner Knabe sagt zu seiner Mutter, welche eben heim kommt:

A little boy says to his mother, who just home comes:
 ine kly-ner k-nah-be sahgt tsoo sy-ner moott-er vel-ke ay-ben hine komt

Mama, du hast mir einen Kuchen versprochen, wenn ich brav wäre; wo
 Mamma, thou hast to-me a cake promised, if I good were; where
 mah-mah doo hahst meer i-nen koo-ken fer-shpro-ken ven ik brahv vair-e vo

ist er? — Mutter: O weh, ich habe ihn vergessen. — Knabe: Nun, da
 is it (he)? Mother: Oh dear(woe), I have it (him) forgot(en). Boy: Well, then

ist er moott-er o veh ik hah-be een fer-ghees-en k-nah-be noonn dah

bin ich nur froh, daß ich nicht brav war.

am I only glad, that I not good was.

bin ik noor fro dahs ik niht brahv var.

Ein Reisender, welcher etwas zerstreut war, suchte seinen

A traveller, who somewhat absent-minded was, looked-for his trunk-key.
 ine ry-sen-der vel-ker et-vahs tser-shtroit var, sook-te sy-nen kof-er-shlūs-el

Als er ihn nirgends finden konnte, sagte er zu seiner Frau: Ich kann

As he it (him) nowhere find could, said he to his wife: I can
 ahls air een neerg-ends fin-den kon-te, sahgte air tsoo sy-ner frow ik kahnn

mir nur denken, daß ich ihn in den Koffer geschlossen habe. Das ist sehr

to-me only think, that I it (him) in the trunk locked have. That is very

meer noor den-ken dahs ik een in den kof-er ghe-shlos-en hah-be dahs ist sair

ärgerlich, da es unser einziger Schlüssel war.

annoying, as it our only key was.

r-lik dah es oon-ser ine-tsig-er shlūs-el var

Ein Schultheiß erhielt eine Anfrage, ob jemand Namens Heinrich in

A mayor received an enquiry, whether anybody of-name Henry in
 ine shoolt-hice er-heelt i-ne ahn-fragh-e ob yeh-mahnd nah-mens hine-rik in

seinem Dorfe wohne. In seiner Antwort schrieb er: Ich habe mich genau

his village live(d). In his answer wrote he: I have myself exactly

sy-nem dor-fe voh-ne in sy-ner ahnt-vort shreeb air ik hah-be mik ghe-n

erkundigt und finde, daß niemand von diesem Namen hier wohnt.

enquired and find, that nobody of this name here lives. The
 er-koond-ikt oond fin-de dahs nee-mahnd fon dee-sem nah-men neer vohnt dahs

Schreiben aber unterzeichnete er: "Heinrich," Schultheiß.

writing however signed he: "Henry," Mayor.

shry-ben ah-ber oon-ter-tsyk-ne-te air hine-rik shoolt-hice

Lieber Freund, Können Sie mir zehn Mark leihen? — Ja, zu was denn?

Dear friend, can you me ten mark(s) lend? Yes, for (to) what then?

lee-ber froind kern-en se meer tsain mark ly-en yah tsoo vahs den

— Ich will mir ein Paar Stiefel kaufen und sie gleich bezahlen,

I want myself (to-me) a pair boots to-buy and them directly pay(for),

ik vill meer ine pahr shtee-fel kow-fen oond so gly-k l

da ich nie Schulden mache, wenn ich es vermeiden kann.

as I never debts make, if I it avoid can.

dah ik nee shooll-den mah-ke venn ik es fer-my-den kahnn.

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Students are supposed to know the first few lessons in Hugo's "German Simplified," 1a.

At what time did he come ?

It was past (=after) midnight.

It is exactly noon.

The afternoon was very *fine*.*

She was writing some letters.

Can you give me some blotting-paper ?

Where can I buy (some) stamps ?

Will you accompany me ?

With pleasure.

I have to go into this shop.

I will wait *for* you outside.

It is very warm in this room, *is it not ?*

What is her name ?

Where does your friend live ?

I cannot translate it *literally*.

This is very difficult.

Was it real (genuine) silver ?

It is gilded^b outside^a.

These sentences are very easy ;
don't you think so ?

Let us pay and go.

I shall sup after the theatre.

How many glasses of beer have
you drunk ?

I have not counted them.

This lamp burns very *well*.

I have forgotten his address.

Did you learn Latin ?

Can you read Greek ?

He came much too soon.

Was it not ten o'clock ?

I am very thirsty.

Bring me (some) hot water ;
also a piece of soap and a towel.

I shall be back in a few minutes.

cannot wait so long.

When will you be ready ?

Um wieviel Uhr kam er ?

Es war nach Mitternacht.

Es ist genau Mittag.

Der Nachmittag war sehr schön.

Sie schrieb einige Briefe.

Können Sie mir etwas (or ein
wenig) Löschpapier geben.

Wo kann ich Marken kaufen ?

Wollen Sie mich begleiten ?

Mit Vergnügen.

Ich habe in diesen Laden zu gehen.

Ich will außen auf Sie warten.

Es ist sehr warm in diesem Zimmer,
nicht wahr ?

Was ist ihr Name ?

Wo wohnt Ihr Freund ?

Ich kann es nicht wörtlich übersetzen.

Dies ist sehr schwer.

War es echtes Silber ?

Es ist außen vergolbet.

Diese Sätze sind sehr leicht ; denken
Sie nicht so ?

Wir wollen zahlen und gehen.

Ich werde nach dem Theater suppiren.

Wie viele Glas Bier haben Sie ge-
trunken ?

Ich habe sie nicht gezählt.

Diese Lampe brennt sehr gut.

Ich habe seine Adresse vergessen.

Ernteten Sie lateinisch ?

Können Sie griechisch lesen ?

Er kam viel zu früh.

War es nicht zehn Uhr ?

Ich bin sehr durstig.

Bringen Sie mir heißes Wasser; auch
ein Stück Seife und ein Handtuch.

Ich werde in einigen Minuten zurück
sein.

Ich kann nicht so lang warten.

Wann werden Sie bereit sein ?

* Words and Phrases not translated literally are printed in *italics*.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal English (suitable for re-translation).

Free translations are printed in *Italics*; the literal translation is given in parentheses ().

Der kleine Ernst, der einen Radfahrer sieht: Mama, trägt der Mann die Kinderhosen, damit er zum halben Preis in der Pferdebahn fahren kann?

The little Ernest, who a *cyclist* (wheel traveller) sees: Mamma, wears the man the children-trousers, in-order-that he at-the half price in the tramway ride can?

1. Ein Herr, welcher in einem feinen Restaurant¹ gespeist hatte, kommt zurück und fragt: 2. Ließ ich nicht mein Portemonnaie² mit hundert Mark hier liegen? 3. Daß ist möglich, antwortete der Besitzer, der Kellner, der Sie bediente, wird es wahrscheinlich für sein Trinkgeld genommen

1. A gentleman, who in a fine restaurant dined had, comes back and asks: 2. Left I not my purse with hundred marks here lying? 3. That is possible, answered the proprietor, the waiter who you served, will it probably for his *tip* (drin' taken have). (PRON. 1 res-to-rahnt or res-to-rahng, 2 port-mon-neh)

Wie, Herr Nachbar, Sie stehen noch immer hier und fischen! Haben Sie denn

What, Mr. neighbour, you stand yet always here and fish! Have you then already something?—Yes, wet feet!

1. Ein Bettler bat einen Herrn, der mit einer Dame spazieren ging, um eine Gabe. 2. Wir haben selber³ nichts, war die Antwort.—O, bedaure sehr, versetzte der Bettler, kann ich Ihnen vielleicht mit einer Kleinigkeit dienen?

1. A beggar asked (begged) a gentleman, who with a lady walked (promenading went), for a gift.—2. We have ourselves nothing, was the answer.—Oh, regret *very much* (very), responded the beggar, can I to-you perhaps with a trifle serve? (**selber* or *selbst*. These words are used indifferently for *myself*, *himself*, *ourselves*, &c)

(aufgefordert, eine Tisch-rede zu halten): Meine Herren! Es ist eine unbestrittene Thatsache, daß das Essen schon bei allen Völkern in den ältesten Zeiten gebräuchlich war.—Großer Beifall!

Elector (requested a dinner-speech to hold): Gentlemen! It is an undisputed fact, that (the) eating already *with* all peoples in the oldest times usual was.—Great applause.

1. Ein Strolch hält einen Herrn auf einem einsamen Pläze an¹ und fordert sein Geld und seine Uhr. 2. Ich habe weder das eine noch das andere; ich will Ihnen aber die Quittungen dafür geben. 3. Mit diesen Worten reichte er dem erstaunten Gauner einen Verschlags-Schein und eine Rechnung aus dem Restaurant², wo er das für seine Uhr erhaltene Geld ausgegeben hatte.

1 *hält an* stops; 2 PRONOUNCE res-toh-rahnt or res-to-rahng.

1. A vagabond stops a gentleman in a lonely place and demands his money and his watch. 2. I have neither the one nor the other; I will you *however* (but) the receipts for them (therefor) give. 3. With these words he reached to-the astonished vagabond a *pawnbroker's* (pledge-house) ticket, and a bill out-of the restaurant, &c he the for his watch received money spent had.

GERMAN CONVERSATION (*medium advanced*).

1. Are you not ready yet? Unfortunately¹ not; I was very busy the whole day. Can you not wait a little for me?

2. We have to go in three minutes, or we (shall) miss the train. That will² do³, I shall be able to come with you.

3. Here we are, the train is ready to start. Guard, will you wait for us while we get³ the tickets? Yes, gentlemen, but make haste.

4. May I ask where you live? What (=how much) rent do you pay? Do you live on the first floor?

5. This room is *well* furnished. Yes, but the furniture (*plur.*) is very old. That is the newest fashion. Do you like these pictures⁴?

6. I was at my tailor's. I want a new suit. Did you order one? No, I could not see anything that *suit*ed me.

7. Allow me to introduce Mr. X. to you. I⁵ am very pleased⁶ to make your acquaintance. The pleasure is on my side. You are very amiable.

8. Are you fond of travelling⁶? Oh yes, but I have neither time nor money. That is necessary for those who want to travel.

9. What have you been doing to-day? We went out a great deal, and looked at the shops. Did you make large purchases? Oh no, we were very modest in that.

1. Sind Sie noch nicht bereit? Leider nein; ich war den ganzen Tag sehr beschäftigt. Können Sie nicht ein wenig auf mich warten?

2. Wir haben in drei Minuten zu gehen, oder wir versäumen den Zug. Das genügt, ich werde mit (Ihnen) kommen können.

3. Hier sind wir, der Zug ist zum Abfahren bereit. Schaffner, wollen Sie auf uns warten, während wir die Karten holen? Ja, meine Herren, aber machen Sie schnell.

4. Darf ich fragen, wo Sie wohnen? Wieviel Miete zahlen Sie? Wohnen Sie im ersten Stock?

5. Dieses Zimmer ist gut möblirt. Ja, aber die Möbel sind sehr alt. Das ist die neueste Mode. Gefallen Ihnen diese Bilder?

6. Ich war bei meinem Schneider. Ich brauche einen neuen Anzug. Bestellten Sie einen? Nein, ich konnte nichts sehen, das mir paßte.

7. Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen Herrn X. vorzustellen. Es freut mich sehr Ihre Bekanntschaft zu machen. Das Vergnügen ist auf meiner Seite. Sie sind sehr liebenswürdig.

8. Reisen Sie gern? Oh ja, aber ich habe weder Zeit noch Geld. Das ist notwendig für die, die reisen wollen.

9. Was haben Sie heute gethan? Wir gingen sehr viel aus und sahen die Läden an. Machten Sie große Einkäufe? O nein, wir waren darin sehr bescheiden.

1 or *unglücklicher Weise*, 2 suffices, 3 fetch, 4 do these pictures please you? 5 it rejoices me, 6 do you travel willingly?

GERMAN ANECDOTES; with almost literal Translation.

(It is excellent practice to re-translate these stories into German.)

For clearness, compound words are divided by hyphens, even where this is not usually done in German books.

1. Dame: Ich bin Ihnen zeitlebens zu großen Dank(e) verpflichtet. Sie haben meinen Mann aus dem Wasser gezogen. Sie haben ihm das Leben gerettet. 2. Herr: Bitte sehr, sprechen Sie doch nicht von dieser Kleinigkeit.

1. Lady: I am to-you for-lifetime to great thank indebted.—You have my husband (=man) out-of the water pulled. You have to-him the life saved.—2. Gentleman: Oh pray (very), speak you (yet) not of this trifle.

1. Doktor zu seinem Patienten¹: Sie sind nun wieder vollständig hergestellt. 2. Patient²: Ich fühle mich aber sehr schwach. 3. Doktor: Ich werde Ihnen eine stärkende Medezine verschreiben, wovon Sie jede Viertel-stunde³ einige Tropfen zu nehmen haben. 4. Sie dürfen auch ein Glas Bier trinken, wenn Sie Lust haben. 5. Patient: Auch jede Viertel-stunde, Herr Doktor?

1 pah-tse-*en*-ten (the *en* is the termination added to *Patient*), 2 pah-tse-*ent*, 3 feer-tel-shtoonn-de.

1. Doctor to his patient: You are now again completely recovered. 2. Patient: I feel myself *but* (however) very weak. 3. Doctor: I shall to-you a strengthening medicine prescribe, whereof you every quarter-hour some drops to take have. 4. You may also a glass beer drink, if you inclination have. 5. Patient: Also every quarter of an hour?

1. Eine Dame sagte einmal in Gegenwart ihres Töchterleins, es sei das sie die Blumen auf ihrem besten Hut auffrischen lasse. 2. Als sie den nächsten Tag in den Garten kam, war sie nicht wenig erstaunt, zu sehen, wie ihre kleine Tochter die Blumen auf ihrem Hut mit der Gießkanne begoß.

1. A lady said once in presence of-her little daughter, it *was* (be) time that she the flowers on her best hat *got renovated* (refresh let). 2. When she the next day in the garden came, she was not little astonished to see, how her little daughter the flowers on her hat with the watering-can sprinkled.

1. Die folgende Geschichte wird von einem deutschen Richter der auf einen Augenblick vergessen hatte, daß er auf dem Richter saß.—2. Richter zur Klägerin: Warum wünschen Sie denn von Ihrem Mann geschieden zu werden? 3. Klägerin: Weil er Tag und Nacht im Wirtshaus sitzt und Karten spielt. 4. Richter zum Ehemann: So, Sie spielen Skat? Dann kommen Sie doch einmal in den „Bären“, denn uns fehlt immer der dritte Mann zum Spiel.

1. The following story *is* (becomes) of a German judge narrated, who for a moment forgotten had, that he on the judge's chair sat. 2. Judge to-the female-plaintiff: Why desire you then from your husband divorced to become? 3. Plaintiff: Because he day and night in-the publichouse sits and cards plays. 4. Judge to-the husband: So, you play Skat? Then *just come* (come you yet once) in the „Bear“ (an inn), for to-us fails always the third man to-the game.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. He has (got) a new hat on. Did you hear the clock strike? *What is your name?*

2. When do you leave? I shall probably start the day after tomorrow *by* the five o'clock train.

3. At what time do you *have supper*? Generally at seven o'clock, but on Saturdays much later.

4. I do not like to read any longer. I shall leave off. The fire has gone out. Light it again.

5. Our time is *up*; we must now go home. I (shall) stay here another (=yet) half an hour.

6. He has *finished* his bottle. Shall we offer him *another*?

7. Were you *at church* yesterday, or did you *go for* a walk? I stayed at home, as I was not very well.

8. You seem (to be) sleepy, as you are yawning every moment. You are right; I slept very badly *last night*.

9. *Probably* you went to bed too late, and were previously at a *joyful gathering*.

10. *On the contrary*, I stayed at home all the evening. Unfortunately I had the toothache, which prevented my sleeping.

11. I am sorry to hear that. I can sympathize with you. I know what that is.

12. Do not tell (it) to him, please. Why not? I am afraid it would annoy him.

1. Er hat einen neuen Hut auf. Hörten Sie die Uhr schlagen? Wie heißen Sie?

2. Wann gehen Sie weg? Ich werde wohl übermorgen mit dem fünf Uhr Zug abreisen.

3. Um wieviel Uhr essen Sie zu Abend? Gewöhnlich um sieben Uhr, aber Samstags* viel später.

4. Ich mag nicht länger lesen. Ich werde aufhören. Das Feuer ist ausgegangen. Zünden Sie es wieder an.

5. Unsere Zeit ist vorbei; wir müssen jetzt nach Hause gehen. Ich bleibe noch eine halbe Stunde hier.

6. Er hat seine Flasche ausgetrunken. Sollen wir ihm noch eine anbieten?

7. Waren Sie gestern in der Kirche, oder machten Sie einen Spaziergang? Ich blieb zu Hause, da ich nicht recht wohl war.

8. Sie scheinen schläfrig zu sein, denn Sie gähnen jeden Augenblick. Sie haben recht, ich schlief heute Nacht sehr schlecht.

9. Sie gingen wohl zu spät zu Bett, und waren vorher in einer lustigen Gesellschaft.

10. Im Gegenteil, ich blieb den ganzen Abend daheim. Leider hatte ich Zahnschmerzen, die mich am Schlafen verhinderten.

11. Es thut mir leid, dies zu hören. Ich kann mit Ihnen sympathisieren. Ich weiß, was das ist.

12. Sagen Sie es ihm nicht, bitte. Warum nicht? Ich befürchte, es würde ihn ärgern.

*or *Sonnabends*.—† this is the best word for *at home*, but *zu Hause* is more used.

GERMAN ANECDOTES;

with almost literal translation, suitable for re-translation.

1. Finden Sie nicht, daß dieser Mann sehr dumm aussieht? 2. Doch, aber sein Gesicht täuscht einen sehr. 3. Wieso denn? Er ist wohl sehr gescheit? 4. Nein, denn er ist noch viel dümmer, wie er aussieht.

1. Do you not find that this man looks very stupid? 2. Yes, but his face deceives one very. 3. How-so then? He is probably very clever? 4. No, for he is still more stupid than he looks.

1. In einem großen Restaurant.
gang durch das Lokal.—2. Hier, sehen Sie 'mal* dieses Beefsteak, Herr Wirt, wird er von einem Gast angerebet, das Ding ist so hart, daß ich es absolut nicht 'mal durchschneiden kann.—3. Kellner! ruft der Wirt, ein anderes Messer für den Herrn!!!

1. In a great restaurant. The host makes his inspection walk through the premises.—2. Here, just see this beefsteak, Mr. host, he is addressed by a guest, the thing is so hard, that I can (absolutely) not even cut it through. 3. Waiter! calls the host, another knife for the gentleman! (*mal abbreviation for 'mal')

1. Aus einem österreichischen Gerichtssaal. Verteidiger: Meine Herren Geschworenen! Von euch ist zwar einer dümmer als der andere, aber...—2. Präsident: Herr Justizrat, ich werde höheren Bericht erstatten.—3. Verteidiger: Meine Herren Geschworenen! Von... ist zwar einer dümmer als der andere, aber trotzdem will ich einen mit euch trinken. Mit diesen Worten trat, wie Sie aus den Akten eines früheren Prozesses ersehen werden, der Angeklagte im Jahr 1881 in die Wirtsstube der

1. From an Austrian Court of Justice.—Defending Counsel: *Gentlemen of the Jury* (my gentlemen sworn-ones)! Of you one is indeed more stupid than the other, but...—2. President: Mr. Counsellor-of-Justice (= English Q.C.) I shall report you (at a higher place report render).—3. Defending Counsel: *Gentlemen of the Jury*! Of you is one indeed more stupid than the other, but nevertheless I will drink a *Schnaps* with you. With these words entered, as you will see from the reports (deeds) of a former lawsuit, the defendant in the year 1881 in the inn-parlour of Mrs...

1. Die Rache eines Gefräßigten.—Der Graf von Soissons hatte einen roten Bart.—2. Als ihn einst der König Heinrich IV. auf seinem Landgute besuchte, kamen sie auf einem Spaziergange durch die Umgegend an einem Gärtner vorbei.—3. Der Graf sirrte, übermütig wie er war, den Mann und frug ihn dann, wie es käme, daß er keinen Bart habe.—4. Gnädiger Herr, erwiderte der Gärtner, als der liebe Gott die Bärte austheilen ließ, kam ich ein wenig zu spät, es waren nur noch rote da; ehe ich aber einen von dieser Art tragen wollte, nahm ich lieber keinen.

1. The revenge of an offended one.—The count of Soissons had a red beard. 2. When him once (the) king Henry IV. on his country-seat visited, they came on a walk through the neighbourhood past a gardener. 3. The count stared at, arrogant as he was, the man and then asked him, how it came that he had no beard. 4. Gracious lord, retorted the gardener, when the kind God had the beards distributed, I came a little too late, there were only red-ones left, but before I would one of this kind wear, I rather took none.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(See also page 258.)

- H. W., and others, who want to purchase books or periodicals published on the Continent, should apply to some Foreign bookseller. We gave the addresses of three in our November number.
- SCOT.—*Ich würde lieber hier bleiben* means "I would rather stay here."—You have entirely mistaken the meaning of the note on the beginner's German page. We do not say the German "AI" or "AY" is pronounced like "a" in late; but that "AI" or "AY" in our IMITATED PRONUNCIATION represents that sound.
- L. H. (Sydney, N.S.W.).—We fear that no simple, practical system like Hugo's exists, either for Greek or Latin. It would, in fact, be difficult to write one, as dead languages are not usually learned for practical purposes. No one wants to know the Latin for "What is the price of this?" or "Where does that road lead to?" These languages are chiefly learnt for the purpose of studying the classics, so that the exercises in the average school grammar, such as "The master kills the slave with a sharp sword," or "The legions of Cæsar conquered the enemy," are as useful as any. We personally hold a very strong opinion that the time spent on Latin and Greek is next door to wasted. There are plenty of good English translations of the said classics. Fortunately, we find a very slight demand for these languages among our subscribers.
- R. E. D.—Hugo's Grammar is by far the best for learners. As a book of reference for advanced students, we know none better than Otto's German Grammar.
- C. D.—*Eux aussi expirèrent* (F.L.M.E., page 175) is quite correct. *Eux* is used instead of *ils* for emphasis.
- F. F. A.—The pages of conversation in F.L.M.E. are quite distinct from those in Hugo's Simplified Series, and are not published in any other form.
- TECNICO.—Scholl, of South Castle street, Liverpool, publishes a book of commercial phrases at about 25s.
- W. J.—There is no reason why you should not study French and German together; but we strongly advise against *beginning* two languages at the same time.—Professor Cranky is still in the land of the living, and is at the present moment writing this reply to your questions; but he has taken a serious turn of mind lately.
- W. H. S.—Certainly. A beginner can start with any issue of F.L.M.E., and study any or all of the four languages with pleasure and profit. Every number contains conversation and anecdotes for *beginners*; in fact, the later numbers are really easier than Nos. 1 to 4.—It is a very good plan to study one of Hugo's Grammars while working through our pages.
- B. J. S.—We are greatly obliged for your comments and criticisms, which show clearly that your linguistic acquirements are exceptionally good. On many points you are right; but you make the common mistake of assuming that because one way is correct, all others must necessarily be wrong. There are frequently several ways, all equally correct and elegant, of rendering a phrase; and even when one construction is preferable to another, it does not follow that other ways are actually wrong.
- J. C. (Manchester).—It is quite true that many Italians pronounce the soft sound of *ch* very much like *sh*. But as this is not done in all words, and is a matter of taste, we prefer not to introduce such fine distinctions. Our remarks in the reply to B. J. S. apply to many points of pronunciation also. One way can be right without another way being wrong. It often "depends upon the taste and fancy of the pronouncer," as Sam Weller would say.
- J. H. B. and P. J. wish to know whether *Stein*, *Stadt*, etc., are pronounced by Germans as *shtine*, *shtahdt*, or *stine*, *stahdt*. Again we say, please yourselves. We prefer the former pronunciation, if too much of a mouthful is not made of the *sh* sound, as is done by the lower classes in some parts of Germany. But as many natives of education say *stine*, *stahdt*, we are not prepared to say that the latter way is incorrect. We leave this dictatorial and "cocksure" style of assertion to some of our correspondents, whose principle is that of the parson who said, "Orthodoxy is my doxy; Heterodoxy is the other man's doxy."
- J. H. B.—We think Friedländer's German Dictionary, published by Longmans at about 5s., might answer your purpose. The German *von* is pronounced "fohn," the *o* being quite short.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 10.

MARCH, 1895.

TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "**FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY**" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg respectfully to decline the responsibility of recommending books on any given language. We honestly believe that Hugo's are the clearest and simplest French, German, Spanish and Italian Grammars,—at all events, we have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in our endeavours to make them so. As the above are the only four languages with which we deal in this periodical, it is not within our province to decide which is the best Turkish Dictionary, Swedish Grammar, etc. Such questions as these come to hand daily; and we could not reply to them properly without appropriating several of the pages at present devoted to conversation or anecdotes, laying ourselves open to the charge of inserting advertisements in disguise, and sometimes recommending books full of mistakes. A great deal, moreover, depends on circumstances. It is useless to recommend a deeply scientific grammar to those who only want an ordinary conversational knowledge; or to suggest a simple condensed grammar for anyone studying to pass an advanced examination. With dictionaries, the difficulty is even greater. What is the good of recommending a small 2s. 6d. dictionary for technical translations; or telling somebody who wants a pocket dictionary to buy one weighing several pounds? These things rather concern an ordinary foreign bookseller. Instead of inundating us with enquiries which we have no space to answer properly, applicants should write (stating their precise requirements, and the price they are prepared to give) to one of the booksellers mentioned in our November Number, or any of the numerous similar firms to be found in the Directory.

T. G. S.—We do not think we should greatly increase our circulation by adding Swedish or Norwegian.

K. T. (and a hundred others, more or less).—These correspondents point triumphantly to the cover as a contradiction of our assertion that we nowhere say the sounds are exactly imitated by Hugo's Phonetic Pronunciation. The apparent inconsistency is explained by the necessity of shortening the wording on the cover as much as possible. In discussing Pronunciation in "Editorial Notes," we have been careful to point out that the foreign sounds cannot always be represented exactly by English syllables; but as we give the sound as nearly as is possible, the phrase on our cover is surely a fairly condensed indication of the contents.

A WELL-WISHER.—F. L. M. E. does not pretend to be a grammar, and therefore contains nothing half so dry as the verbs fully conjugated.

THOS. ATKINS thinks that translations of extracts from Socrates, Emerson, Goethe, or *The Family Herald*, would be desirable substitutes for the Anecdotes now given. We regret we cannot agree with this, nor do we consider the extracts contributed by T. A. suitable for insertion.

H. W. (Leeds).—You say that French people pronounce the "m" nasal sound (as in *fin*, *main*) like "aing," while we give it as "ang." *Aing* is not a combination which ever occurs in purely English words. In the Scotch surname "Laing" it is pronounced exactly like the *ang* in "hang;" so that we cannot understand your difficulty. We discontinued our former custom of representing this nasal sound by "AING," because students were apt to pronounce the vowel too much as in "chain." Either syllable is only an approximate imitation.

B. B.—You are right in saying that the *e* in the German *er* is not pronounced exactly like the *a* in the English *late*. In English and German, just as in other languages, the sound of a vowel is often considerably modified if an *r* follows. The German *wer* is pronounced nearly like the English "for."

W. H. L.—The written German alphabet is given in the new edition of Hugo's "German Simplified."

ITALIAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
This pen is too hard.	Questa penna è troppo dura.	kwes-tah pen-nah hay trop-po doo-rah (kwes-tay
Try one of these.	Provate una di queste.	pro-vah-tay oo-nah de
You write very quickly.	Voi scrivete assai presto.	vo-e skre-vay-tay ahs-sah-e pres-to (may vo-e
Not so quickly as you.	Non così presto come voi.	non ko-zee pres-to ko-
Where is the ruler?	Dov'è la riga?	do-vay lah ree-gah?
(It) ¹ is on-the desk.	È sullo scrittojo.	ay sooll-lo skrit-to-yo
I ¹ have lost my pencil.	Ho perduto il ² mio lapis.	o pair-doo-to il mee-o lah-pis
Take this (one).	Prendete questo.	pren-day-tay kwes-to
Thank ³ you very much ³ .	Mille grazie. [†] [zione.	mil-lay graht-se-ay
Drive-me ⁴ to-the station.	Conducetemi alla sta-	kon-doo-chay-tay-me
We haven't (any) time to lose.	Non abbiamo tempo da perdere. [ritardo.	ahhl-lah stah-t-se-o-may non ahh-be-ah-mo tem-po dah pair-day-ray
He is nearly always late ⁵ .	Egli è quasi sempre in	all-ye ay kwah-ze sem-pray in re-tar-do
Do ⁶ not forget your promise.	Non ⁵ dimenticate la vostra promessa.	non de-men-te-kah-tay lah vos-trah pro-mes-sah
Who has moved my papers?	Chi ha smosso le ² mie carte?	kee ah smos-so lay mee-ay kar-tay?
Come here.	Venite qui. [prato?	vay-nee-tay kwee
What ⁶ have they bought?	Che cos'hanno com-	kay ko-zahn-no kom-prah-to (tah
Send-it ⁴ by post.	Mandatelo per posta.	mahn-dah-tay-lo pair pos-
What ⁷ is the price of this?	Quanto costa questo?	kwahn-to kos-tah kwes-to
The fault was entirely ⁸ mine.	La colpa fu tutta mia. [vo?	lah kol-pah foo toot-tah mee-ah (mo-tee-vo?
What was your motive?	Qual era il ² vostro moti-	kwahl ay-rah il vos-tro
It ¹ seems very easy.	Sembra molto facile.	sem-brah mol-to fah-che-lay
He is not very obliging.	Egli non è molto cortese.	all-ye non ay mol-to kor-
I have not accepted their invitation.	Non ho accettato il loro invito.	non o aht-chet-tah-to il lo-ro in-vee-to
Are you engaged to-morrow?	Siete voi impegnato domani?	se-ay-tay vo-e im-pain-yah-to do-mah-ne? (no
Only in-the morning.	Soltanto al mattino.	sol-tahn-to ahl mah-t-tee-
Show-us the way.	Mostrateci la strada.	mos-trah-tay-che la strah-dah (pos-tah
Bring-us the answer.	Portateci la risposta.	por-tah-tay-che lah ris-
Tell-me your name.	Ditemi il vostro nome.	dee-tay-me il vos-tro no-may (in-de-reet-tso
Send-me his address.	Mandatemi il suo indirizzo. [paccio.	mahn-dah-tay-me il soo-o (pah-t-che'o
Do not send the telegram.	Non ⁵ mandate il dis-	non mahn-dah-tay il dia-

*Phrases not translated literally are printed in *Italics*.—† see Note on page 292.

1 Pronouns, when subject of the Verb, are generally omitted in Italian, 2 "the" generally precedes the Possessive Adjectives, 3 thousand thanks, 4 the Pronoun follows, and is joined to the Imperative, 5 not (*non*) precedes the Verb; do, does, are not translated, 6 what thing, *che cosa*, 7 how much costs, 8 all.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Cliente (da un parrucchiere): Fate attenzione,
 Customer (at a hairdresser's): Pay (make) attention,
 PRON: kie-en-tay (dah oon pahr-rook-ke-ay-ray); fah-tay aht-tent-se-o-nay,
 perchè è già la terza volta che mi pungete colle forbici.*
 because it is already the third time that me you prick with-the scissors.
 pair-kay ay je'ah lah tairt-sah vol-tah kay me poonn-jay-tay kol-lay for-be-che.
 — Assistente; Mi scusi, signore, ma oggi manchiamo di per-
 Assistant: Me excuse, sir, but to-day we lack of staff
 ahs-sis-ten-tay: me skoo-ze, seen-yo-ray, mah od-je mahn-ke-ah-mo de pair-
 sonale. Due giovani sono ammalati, e questa è la
 (areshorthanded). Two young-men are ill, and this is the
 so-nah-lay, doo-ay je'o-vah-ne so-no ahm-mah-lah-te, ay kwes-tah ay lah
 prima volta che mi provo a tagliar capelli. Io d'ordi-
 first time that I (myself) try to cut hair. I usually
 pree-mah vol-tah kay me pro-vo ah tahl-yar kah-pel-le. ee-o dor-de-
 nario scopo la bottega, e pulisco le finestre!
 sweep the shop, and clean the windows!
 nah-re-o sko-po lah bot-tay-gah ay poo-lis-ko lay fe-nes-tray.

*NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

1. Padrona alla sua nuova cuoca:—Sentite; dopo il ballo, intendo dare una buona cena. 2. Prima però mi occorre vedere ciò che sapevo fare, poichè desidero mantenere il credito del mio istituto. 3. Cuoca: Con piacere, signora, ma l'avverto che conosco soltanto la polka, (4) perciò La pregherei esentarmi dall'altre danze.

1. Mistress to her new cook: Listen (hear); after the ball, I intend to give a good supper. 2. First however I must (to me it is necessary) see what that you are able to (know) do, since I wish to maintain the credit of my establishment (institute). —3. Cook: With pleasure, madam, but you I warn that I know only the polka, (4) therefore you I should ask to exempt me from the other dances.

1. Una signora aveva fatto molti vasi di conserve, e, prima d'uscire di casa, vietò ad una sua fanciulletta di toccarli. 2. Ma era appena uscita la madre, che la fanciulla, immemore del divieto, scoprì un vaso, ne mangiò alquanto, (3) e poscia si studiò di riparare alla meglio il piccol vuoto, onde la madre non se ne avvedesse al ritorno.

4. Inutile cura! la madre più tardi se n'accorse; (5) ma invece di rimproverarla aspramente per la commessa disubbidienza, la chiamò e con dolcezza le disse; 6. Che faresti se tu fossi al mio posto, e se avessi una figlia si disubbidiente?—7. Che farei? riprese la fanciulletta; le direi; finisciti il vaso, ma non ci tornare più.

1. A lady had made many pots of jam, and before leaving home (go-out of house) forbade to a little-girl of hers to touch them. 2. But was hardly gone-out the mother, when (that) the little-girl, forgetful of the prohibition, uncovered a pot, of-it ate some, (3) and afterwards (herself) endeavoured to remedy as best she could (to the best) the small vacant-space, whence the mother might not perceive it at the return.

4. Useless care! the mother later on (more late) observed (herself of-) it; (5) but instead of reproving her sharply for the committed disobedience, her called and with gentleness to her said: 6. What wouldst thou do if thou wert in my place, and if thou hadst a daughter so disobedient? 7. What should I do? replied the little-girl; to her I should say; finish the pot. but don't do it again (not there return more).

ITALIAN CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

1. I do not understand what¹ you* say. 2. Please speak more slowly. 3. I do not know much Italian.

1. Tell me what¹ he² wants³. 2. He would like to speak to you. 3. Tell him to wait downstairs. 4. I shall be disengaged³ in a few minutes. 5. I am⁴ in a⁴ great hurry.

1. What⁵ is in⁵ this parcel? 2. I do not know; it is not mine. 3. Whose⁶ is it then? 4. I think it belongs to that gentleman.

1. How⁸ long have you been learning⁸ Italian? 2. Only four months. 3. You must have⁹ worked at it very hard⁹ during that time. 4. I studied regularly two or three hours every evening.

1. Can I be of any assistance to you? 2. No, thank¹⁰ you¹⁰; I have almost finished my work. 3. I thought you had a¹¹ great deal¹¹ to do. 4. My sister has been helping me.

1. This handwriting is not at all legible. 2. It is almost impossible to (be able to) read it. 3. Can you make¹² out¹² this word?

1. There was a¹¹ great deal of¹¹ fog yesterday. 2. I am-afraid it will snow. 3. Did it freeze last night? 4. I think *not*.

1. The parcel was very badly packed¹³. 2. The string was not thick enough. 3. A part of the contents was quite spoiled. 4. The paper was torn at the corners.

1. Non comprendo ciò che voi dite (Lei* dice). 2. Favorite (favorisca) di parlare più adagio. 3. Non conosco molto l'Italiano.

1. Ditemi (mi dica) ciò che gli abbisogna. 2. Egli bramerebbe parlarvi (parlarLe). 3. Ditegli (gli dica) d'aspettare abbasso. 4. Sarò libero fra pochi minuti. 5. Ho molta fretta.

1. Che cosa contiene questo pacco? 2. Non so; non è mio. 3. Di chi è dunque? 4. Credo che appartenga⁷ a quel signore.

1. Da quanto tempo imparate (impara Lei) l'Italiano? 2. Da quattro mesi soltanto. 3. Voi dovete esservi (Lei deve essersi) applicato molto durante questo tempo. 4. Ho studiato regolarmente due o tre ore ogni sera.

1. Posso esservi (esserLe) d'aiuto? 2. No, grazie; ho quasi terminato il mio lavoro. 3. Credeva che aveste (Lei avesse) molto da fare. 4. Mia sorella m'ha aiutato.

1. Questa calligrafia non è affatto leggibile. 2. È quasi impossibile poterla leggere. 3. Potete (può Lei) capire il significato di questa parola?

1. Ieri c'era molta nebbia. 2. Temo che nevierà. 3. Ha gelato la notte scorsa? 4. Credo di no.

1. Il pacco era assai mal fatto. 2. Lo spago non era abbastanza grosso. 3. Una parte del contenuto era tutta avariata. 4. La carta agli angoli era stracciata.

*The polite form—i.e. the *Third Person*—is generally used in addressing equals and superiors (see Hugo's ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED, Lesson 12). On this page, the polite form will in future always be given in parentheses after the ordinary familiar form.

1 that which, 2 is necessary to him, 3 free, 4 have, 5 what thing contains, 6 of whom, 7 Subjunctive Mood, after *credere*, 8 for how much time do you learn, 9 have applied yourself much, 10 thanks, 11 much.

FOR ENTIRE BEGINNERS:

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

H.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
What was ¹ that?	Was war das?	vahs var dahs?
This is not true.	Dies ist nicht wahr.	diss ist nikt vahr
How much does it cost ¹ ?	Wie viel kostet es?	vee feel kos-tet es?
It is very cheap.	Es ist sehr billig.	es ist sair bill-ik
Have you it here?	Haben Sie es hier?	hah-ben see es heer?
No, I left it there.	Nein, ich liesz es dort.	nine, ik leess es dort
What were you reading ² ?	Was lasen Sie?	vahs lah-sen see?
I was reading ³ the paper.	Ich las die Zeitung.	ik lahs de tsy-toong
What is the date? [May ⁴].	Was ist das Datum?	vahs ist dahs dah-toom?
To-day is the 1st ⁴ of	Heute ist der erste Mai.	hoy-te ist der air-ste my
Can you sing?	Können Sie singen?	kern-en see sing-en?
Yes, but not very well ⁵ .	Ja, aber nicht sehr gut.	yah, ah-ber nikt sair goot
Shall I come? [o'clock.	Soll ich kommen?	soll ik kom-en?
Yes, please, at two	Ja, bitte, um zwei Uhr.	yah, bit-e, oomm tsvy oor
Are you not tired?	Sind Sie nicht müde?	sind see nikt mee-de?
No, not at all.	Nein, gar nicht.	nine, gar nikt
Who lives there?	Wer wohnt dort?	vair vohnt dort? (le-e
An English family.	Eine englische Familie.	i-ne eng-lish-e fah-mee-
This is not all.	Dies ist nicht alles.	diss ist nikt ahll-es
Has he heard ⁶ it?	Hat er es gehört?	hahtt air es ghe-her?
Is this his room?	Ist dies sein Zimmer?	ist diss sine tsim-er?
It is very comfortable.	Es ist sehr gemütlich.	es ist sair ghe-mest-lik
This book is well ⁶ bound;	Dieses Buch ist gut ge-	dee-see boo-k ist goot ghe-
is ⁶ it not?	bunden. Nicht wahr?	boonn-den; nikt vahr?
The door was locked.	Die Thüre war ge-	de tre-re var ghe-shloss-
	schlossen.	en (el)
Have you the key?	Haben Sie den Schlüssel?	hah-ben see den shleess-
The weather is fine ⁷ .	Das Wetter ist schön.	dahs vet-er ist shern
It was raining ⁸ yester-	Es regnete gestern.	es raig-ne-te ghes-tern
When was he there? ⁹ [day.	Wann war er dort?	vahnn var air dort?
Yesterday evening.	Gestern Abend.	ghes-tern ah-bend
Where is my hat?	Wo ist mein Hut?	vo ist mine hoot?
It (he) is there.	Er ist dort.	air ist dort.
What did he say? ⁹ [it ¹⁰ .	Was sagte er?	vahs sahng-te air?
I did ¹⁰ not understand	Ich verstand es nicht.	ik ver-shtahnd es nikt
Where are the matches?	Wo sind die Streich-	vo sind de shtry-k-herlts-
	hölzchen?	ken?
I believe they are on	Ich glaube, sie sind auf	ik glow-be, se sind owf
the table.	dem Tisch.	dem tish

1=costs it, 2=read you, 3=read, 4=first May, 5=good, 6=not true? 7=beautiful.
 8=rained, 9=said he, 10=I understand it not.

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *garden*; *r* (italic) is silent; *h* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *looh*; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel; *s* must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS ;

with literal Translation and Pronunciation.

Gast: Kellner, haben Sie keine Stühle mehr? — Kellner: Wir

Guest: Walter, have you no chairs more? Walter: We
gahst kel-ner hah-ben see ky-ne shtEE-le mair kel-ner veer

haben noch viele Stühle, aber auf jedem sitzt jemand. —

have yet many chairs, but on each sits somebody.

hah-ben nok fee-le shtEE-le ah-ber owf yeh-dem sitzt yeh-mahnd

Ein schlecht gewähltes Beispiel. — Mamma: Sei ein gutes Kind und

A bad(ly) selected example. Mamma: Be a good child and
ine shlekt ghe-vail-tes by-shpeel mah-mah sy ine goo-tes kind oond

gehe zu Bett. Siehe, die kleinen Hühnlein dort gehen auch schon schlafen.

go to bed. See, the little chickens there go also already (to) sleep
gay-eh tsoo bett see-e de kly-nen heen-line dort gay-en owk shohn shlah-len

Kind: Ja, aber die alte Henne kommt mit (ihnen). —

Child: yes, but the old hen comes with them.

kind yah ah-ber de ahl-te henn-e komt mit ee-nen

Onkel (zu seinem kleinen Nefen): Nun, Karl, was wünschst du dir denn

Uncle (to his little nephew): Well(now), Charles, what wishest thou to-thee then
ong-kel (tsoo sy-nem kly-nen neff-en) noonn, karl, vahs veen-shest doo deer den

zu deinem Geburtstag? — Die Masern, lieber Onkel. — Du bist nicht

for (to) thy birthday? The measles, dear uncle. Thou art not
tsoo dy-nemghe-boorts-tahg-e de mah-ern lee-ber ong-kel doo bist niht

geschick, Junge. Wie kommst du auf diese Idee? — Ich brauche dann

sensible(clever), boy. How comest thou to(on) this idea? I need then
ghe-shite yoong-e vee komst doo owf dee-ee ee-day ik brow-ke dahna

nicht in die Schule zu gehen!

not to (in the) school to go. (The words in parentheses are literal translations)

niht in de shoo-le tsoo gay-en

Die angenommene Wette: — Student: Onkel, leihe mir fünfzig Mark!

The accepted bet: Undergraduate: Uncle, lend me fifty marks.
de ahn-ghe-nom-e-ne vet-e shtoo-dent ong-kel ly-e meer feenf-tsiik mark

— Onkel: Was, schon wieder? Ich möchte wetten, daß ich sie nicht

Uncle: What, already again? I should-like-to bet that I them not
ong-kel vahs, shohn vee-der ik merk-te vet-en dahes ik se niht

wieder bekomme. — Student: Die Wette gilt, Onkel — um hundert Mark.

again get Undergraduate: the bet is-valid, uncle for hundred mark(s)
vee-der be-kom-e shtoo-dent de vet-e ghilt ong-kel oomm hoon-dert mark

Führer der freiwilligen Feuerwehr: Nun, bei diesem Brande haben wir

Leader of the voluntary fire-brigade: Well(now), at this conflagration have we
dair fry-vil-ig-en foy-er-vair noonn by dee-sem brahn-de hah-ben veer

einmal wieder gründlich blamirt. — In Zukunft werde ich immer den

ourselves once again thoroughly made-ridiculous. In future shall I always the
oons ine-mahl vee-der gree-nd-lik blah-meert in tsoo-koonft vair-de ik imm-er den

Tag vor einem neuen Brande eine Übung halten. —

day before a new fire a drill hold.
tahg for i-nem noy-en brahnn-de i-ne ee-boong hahll-len*The stress in German is placed on the first syllable; but if the word begins with one of the prefixes *be, ge, er, ver, zer, emp, ent, miss*, the second syllable is stressed. We indicate exceptions to this rule by printing the stressed vowel in thick type.

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Do you hear the wind? 2. Yes, it is very strong. 3. What flower is this? 4. It is a lily.

1. Do you see those high trees? 2. Yes, they are poplars. 3. What birds are these? 4. They are sparrows.

1. Have you received a letter? 2. No, only a postcard. 3. When was the postman here? 4. Twenty minutes ago.

1. Fetch me my umbrella. 2. Is it in your room? 3. I think so, but I am not quite certain. 4. I shall find it all right.

1. What did you do in that shop? 2. I bought some things. 3. Will you show them to me? 4. Willingly, if you wish it.

1. How much have you paid for this? 2. It cost ten shillings. 3. That is very cheap. 4. I think so too.

1. Where is your brother? 2. He is working in his room. 3. What is he doing? 4. I believe he is writing letters.

1. Can I see Mr. F. for a moment? 2. He is very busy, but I will tell (to) him that you are here. 3. Mr. F. can see you in half an hour. 4. Very well, I shall come again.

1. What is in this parcel? 2. I do not know, it does not belong to me. 3. Whom does it belong to? 4. I believe, to the gentleman over there.

1. Hören Sie den Wind? 2. Ja, er ist sehr stark. 3. Was für eine Blume ist dies? 4. Es ist eine Lilie.

1. Sehen Sie diese hohen Bäume? 2. Ja, es sind Pappeln. 3. Was für Vögel sind dies? 4. Es sind Sperlinge.

1. Haben Sie einen Brief erhalten? 2. Nein, nur eine Postkarte. 3. Wann war der Briefträger hier? 4. Vor zwanzig Minuten.

1. Holen Sie mir meinen Schirm? 2. Ist er in Ihrem Zimmer? 3. Ich denke so, aber ich bin nicht ganz sicher. 4. Ich werde ihn schon finden.

1. Was thaten Sie in diesem Laden? 2. Ich kaufte einige Sachen. 3. Wollen Sie sie mir zeigen? 4. Gern(e), wenn Sie es wünschen.

1. Wieviel haben Sie für dies bezahlt? 2. Es kostete zehn Schilling. 3. Das ist sehr billig. 4. Ich denke das auch.

1. Wo ist Ihr Bruder? 2. Er arbeitet in seinem Zimmer. 3. Was thut er? 4. Ich glaube, er schreibt Briefe.

1. Kann ich Herrn F. (auf) einen Augenblick sehen? 2. Er ist sehr beschäftigt, aber ich will ihm sagen, daß Sie hier sind. 3. Herr F. kann Sie in einer halben Stunde sehen. 4. Gut, ich werde wieder kommen.

1. Was ist in diesem Paket? 2. Ich weiß nicht, es gehört nicht mir. 3. Wem gehört es? 4. Ich glaube, dem Herrn dort drüben.

1. *it, they* followed by *to be* and a noun are translated by *es*. 2. Pron.; lee-le-eh, 5. sparrow *der Sperling*, or *der Spatz* Plural *Spatzen*, 4 literally: letter-carrier, 5= before, 6 me-noo-ten, 7. abbreviation of *Regenschirm*, 8. *all right* is translated in this case by *sohon*, meaning *already*, 9=that also, 10. *auf seinem Zimmer* is also used 11. for =on *auf*, but it need not be translated in this case, 12 *Germans* may use *da* for *hier* or *dort* there, 13.=good or very good.

EASY GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal translation*).

The correct translation is printed in *Italics*, followed by the literal translation in parentheses (). The thick letters show where the stress rests, and words divided by hyphens (to facilitate the pronunciation) are generally written in one word by Germans.

1. Bauer n=lo g i k.—Bauer (zum Arzte): Was? Sie verlangen ein Honorar für die Behandlung meiner Seligen? Haben Sie denn mein Weib gesund gemacht?—Doktor: Nein.—2. Bauer: Haben Sie sie vielleicht umgebracht?—Doktor: Nein.—Bauer: Also, wofür verlangen Sie denn ein Honorar?

1. Peasant-logic. — Peasant (to the medical man): What? You demand a fee for the treatment of my *late wife* (saved one). 2. Have you then my wife *cured* (healthy made)?—Doctor: No.—2. Peasant: Have you her perhaps killed?—Doctor: No. — Peasant: *Well*, what-for demand you then a fee?

1. Gleiche Arbeitsstunden.—Lieber Freund! ich weiß, Sie sind außerordentlich fleißig. Sagen Sie mir, wie lange arbeiten Sie täglich?—2. Von fünf Uhr früh bis elf Uhr Abends mit einer zweistündigen Pause zu Mittag.—3. Nun, ich halte auch dieselben Stunden ein, nämlich von elf Uhr früh bis fünf Uhr Abends, und nur zu Mittag pausire ich um eine Stunde länger als Sie.

1. Equal working hours: Dear friend! I know, you are extraordinarily industrious. Tell me, how long work you daily? — 2. From five o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock in the evening with a two hourly pause at noon.— 3. Well, I keep also the same hours (in), namely from eleven o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening, and only at noon I pause for an hour longer than you.

1. Frau (vor dem Mode-magazin): Sieh' mal¹, Emil diese reizenden Stoffe.—2. Mann: Ach, Frau, ich habe mein Portemonnaie² vergessen.—3. Frau: Na, da gehe doch schnell nach Hause und hol' es³, ich werde mir indessen etwas anschauen.

1. abbreviations for *siehe einmal*, 2 port-mon-né, 3 abbreviation for *hole es*.

1. Wife (before a *draper's shop*=the fashion-stores): See once, Emil, these charming stuffs. 2. Husband: Oh, wife, I have my purse forgotten.—3. Wife: Oh, *then* (there) go (get) quickly *home* (to house) and fetch it, I shall to-me meanwhile something select.

1. Ältere Dame (ledig): Wie, schon so alt, Herr Oberst, und haben noch keine Waffenthat vollbracht? 2. Oberst: Thut nichts! Man kann, wie Sie wissen, alt werden, meine Gnädige, auch ohne Eroberungen gemacht zu haben.

1. Elderly lady (single): *What* (how) already so old, Mr. Colonel, and have yet no *feat-of-arms* (arms-deed) accomplished?—2. Colonel: Does *not matter* (nothing). *People* (one) can, as you know, old become, my *lady* (gracious one), also without *having made any conquests* (conquests made to have).

Mutter: Aber Heinrich, in diesem Zustand kommst Du heim?—
(mit lallender Stimme): Mutter, wenn Du so viel getrunken hättest wie ich, dann möchte ich sehen, in welchem Zustand Du wärst.

Mother: But Henry, in this condition comest thou home?—Son (with heavy-speaking voice): Mother, if thou so much drunk hadst as I, then I should-like-to see, *in what condition* thou wert.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Who was that? 2. It was the gentleman who lives *on* the second floor. 3. Does he always come home so late? 4. Sometimes even later.

1. The letter (that) you found belongs to me. 2. Is that the lady whose voice I was admiring yesterday? 3. Is that the boy whose father *has* died?

1. That is the house in which (or where) we used formerly to live. 2. Is³ it you³ who called me? 3. It was not his sister who showed me the way.

1. These are the young ladies whose pictures you saw in this album. 2. That is not the ink with which I wrote the letter. 3. That is the chair on which she was sitting.

1. Where have you been this⁴ morning? 2. We have been to⁵ the park. 3. *Did*⁶ you hear the music? 4. No, the band was not playing.

1. Do you know what he wants of me? 2. I cannot *imagine*⁷ why he wants to see you. 3. Have you any idea where he was yesterday?

1. Who are these gentlemen? 2. I do not know them. 3. I believe they are foreigners.

1. They look like Italians or Spaniards. 2. I think you are right; perhaps they come *from* the South of France.

1. Wer war das? 2. Es war der Herr, der¹ im zweiten Stock wohnt. 3. Kommt er immer so spät nach Hause? 4. Manchmal sogar² später.

1. Der Brief, welchen² Sie fanden, gehört mir. 2. Ist das die Dame, deren Stimme ich gestern bewunderte? 3. Ist das der Knabe, dessen Vater gestorben ist?

1. Das ist das Haus, in welchem (or wo) wir früher wohnten. 2. Sind Sie es, der mir rief? 3. Es war nicht seine Schwester, die mir den Weg zeigte.

1. Dies sind die jungen Damen, deren Bilder Sie in diesem Album sahen. 2. Das ist nicht die Tinte, mit der ich den Brief schrieb. 3. Das ist der Stuhl, auf welchem sie saß.

1. Wo sind Sie heute Morgen gewesen? 2. Wir sind im Park gewesen. 3. Haben Sie die Musik gehört? 4. Nein, die Musik⁷ spielte nicht.

1. Wissen Sie, was er von mir will? 2. Ich kann mir nicht denken, warum er Sie sehen will. 3. Haben Sie eine Idee, wo er gestern war?

1. Wer sind diese Herren? 2. Ich kenne sie nicht. 3. Ich glaube, es sind Ausländer.

1. Sie sehen wie Italiener⁹ oder Spanier¹⁰ aus. 2. Ich denke, Sie haben recht; vielleicht kommen sie aus dem Süden von Frankreich.

1 *der* or *welcher*, 2 *welchen* or *den*, 3=are you it, 4=to-day morning, 5=in, 6 the English *PAST* is generally translated by the *PERFECT* in short sentences in German, but the *PAST* is perfectly correct, 7 or *die Musik-kapelle* or *Kapelle*, 8=think to me, 9 e-tah-le-eh-ner, 10 shpah-ne-er.—*See Note on page 295.

†In adverbial phrases, *Morgen* (morning), *Nachmittag* (afternoon), *Abend* (evening), *Nacht* (night), are now frequently begun with a small letter.

GERMAN ANECDOTES, with almost literal Translation.

1. Nun, Otto, wie gefällt es dir in der Schule?—2. Gut, Papa; aber unser Lehrer ist sehr dumm. Er fragt uns immer, wie die Wörter geschrieben werden.

1. Well, Otto, how pleases it thee *at* (in the) school?—2. Good, papa; but our teacher is very stupid. He always asks us, how the words *are spelt* (written become).

1. Wo sind die großen Männer Frankreichs?—fragte in einer Versammlung zu Paris ein Redner mit Nachdruck: Warum regen sich die großen Männer Frankreichs nicht? Warum bleiben sie kalt und unbeweglich bei der Not unseres Vaterlandes?—2. Weil sie in Bronze gegossen sind, rief eine Stimme von der

1. Where are the great men of France? asked in a public meeting at Paris an orator, with emphasis: Why do the great men of France not move? Why do they remain cold and immovable at this need of our fatherland?—2. Because they are cast in bronze, called a voice from the gallery.

1. Auf einem Pferdemarkt in Ungarn.—2. Bauer: Na¹, Misko², da hast du zehn Gulden für das Pferd; es gehört also jetzt mir. 3. Zigeuner: Das ist zu wenig, du mußt noch ein bißchen³ dazu legen! 4. Bauer: Mir⁴ da! Du hast den Gaul⁵ jedenfalls gestohlen, du mußt froh sein, wenn ich ihn dir abkaufe, sonst lasse ich dich einsperren.

5. Nachdem der Handel abgeschlossen ist, sagt ein dabei stehender mann: Du bist aber ein dummer Zigeuner; wie kannst du ein so Pferd so billig verkaufen? 6. Zigeuner: Gnädiger Herr, ich bin nicht so dumm; der Gaul hinkt auf einem Fuß. 7. Bauer: Nein, er hinkt nicht; er ist nur schlecht beschlagen. 8. Zigeuner: Der Bauer ist doch angeführt; ich habe das Pferd absichtlich schlecht beschlagen, daß er nicht merken soll, daß der Gaul hinkt. 9. Bauer (halb betrübt und halb froh): Ich habe es mir halb gedacht, aber—ich habe ihm einem falschen Zehnguldenschein gegeben, und nun ist er der Betrogene. 10. Zum Schluß prügeln der Zigeuner und der Bauer einander mit ihren Stöcken.

1. At a horse market in Hungary.—2. Peasant: 2. Well, Misko, there thou hast ten florins for the horse, it belongs therefore now to-me. 3. Gipsy: That is too little, thou must still a little-bit thereto add. 4. Peasant: *Not at all* (nothing there). Thou hast the horse in-any-case stolen, thou must be glad, if I get it from-thee buy, else I have you looked up (let you lock up).

5. After the deal is settled, says a nobleman present (thereby standing nobleman): Thou art *certainly* (but) a stupid gipsy, how canst thou *such a* (so) beautiful horse so cheaply sell? 6. Gipsy: Gracious lord, I am not so stupid, the horse limps on one foot. 7. Peasant: No, he limps not, he is only badly shod. 8. Gipsy: The peasant is *nevertheless* (yet) taken in; I have the horse intentionally badly shod, that he shall not find out, that the horse limps. 9. Peasant (half sorry and half glad): I have it half *imagined* (to-me thought), but I have to-him a false ten florin-note given, and now he is the deceived-one. 10. At the conclusion thrash the gipsy and the peasant one another with their sticks.

1 Na is a rather low abbreviation for *nun*, 2 Misko name given to the Hungarian gipsies. 3 PRON.: *bißchen*, rather colloquial, 4 A vulgar pronunciation for: less refined word for *1/ferd*, sometimes derisive.

GERMAN CONVERSATION *(with free translation).*

1. We read it through carefully, before we sent it back to him. 2. *We are very sorry* that we cannot make any use of it.

1. I should like to know if he has already heard it. 2. He did not know anything *about it* last week, when I *called on him* at his office.

1. We are very busy *just now*, because we are stocktaking. 2. As soon as this is finished, we shall balance our books.

1. German is a very rich language, and it is easy to form new words. 2. Nevertheless a great many foreign² words are unfortunately used.

1. That is quite unnecessary, as in most cases there are good German words for them. 2. Many Germans seem to think that a foreign word sounds grander than a simple German word.

1. We consider it therefore our duty, to gradually introduce the most usual foreign words in these sentences. 2. If possible the best German word will also be indicated.

1. I take the liberty of offering you my services, in case there should be a vacancy in your esteemed house. 2. We regret that there is no place vacant at present.

1. He is shy (bashful). 2. These things inconvenience me. 3. *Help yourself*, do not be bashful.

1. Wir haben es sorgfältig durchgelesen, ehe wir es ihm zurück sandten. 2. Es thut uns sehr leid, daß wir keinen Gebrauch davon machen können.

1. Ich möchte (gern) wissen, ob er es schon gehört hat. 2. Er mußte letzte Woche, als ich bei ihm in seinem Comptoir¹ vorsprach, noch nichts davon.

1. Wir sind gegenwärtig sehr beschäftigt, weil wir die Inventur aufnehmen. 2. Sobald wir damit fertig sind, werden wir unsere Bücher abschließen.

1. Das Deutsche ist eine sehr reiche Sprache, und es ist leicht, neue Wörter zu bilden. 2. Nichts=bestoweniger werden leider sehr viele Fremdwörter gebraucht.

1. Das ist ganz unnötig, da es in den meisten Fällen gute deutsche Wörter dafür giebt. 2. Viele Deutsche scheinen zu denken, daß ein Fremdwort groß=artiger lautet als ein einfaches deutsches Wort.

1. Wir halten es daher für unsere Pflicht, die gebräuchlichsten Fremdwörter¹ nach und nach in diesen Sätzen zu bringen. 2. Wenn möglich wird stets das beste deutsche Wort ebenfalls angegeben werden.

1. Ich erlaube mir Ihnen meine Dienste anzubieten, im Falle eine Vakanz³ in Ihrem werten Hause sein sollte. 2. Wir bedauern, daß augenblicklich keine Stelle vakant⁴ ist.

1. Er geniert⁵ sich. 2. Diese Sachen genieren⁶ mich. 3. Greifen Sie zu, genieren Sie sich nicht.

1 or *Kontor*; both pronounced *kon-tohr*, 2 foreign words *fremde Wörter*, but if meaning foreign words employed in German it is: *das Fremdwort*, Plural *die Fremdwörter*, 3 or *freie Stelle* (free place), 4 *frei* or *unbesetzt* is much better, 5 pron.: *shh-neert*, or *er ist schüchtern* or *verlegen*; 6 better, *sind mir in Weg*.

Fischer zu einem Sonntags-angler: Nun, haben Sie schon etwas gefangen?—Ich habe zwei gefangen, wenn ich den habe, auf den ich lauere, und dann auch noch den andern, der vorhin beinahe angebissen hatte.

Fisher to a Sunday angler: Well, have you already something caught?—I have two, if I have the one, *for* (on) which I am-looking-out, and then also yet the other, who just-now nearly had bitten.

Ein unsicheres Einkommen. — Die mission* in Kalkutta soll kürzlich folgende Angabe von einem Steuerpflichtigen erhalten haben: In den letzten drei Jahren war mein Einkommen etwa 150 Pfund Sterling jährlich; in Zukunft wird es jedoch sehr fraglich werden, weil der Mann, von dem ich das Geld immer borgte, gestorben ist.

An Uncertain Income. — The Income Tax Commission in Calcutta *is said to* (shall) have received recently the following statement from a tax-subjected-one: In the last three years my income was about 150 pounds sterling yearly; in future it will become however very doubtful, because the man, from whom I always borrowed the money, *is* died. —* See Remark on page 295.

1. Zu Th. Barrière kam einst eine hübsche Schauspielerin und beklagte sich bitter, daß ihr Bräutigam sie verlassen habe. Barrière that alles Mögliche, sie zu beruhigen, und begleitete sie unter Trostesworten sogar bis an ihre Equipage.¹ 2. Aber sie wollte von nichts hören und rief: Nein, nein, ich muß in das Wasser springen!—Schön, dann sehe ich Sie in der Morgue² wieder. Kutscher, fahren Sie die Dame direkt an das Flußufer! Die Schauspielerin lachte und—fuhr nach.

3. Und doch dachte Barrière selbst einmal an Selbstmord, lud eine Pistole und bestellte einen Freund, um ihm seine letzten Wünsche zu sagen. 4. Dieser kam und machte durchaus keinen Versuch, den Selbstmord-kandidaten von seinem Vorhaben abzubringen, sondern notirte seine Anordnungen ganz kaltblütig. 5. Während nun Barrière noch einen Abschiedsbrief schrieb, betrachtete er spielend die Pistole, deren Hahn gespannt war, und hielt die Mündung gegen den Schreibenden. 6. Dieser schlüpfte mit wunderbarer Behendigkeit unter den Tisch und rief hervor: Mensch, nehmen Sie sich doch in Acht, das Ding ist ja scharf geladen! Bei dem nun folgenden beiderseitigen Gelächter schwand die Selbstmord-idee.

1. To Theodore Barrière came once a pretty actress and complained (herself) bitterly, that her betrothed-one had left her. Barrière did everything possible to console her, and accompanied her with (*under*) words of consolation even till to her carriage. 2. But she would hear of nothing and called out: No, no, I must jump into the water!—*All right*, then I shall see you again at the "Morgue." Coachman, drive the lady direct to the river bank! The actress laughed—and drove home. —

3. And yet Barrière himself was once thinking of suicide, loaded a pistol and sent for a friend, in order to tell him his last wishes. 4. The latter came and made *not the least* (throughout no) attempt, to drive away the suicide candidate from his intention; but noted his dispositions quite cold-bloodedly. 5. Now whilst Barrière was writing a farewell-letter, he regarded playfully the pistol, *which was cocked* (whose hammer was spanned), and held the muzzle toward the writing-one. 6. The latter slipped with wonderful agility under the table and called *from underneath*: Man, *do take care*, the thing is indeed *with ball* (sharply) loaded. At the now following bothsided laughter disappeared the suicide-idea.

1 eh-kve-pah-sheh, *ihren Wagen* is much better; 2 morg.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH LETTERS.

Students can substitute the best equivalent English for the almost literal translation.

Établi à Londres depuis 25 ans et pouvant me référer de plusieurs maisons importantes, tant anglaises que continentales, je viens vous demander s'il vous serait convenable d'entrer en relations d'affaires avec moi.

Dans ce cas, vous m'obligeriez en me faisant connaître tout ce qui serait nécessaire à la régularité de nos rapports, en d'autres termes, toutes vos conditions.

Si vous acceptez favorablement, en principe, la demande que j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, je vous ferai immédiatement parvenir le nom des personnes qui seront à même de vous éclairer sur ma moralité et ma valeur commerciale.

(Having been) established in London for 25 years and being able to give as references several important firms, as well English as Continental, I come to ask you if it would suit you to enter in business relations with me.

In this case you would oblige me by letting (in making) me know all that would be necessary for the regularity of our relations, in other words, the whole of your terms.

If you accept favorably, in principle, the request which I have the honour to address to you, I shall let you have (make come to you) immediately the names of the persons who will be capable to enlighten you on my morality and commercial value.

Nous avons l'avantage de vous accuser réception de votre estimée en date du ... nous témoignant le désir d'entrer en relations avec notre maison, et vous en remercions.

D'après les excellents renseignements qui nous sont parvenus, nous n'hésitons pas à vous dire que nous nous mettons à votre entière disposition.

En conséquence nous attendons vos ordres, vous assurant que tout sera fait pour assurer une longue suite de bons rapports.

We have the advantage to acknowledge (to you) reception of your favor dated of the ... testifying to us the wish to enter in relations with our firm, (and) for which we thank you.

After the excellent references which have come to us, we do not hesitate to tell you that we place ourselves at your entire disposal.

Consequently we await your orders, assuring you that all will be done to insure a lasting business connection.

Wir sind im Besitz Ihres Wertes vom 24. I. M.¹ und danken Ihnen für die damit erteilte Bestellung, die wir sofort in Arbeit nehmen wollen. In ungefähr 4 Wochen hoffen wir, den ganzen Auftrag zur Abfindung bereit zu haben und wir² bitten Sie, uns gest.³ anzugeben, auf welche Weise die Waren gesandt werden sollen.

Wir beehren uns, Ihnen hiermit⁴ Rechnung⁵ darüber beizulegen und bitten Sie, uns deren Betrag gestl. zukommen zu lassen, da es ein Grundsatz⁶ in unserm Hause ist, nur gegen Vorausbezahlung ins Ausland zu liefern.

Es sollte uns sehr leid thun, wenn Sie an dieser Bedingung Anstoß nehmen würden. Wir sind ja von der Solidität⁷ Ihres Hauses überzeugt,

aber es wäre nicht recht gegen die vielen andern ausländischen Firmen, mit denen wir seit Jahren auf diese Weise arbeiten, wenn wir eine Ausnahme machen würden.

Einer baldigen gefl. Antwort entgegensehend, zeichnen wir hochachtend.

We are in possession of your favor of the 24th of last month and thank you for the *order given in it* (therewith given order), which we will *put immediately in hand* (take in work). In about four weeks we hope to have the whole order ready for sending off, and we beg you kindly to let us know, in which way the goods are to be sent.

We herewith honour ourselves to enclose you invoice *for them* (thereover), and beg you to kindly let us have the amount of it, as it is a principle in our firm, only on payment in advance to supply to foreign countries.

We *should be very sorry if you take offence by this condition*. We are (indeed) certain of the solvency of your firm, but it would be unjust towards the many other foreign firms with whom we are doing business for years in this manner, if we were to make an exception.—

Awaiting your early kind reply, we remain.

1 abbreviation for *letzten Monats*, 2 or *bitten wir Sie*, 3 abbreviation for *gefällig* or *gefälligst*, 4 or *hiermit*, 5 or *Factura*, 6 or *Prinzip*, 7 or *Zahlungsfähigkeit*.

Sentimos muchísimo carecer de sus apreciables noticias y como nos hace pensar que su silencio es debido á la dificultad que halla en conseguir órdenes para nuestras máquinas, bajo las condiciones que tenemos establecidas, hemos creído de modo de facilitar la venta de ellas, conceder un nuevo descuento de 4 por ciento, que será un buen motivo para inducir á los fabricantes á pasarnos sus pedidos por su mediación.

Aprovechando la ida á esa de Don Antonio Perez, nos hemos tomado la libertad de girar contra Vd. á ocho días vista, por el pequeño saldo de nuestra última factura de £40 que acreditamos á Vd. en cuenta. Dicho Sr. le hará al mismo tiempo una visita de nuestra parte, y le agradeceríamos ayudase al Sr. Perez en todo cuanto pudiese.

Los Sres. Sanz y Ca. de Madrid, nos comunican que han recibido instrucciones de Vd. para encargarnos de la compra de 100 sacos azúcar, de este país, pero como generalmente el azúcar que hemos estado mandando á Vd. era de Ámbéres, hemos creído conveniente ántes de poner en ejecución su orden, telegrafiar por mas detalles.

We *regret* (feel) very-much to be-without your kind news, and as it makes us think that your silence is due to the difficulty which you find in obtaining orders for our machines, under the conditions which we [now] have established, we have thought so as (*de modo*) to facilitate the sale of them, to grant a new discount of 4 per cent, which will be a good reason to induce the manufacturers to *give* (pass) us their orders through *you* (your mediation). Availing-ourselves of the going to your town (*esa*) of Don Antonio Perez, we have taken the liberty of drawing *on* (against) you at eight days [from] sight, for the small balance of our last invoice of £40, which we credit to *your* (you in) account. [The] said gentleman will *pay* (make) you at the same time a visit *as our representative* (of our part), and we should-be-obliged *by your assisting* (you might assist) Sr. Perez *as far as lies in your power* (in all how-much you might-be-able). Messrs. Sanz & Co., of Madrid, *inform* (communicate to) us that they have received instructions from you to entrust us with the purchase of 100 bags of sugar of this country, but as generally the sugar which we have been sending to you was from Antwerp, we have thought convenient before putting into execution your order, to telegraph for more details.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Open this bag.	Ouvrez ce sac.	oov-reh ser sahkk
Is it ¹ empty?	Est-il vide?	ay-t-il vid?
No; it ¹ is full.	Non, il est plein.	nong, il ay plang
Close ² it again ³ .	Refermez-le.	rer-fair-meh-ler
The handle is broken.	La poignée est brisée.	lah p'wahn-yeh ay bree-seh
It ¹ is very heavy.	Il est très lourd.	il ay tray loorr
Leave the luggage here.	Laissez les bagages ici.	lay-seh lay bah-gahsh e-se
Who was in the office?	Qui était dans le bureau?	kee eh-tay dahng ler bü-roh?
Nobody (at ⁴ all.)	Personne (du tout).	pair-son (dü too)
Why are ⁵ you laughing ⁶ ?	Pourquoi riez-vous?	poor-kwah re-eh voo?
This book is very amu-	Ce livre est très amusant.	ser leev-r ay tray-z'-ah-
Is he still here? [sing.	Est-il encore ici?	mü-zahng
Wake him now.	Éveillez-le maintenant.	ay-t-il ahng-korr e-se?
(The) breakfast is ready.	Le déjeuner est prêt.	eh-vay-e-yeh-ler mang-ter-
Have you dined ⁴ yet ⁴ ?	Avez-vous déjà diné?	nahng
We dine at six o'clock ⁵ .	Nous dinons à six heures.	ler deh-sheh-neh ay pray
I dine much earlier ⁶ .	Jedîne beaucoup plutôt.	ah-veh-voo deñ-shah dee-
Invite them to supper.	Invitez-les à souper.	neh?
Tell me your name.	Dites-moi votre nom.	noo dee-nong ah see-z-err
What is his address?	Quelle est son adresse?	sher deen boh-koo plü toh
Copy the figures.	Copiez les chiffres.	ang-vee-teh-lay ah soo-peh
This number is not	Ce nombre n'est pas	dit-m'wah vot-r nong
legible.	lisible.	kel ay son-ah-dress?
The work is badly done.	Le travail est mal fait.	ko-pe-eh lay shif-r
He was in ⁷ a hurry. ⁷	Il était pressé.	ser nong-br nay pah le-ze-bl
Who has torn this?	Qui a déchiré ceci?	ler trah-vah-e ay mahll fay
She speaks very quickly.	Elle parle très vite.	il eh-tay press-eh
Not so quickly as you.	Pas si vite que vous.	kee ah deh-she-reh ser-see?
Has he been to ⁸ France?	A-t-il été en France?	ell parl tray vit
Yes; two or three times.	Oui; deux ou trois fois.	pah se vit ker voo
Pay the bearer. [time.	Payez le porteur.	ah-til eh-teh ahng frahng-s
He has waited (a) long-	Il a attendu longtemps.	wee, der-z-oo tr'wah f'wah
What does ⁹ he say ⁹ ?	Que dit-il?	pay-yeh ler por-terr
Listen to me.	Ecoutez-moi.	ilahah-tahng-dülong-tahng
I was here yesterday.	J'étais ici hier.	ker dee-t-ll?
At what time ¹⁰ ?	À quelle heure?	eh-koo-teh m'wah
Between five and six	Entre cinq et six	sheh-tay-z-e-se e-air
o'clock.	heures.	ah kel err?
		ahng-trsangk eh see-z-err

*EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

r (in italics) not to be pronounced; sh like s in *measure*; ü=ö with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by italics; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

† Translations which are not literal are printed in italics.

1 "he" (il), because *sac* is masculine, 2 re-close it, 3 laugh you? 4 already dined, 5 hours, 6 more early, 7 pressed, 8 in, 9 says he? 10 hour.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal translation and imitated Pronunciation.

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, SEE PAGE 304.

[When two translations are given, that in parentheses () is the more literal.]

Un petit garçon à sa mère : Maman, donne-moi un autre
 A little boy to his mother : Mamma, give me an other
 ung p'tee gar-song ah sah mair mah-mahng don m'wah un-oh-tr

morceau de sucre pour mon café, s'il te plaît. J'ai laissé
 piece of sugar for my coffee, please (if it thee pleases). I have dropped
 mor-soh der sük-r poor mong kah-feh sil ter play sheh lay-seh

tomber celui que tu m'avais donné. — La maman :
 (let fall) the one (that) which thou me hadst given The mamma :
 tong-beh ser-lwee ker tû mah-vay don-eh lah mah-mahng

Où l'as-tu laissé tomber ? — Le petit garçon : Dans mon café.
 Where it hast thou dropped (let fall) ? The little boy : In my coffee.
 oo lah-tû lay-seh tong-beh ler p'tee gar-song dahng-mong kah-feh

Marie : Après tout, je suis contente de ne pas être la
 Mary : After all, I am glad to not be the
 mah-ree ah-pray too sher swee kong-tahngt der ner pah-z*-ay-tr lah

filles d'un pair. — Sa tante : Vraiment ? et pourquoi ? —
 daughter of a peer. Her aunt Really and why ?
 fee-e d'ung pair sah tahngt vray-mahng eh poor-kwah

Marie : Je remarque que "Burke's Peerage" donne la
 Mary : I notice that Burke's Peerage gives the
 mah-ree sher rer-mark ker don lah

date exacte de la naissance de chaque enfant noble.
 date exact of the birth of each child noble.
 dahht eg-zahkt der lah nay-sahngs der shahk ahng-fahng no-bl

Que fait Charles ? — Il est ingénieur. — Et Pierre ? — Il est
 What is Charles doing (does Charles) ? He is engineer. And Peter ? He is
 ker fay sharl il ay ang-sheh-ne-err eh pe-air il ay

avoué. — Et Albert ? — Médecin. — Et leur père ? — Leur père
 lawyer. And Albert ? Physician. And their father ? Their father
 ah-voo-eh eh ahl-bair meh-d'-sang eh lerr pair lerr pair

travaille pour les empêcher tous de mourir de faim.
 works to (for) them prevent all from dying (die) of hunger.
 trah-vah-e poor lay-z*-ahng-pay-sheh tooos der moo-reer der-fang

Une dame : Votre nouvelle servante semble être bien
 A lady : your new servant seems to be very (well)
 ün dahmm vot-r noo-vel sair-vahngt sahg-bi ay-tr be-ang

gentille et bien tranquille. — La maîtresse : Oui, elle est
 nice and very (well) quiet. The mistress : Yes, she is
 shahng-tee-ye eh be-ang trahng-kil lah may-tress wee ell ay

très tranquille. Elle craint même de déranger la poussière
 very quiet. She fears even to disturb the dust
 tray trahng-kil ell krang maim der deh-rahng-sheh lah poo-se-air

quand elle nettoie la chambre.
 when she cleans the room.
 kahng-t*-ell net-wah lah

*These final consonants, usually silent, are here linked to the next word, because it begins with a vowel sound

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in *Hugo's FRENCH SIMPLIFIED*, 1s.

The cab is at the door.
 The omnibus was *quite full*.^{*}
 Do you know this gentleman?
 I know him *by sight*.
 She knows me *by name*.
 He comes nearly every day.
 Let-us-wait at the door.
 Put this on the shelf.
 Is the sideboard open?
 Whom have you invited? [here.
 Several of your friends will-be
 Do not disturb these papers.
 I have sorted them carefully.
 It was entirely your fault.
 I do not admit that.
 Were you in town last¹ week?
 Only (on)² Friday and Saturday.
 You can depend on me.
 I shall not forget my promise.
 Can he come with me?³
 He has promised to sing.
 This is a serious mistake.
 Explain it to-him.
 When shall you see him?
 Probably to-morrow morning.
 Is this your signature?
 It is not my handwriting.
 They have refused our offer.
 This firm is very well known.
 They have taken larger premises.
 Bring me some water.
 Do you want it hot or cold?
 I was out⁴ all the morning.
 They were here until two o'clock.
 I met him in the street.
 Did you speak to him?
 He *did* not recognize me.
 She offered me five francs.
 I *did* not accept them.

Le fiacre est à la porte.
 L'omnibus était complet.
 Connaissez-vous ce monsieur?
 Je le connais de vue.
 Elle me connaît de nom.
 Il vient presque chaque jour.
 Attendons à la porte.
 Mettez ceci sur la tablette.
 Le buffet est-il ouvert?
 Qui avez-vous invité?
 Plusieurs de vos amis seront ici.
 Ne dérangez pas ces papiers.
 Je les ai classés soigneusement.
 C'était entièrement votre faute.
 Je n'admets pas cela. [dernière?
 Etiez-vous en ville la semaine
 Seulement vendredi et samedi.
 Vous pouvez compter sur moi.
 Je n'oublierai pas ma promesse.
 Peut-il venir avec moi?
 Il a promis de chanter.
 Ceci est une erreur sérieuse.
 Expliquez-la-lui.
 Quand le verrez-vous?
 Probablement demain matin.
 Est-ce votre signature?
 Ce n'est pas mon écriture.
 Ils ont refusé notre offre. [connue.
 Cette raison³ sociale³ est très bien
 Ils ont pris de plus grands locaux.
 Apportez-moi de l'eau.
 La voulez-vous chaude ou froide?
 J'étais sorti toute la matinée.
 Ils étaient ici jusqu'à deux heures.
 Je l'ai rencontré dans la rue.
 Lui avez-vous parlé?
 Il ne m'a pas reconnu.
 Elle m'a offert cinq francs.
 Je ne les ai pas acceptés.

* Words not translated literally are printed in *Italics*.

1 "last week" (the week before the present one) is translated *la semaine dernière*; "the last week" (of a series) is *la dernière semaine*, 2 "on" is not translated before days and dates, 3 or *maison*; *raison sociale* means the name of a firm, 4 gone out.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS ;

with Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

1. Le malade : Mais, docteur, ne m'avez-vous pas défendu la moindre émotion ?—2. Le docteur : Certainement ! dans votre état la moindre émotion est très à craindre, et peut amener les plus graves complications.—3. Le malade : Alors, pourquoi m'avez-vous envoyé votre note hier ?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see page 304).—1. *ler mah-lahdd : may. dok-terr, ner mah-veh-voo pah deh-fahng-dü lah mo'ang-dr eh-mo-se-ong ?* 2. *ler dok-terr : sair-tain-mahng ! dahng vot-r eh-tah lah mo'ang-dr eh-mo-se-ong ay tray-zah krang-dr, eh por-tah-m-neh lay plü grahv kong-ple-kah-se-ong.* 3. *ler mah-lahdd : ah-lorr poor-kwah mah-veh-voo-zahng-v'wah-yeh vot-r not e-air ?*

TRANSLATION. 1. The invalid : But, doctor, me have you not forbidden the least excitement ?—2. The doctor : Certainly. In your state the least excitement is *greatly to be feared* (very to fear), and may lead to the most grave complications.—3. The invalid : Then why me have you sent your bill yesterday ?

1. Capitaine, présidant un conseil de guerre : Alors je dois comprendre que l'accusé vous a offert un cigare pendant que vous étiez en faction ?—2. Oui, mon Capitaine.— Et vous avez refusé ? — Certainement, mon Capitaine.—3. Et que vous a-t-il dit, en voyant ce refus ?—" Vous êtes un âne," mon Capitaine.

1. *kah-pe-tain, preh-zee-dahng ung kong-say-e der gairr : ah-lorr sher dwah kong-prahng-dr ker lah-kü-zeh voo-zah off-air ung se-gahr pahng-dahng ker voo-zeh-te-sh ahng fahk-se-ong ?* 2. *we, mong kah-pe-tain. eh voo-zah-veh rer-fü-zeh ? sair-tain-mahng, mong kah-pe-tain.* 3. *eh ker voo-zah-til dee, ahng v'wah-yahng ser rer-fü ? voo-zayt-zun-ahn, mong kah-pe-tain.*

1. Captain, presiding-over a *court-martial* (council of war) ; Then I am to (must) understand that the accused you has offered a cigar *while* (during that) you were on sentry-duty ?—2. Yes, my captain.—And you have refused ?—Certainly, my captain.—3. And what to-you has he said, in seeing this refusal.—" You are an ass, my captain."

1. Le guide : Maintenant vous devez faire bien attention ; beaucoup de touristes se sont cassé le cou dans cet endroit.—2. Le touriste (à sa femme) : Marie, va la première.

1. *ler gheed : mang-ter-nahng, voo der-veh fair be-ang ah-tahng-se-ong ; boh-koo der too-rist ser song kah-seh ler koo dahng set-ahng-dr'wah.* 2. *ler too-rist (ah sah fahmm) : mah-ree, vah lah prer-me-air.*

1. The guide : Now you must *pay great* (make well) attention ; many (of) tourists *have broken their necks* (to themselves have broken the neck) in this place.—2. The tourist (to his wife) : Mary, go (the) first.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. I expect him (at) every moment. 2. How¹ long¹ can you wait? 3. I must start in a few minutes. 4. I have an appointment at nine o'clock.*

1. What are² you looking for² there? 2. I have lost my handkerchief. 3. Perhaps you³ dropped it³ in the other room. 4. Here it is, on the floor.

1. This meat is not cooked^b enough^a. 2. I prefer^b it^a underdone. 3. So⁶ do I⁶, but this is almost raw. 4. I do⁷ not agree⁷ with you.

1. Who (has) told you that? 2. I saw it in the newspaper. 3. I can hardly believe^b it^a. 4. Neither⁸ can I⁸.

1. Good morning. 2. I am very glad to see^b you^a. 3. How are (=go) you this morning? 4. Not very well, unfortunately.

1. I am very sorry to hear¹⁰ that. 2. What is¹¹ the matter with¹¹ you? 3. I have^a ¹²headache¹². 4. You have a very bad cold.

1. Can you change^b me^a this cheque? 2. I should-like to have half in gold, and the rest in silver. 3. I can only¹³ give you gold. 4. I cannot give you any silver.

1. Do^b you advise^b me^a to wait? 2. Yes; he will soon be here. 3. (By) which way will he come? 4. That is impossible to say.

1. The wind *has* changed. 2. It is now *in* the north. 3. We shall have some snow soon. 4. I hope (it) not.

1. Je l'attends à chaque instant. 2. Combien de temps pouvez-vous attendre? 3. Je dois partir dans quelques minutes. 4. J'ai un rendez-vous à neuf heures.

1. Que cherchez-vous là? 2. J'ai perdu mon mouchoir. 3. Peut-être l'avez-vous laissé tomber dans l'autre chambre. 4. Le voici⁴, sur le plancher.

1. Cette viande n'est pas assez cuite. 2. Je la préfère moins cuite. 3. Moi aussi, mais celle-ci est presque crue. 4. Je ne suis pas d'accord avec vous.

1. Qui vous a dit cela? 2. Je l'ai vu dans le journal. 3. Je peux à peine le croire. 4. Ni moi non plus.

1. Bonjour⁹. 2. Je suis bien aise de vous voir. 3. Comment allez-vous ce matin? 4. Pas très malheureusement.

1. Je suis très fâché d'apprendre cela. 2. Qu'avez-vous? 3. J'ai mal à la tête. 4. Vous avez un très mauvais rhume.

1. Pouvez-vous me changer ce chèque? 2. Je voudrais avoir la moitié en or, et le reste en argent. 3. Je ne puis vous donner que de l'or. 4. Je ne peux pas vous donner d'argent.

1. Me conseillez-vous d'attendre? 2. Oui, il sera bientôt ici. 3. Par quel chemin viendra-t-il? 4. C'est impossible à dire.

1. Le vent est changé. 2. Il est maintenant au nord. 3. Nous aurons de la neige bientôt. 4. Je ne l'espère pas.

*Italics indicate that the translation is not literal.

1 how much of time, 2 seek you, 3 it have you let fall, 4 "here is" or "here are," *voici*, 5 less cooked, 6 and I also, 7 am not in agreement, 8 nor I no more, 9 "good morning," "good day," *bonjour*, 10 learn, 11 have, 12 pain in the head. 13 only, *ne... que*.

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal translation**).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Dans une épicerie.—C'est encore vous qui avez mangé des dattes ; voici un noyau par terre. 2. L'apprenti vivement : — Alors, ce n'est pas moi, patron ; moi, je les avale toujours.

1. In a grocer's-shop : It is again you who have eaten *some* (of-the) dates ; here-is a stone *on the ground** (by earth). 2. The apprentice quickly : Then it is not I, governor ; I swallow them always.

1. Un monsieur rencontre un jeune paysan dans les champs :—
2. Comment t'appelles-tu, mon ami ? 3. Comme mon père.
4.—Et ton père ?—5. Comme moi.—6. Mais comment t'appelle-t-on lorsque c'est l'heure de dîner ?—7. On ne m'appelle pas ; j'y suis toujours le premier.

1. A gentleman meets a young peasant in the fields : 2. *What is thy name* (how callest thou thyself), my friend ?—3. *Like* (as) my father.—4. And thy father ?—5. *Like me*.—6. But how does one call thee when it is *dinner-time* (the hour of dinner) ?—7. *They do* (one does) not call me ; I there am always the first.

1. Le mari : Les cris de ce bébé m'empêchent de dormir.—2. La femme : Alors pourquoi ne vous levez-vous pas pour le promener ?—
3. Le mari : Me prenez-vous pour un somnambule ?

1. The husband : The cries of that baby prevent me from sleeping.—2. The wife : Then why don't you *get up* (raise yourself) to it walk-about ?—3. The husband : Do you take me for a somnambulist ?

1. La femme : Jean, lève-toi. Il y a des voleurs dans la maison.
—2. Le mari : C'est bien, ma chère. Je reste ici ; va dire à ces vauriens de s'en aller. (3) Tu dis toujours que tu ne veux pas que je me mêle des affaires du ménage.

1. The wife : John, *get up* (raise thyself) ! *There are* (it there has of-the) robbers in the house.—2. The husband : *All right* (that is well), my dear. I remain here ; go tell (to) these scamps to *go away* (themselves from-it go). (3) You say always that you wish not that I *meddle* (myself mix) *with*-the affairs of-the household.

1. Deux pâtisseries rivaux ont leurs boutiques l'une à côté de l'autre.
2. Le premier expose l'écrêteau suivant sur une pyramide de petits pâtés : 3.—Dix centimes la pièce ! Si vous payez davantage on vous vole. 4. L'autre au contraire a mis ses produits en obélisque avec l'inscription : 5.—Quinze centimes la pièce ! Si vous payez moins vous serez empoisonnés.

1. Two rival pastrycooks have their shops the one at side of the other. 2. The first exposes the following ticket on a pyramid of little pies : 3.—*1d. each* (ten centimes the piece) ! If you pay more one robs you. 4. The other *on* (to-) the contrary has put his productions in obelisk with the inscription : 5.—*1½d. each* (fifteen centimes the piece) ! If you pay less you will be poisoned.

* See NOTE on page 307.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

The Free Translation given is the best English equivalent.

1. Is your room comfortable ?
2. Yes, it is well lighted ; and the doors and windows close well everywhere. 3. Have you (got) a stair-carpet ? 4. No, the stair-case is waxed.

1. We are going into the country to-morrow. 2. I am very fond of the fields, but in winter it is not pleasant. 3. We will stay in town then. 4. We must try to pass the time agreeably.

1. We will go into the drawing room, where you will hear Louisa, who plays the piano very well. 2. She has a very good voice. 3. I always¹ like to listen to¹ music.

1. Don't let us stay too late ; you know I go to bed early. 2. I shall keep you till eleven o'clock. 3. In that case, I will let my wife know, so that she may not be² anxious². 4. I am at your disposal. 5. That's right. Be quick ; I am waiting for you.

1. Have you any postage stamps for abroad ? 2. Put a 2d. stamp on. 3. The office boy has gone on an errand. 4. The housekeeper being ill, the fire is not lighted, and the office is dirty.

1. Steel³ pens often catch in the paper, and are sometimes hard. 2. Quill pens⁴ have the defect of spluttering, and make a great deal of noise.

1. How much did you pay for your watch ? 2. It is a⁵ gold one⁶. 3. Does it go well ? 4. It is always a little fast⁷.

1. Votre appartement est-il confortable ? 2. Oui, il est bien éclairé ; les portes et les fenêtres ferment bien partout. 3. Avez-vous un tapis d'escalier ? 4. Non, l'escalier est ciré.

1. Nous irons à la campagne demain. 2. J'adore les champs, mais en hiver ce n'est pas agréable. 3. Alors, nous restons en ville. 4. Nous tâcherons de passer le temps agréablement.

1. Nous passerons au salon, où vous entendrez Louise, qui touche (or joue) très bien du piano. 2. Elle a une très jolie voix. 3. Je suis heureux quand j'entends la musique.

1. Ne restons pas trop tard ; vous savez que je me couche de bonne heure. 2. Je vous garde jusqu'à onze heures. 3. En ce cas, je préviens ma femme, pour qu'elle ne se tourmente pas. 4. Je suis à vous. 5. C'est cela. Faites vite ; je vous attends.

1. Avez-vous des timbres-poste pour l'étranger ? 2. Mettez un timbre-poste de 25 centimes. 3. Le garçon de bureau est en course. 4. La femme de charge étant malade, le feu n'est pas allumé, et le bureau est sale.

1. Les plumes métalliques accrochent souvent le papier et sont quelquefois dures. 2. Les plumes d'oie ont le défaut de cracher, et font beaucoup de bruit.

1. Combien avez-vous payé⁶ votre montre ? 2. Elle est en or. 3. Va-t-elle bien ? 4. Elle est toujours un peu en avance.

¹ I am happy when I hear, ² worry herself, ³ metallic, ⁴ goose, ⁵ payer, to pay-for, ⁶ in gold, ⁷ in advance.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*suitable for re-translation*).

1. Un juge ayant menacé un avocat de le punir pour manque de respect à la Cour, celui-ci répondit : 2. Loin d'avoir exprimé aucun manque de respect, j'ai soigneusement caché mes sentiments.

1. A judge having threatened a lawyer to punish him for *contempt of* (want of respect to the) court, *the latter* (this one) replied : 2. Far from having expressed any want of respect, I have carefully concealed my sentiments.

1. On cause politique ; — Voyez-vous, je préfère le régime des baïonnettes !... On peut tout faire avec des baïonnettes ! — 2. Tout faire ? ... Vous allez trop loin, monsieur, car il me paraît difficile de s'asseoir dessus !

1. One is talking politics. — Do you see, I prefer the government of the bayonets ! *You* (one) can do *anything* (all) with (some) bayonets ! 2. Do anything ? You go too far, sir, for it seems to me difficult to seat one's self thereon.

1. Une servante se présente dans une maison pour obtenir un emploi. 2. Elle commence aussitôt à chanter ses louanges, — travailleuse... propre... active, — etc. 3. Enfin elle ajoute, pour convaincre définitivement : — 4. Dans ma dernière place, madame, j'avais épousseté le salon et fait les lits avant que personne ne se fut levé !

1. A servant presents herself in a house to obtain a situation. 2. She begins immediately to sing her praises, — industrious ... clean ... active, etc. 3. At last she adds, to convince definitely : 4. In my last place, Madam, I had dusted the drawing-room and made the beds before anybody was *up* (raised themselves) !

1. La Néva est gelée pendant six mois de l'année. 2. Vers la fin d'avril, la glace commence à fondre et, aussitôt qu'il y a assez de place pour y passer un petit bateau, on tire le canon des forts de St. Petersburg. 3. L'un des commandants des forts endosse alors son uniforme de gala et se présente devant l'empereur, un gobelet plein d'eau à la main. 4. L'empereur le prend en disant : Le printemps qui s'approche nous envoie ce premier verre d'eau de la Néva comme gage de la fin de l'hiver, (5) et il boit à la santé de la ville, après quoi il rend le gobelet plein d'or. 6. Sous le règne d'Alexandre II., le gobelet prenant des proportions de plus en plus considérables, la somme d'or à mettre dedans fut fixée à 200 roubles ; un joli prix pour un verre d'eau sale.

1. The Neva is frozen during six months of the year. 2. Towards the end of April the ice begins to melt, and as soon as *there is* (it there has) enough of room for there to pass a small boat, *they fire* (one draws) the cannon of the forts of St. Petersburg. 3. (The) one of the commanders of the forts dons his *full dress* (of gala) uniform, and presents himself before the emperor, a goblet full of water *in his* (to the) hand. 4. The emperor takes it in saying : The spring which *is coming* (approaches itself) sends us this first glass of water from the Neva as a token of the end of the winter ; (5) and he drinks to the health of the town, after which he gives back the goblet full of gold. 6. Under the reign of Alexander II., the goblet taking (some) proportions (of) more and more considerable, the amount of gold to [be] put therein was fixed at 200 roubles ; — a pretty price for a glass of dirty water.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for Advanced Students*).

The very free translation given is the best English equivalent.

Bonjour, petite mère.

Tiens ! te voilà déjà ? Qu'est-ce qui arrive ? Je suis toute bouleversée.

Rassure-toi ; le feu n'a pas pris au collège — malheureusement, et je n'ai rien de cassé.

Alors, que signifie ?

Tout simplement que nous avons congé pour aujourd'hui.

A quelle occasion ?

Si tu crois que ces messieurs nous rendent des comptes ! On nous a dit : partez ; et me voilà.

Que vas-tu faire de ta journée ?

Nous avons, quelques amis et moi, arrangé une petite partie de pêche.

Bon ! Je vais donner l'ordre de nettoyer la poêle et de récurer les casseroles ; on y fera frire et cuire tes prises.

Le temps est beau ; pas de vent ; la rivière unie comme un lac. Le poisson ne peut faire autrement que de mordre.

Je le souhaite. A propos ... et le dîner ?

Ma foi ! nous n'y avons songé ni les uns ni les autres.

En ce cas, monte remplacer ton uniforme par ton complet de toile de Hollande. Pendant ce temps, je te préparerai un panier de provisions ; une moitié de poulet froid, quelques tranches de saucisson de Bologne, un reste de jambonneau, une douzaine d'amandes et une grappe de Chasselas feront l'affaire. Le grand air aiguise l'appétit. —

Là ! me voilà prêt. Donne-moi ma ligne, ma boîte d'hameçons et ma gibecière ; — et je file. Au revoir, mère chérie.

A ce soir ; et bonne chance !

Merci.

Good morning, dear mother.

What ! back already ? What's the matter ? I am quite astounded.

Don't be alarmed ; the school hasn't caught fire, unfortunately, and I have nothing broken.

What does it mean, then ?

Merely that we have got a day's holiday.

What for ?

Do you suppose these gentlemen give their reasons to us ? We were told to go, and here I am.

What are you going to do with yourself to-day ?

A few friends and I have arranged a little fishing expedition.

All right. I will go and give orders to get the frying-pan cleaned, and the saucepans wiped out, for frying and cooking what you catch.

The weather is lovely ; no wind, and the river as smooth as a lake. The fish can't do otherwise than bite.

I hope so. By the way, what about dinner ?

Good gracious ! we hadn't any of us thought about that.

In that case, go upstairs and change your uniform for your Holland suit. In the meantime, I will get a basket of food ready for you ; half a cold fowl, some slices of Bologna sausage, and the remains of a ham, a few almonds and a bunch of Chasselas grapes will about do. The open air whets the appetite. —

There ! here I am, all ready. Give me my line, my box of fish hooks and my satchel, — and I'm off. Good bye, dear mother.

Good bye till this evening, and good Thank you. [luck.

FRENCH READING AND COMPOSITION ;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good French.—[Words in square brackets are not to be translated.]

1. Un orateur remarquable par ses discours interminables disait un soir à Gambetta ; (2) Mon bon Léon, vous parlez pour la nouvelle génération et moi pour la postérité.—3. C'est vrai, répliqua le grand tribun ; et vous semblez résolu à parler jusqu'à ce que votre auditoire arrive.

1. An orator, remarkable for his interminable^b speeches^a, was saying one evening to Gambetta : (2) My good *Léon*, you speak for the new generation, and I for (the) posterity. 3. That is true, replied the great *statesman*^a (tribune), and you seem resolved to speak until your audience arrives.

1. Talleyrand aperçut un jour un de ses valets ouvrir sa correspondance particulière. 2. Le lendemain il envoya, par le même valet, une lettre au bas de laquelle il avait ajouté ce post-scriptum :—(3) Vous pouvez envoyer réponse verbale par le porteur ; car il a pris la précaution de lire la présente avant de vous la remettre.

1. Talleyrand perceived one day one of his valets open his private^b correspondence^a. 2. The next-day he sent by the same valet a letter at the bottom of which he had added this postscript :—(3) You may send [a] verbal^b answer^a by the bearer, for he has taken the precaution to read the present [letter] before handing it to you.

1. Un quaker de Philadelphie était en négociation avec un agent d'assurance pour effectuer une police au titre d'un vaisseau dont les délais étaient expirés. 2. Recevant des nouvelles du navire, il écrivit sans perdre de temps à l'agent de la compagnie : 3. Ami, si tu n'as pas encore exécuté la police, ne le fais pas, car j'ai des nouvelles du vaisseau. 4. Oh ! rusé compère, dirent les assureurs, il veut nous faire perdre notre prime ; et ils répondirent au quaker ; 5. Tu es en retard d'une demi-heure ; ta police est exécutée.

1. A quaker of Philadelphia was in negotiation with an agent of insurance to effect a policy *on (au titre d')* a vessel *overdue* (of which the delays were expired). 2. Receiving news of the ship, he wrote without losing time to the agent of the company : 3. Friend, if thou hast not yet executed the policy, do not do it, for I have news of the ship. 4. Oh ! artful fellow, said the insurers, he wants to make us lose our premium ; and they replied to the quaker ; 5. Thou art (of) half^b an hour^b *late*^a ; thy policy is executed.

1. Une dame qui cherche un appartement interroge le concierge : 2. Et l'escalier, est-il facile à monter ? 3. Oh ! très facile, madame : Quand on monte, on croit descendre !

1. A lady who seeks an apartment questions the doorkeeper. 2. And the staircase ? is it easy to go-up ? 3. Oh ! very easy, madam. When one goes-up, one believes to go-down.

1. Un individu qui se croyait une personne importante se présente un jour à l'étude de Maître X., l'un des membres les plus spirituels du Barreau de Paris, et demande à parler à l'avocat. 2. Celui-ci étant en conférence, le visiteur est prié d'attendre. 3. Une heure, deux heures se passent et personne ne vient. Enfin M. X. paraît.

4. Notre homme, irrité qu'on ait fait attendre si longtemps un personnage de son importance : (5) Monsieur X., dit-il, savez-vous bien qui je suis ? Mon père est le banquier un tel...—6. Prenez une chaise, Monsieur, interrompt poliment M. X. 7. Mon beau-père est directeur du chemin de fer de 8. Prenez une seconde chaise, dit l'avocat.

1. An individual who thought himself an important^b person^a presents himself one day at the study of *barrister* (master) X., (the) one of the wit-tiest^b members^a of the bar of Paris, and asks to speak to the lawyer. 2. *The latter* (this one) being in *consultation* (conference), the visitor is begged to wait. 3. One hour, two hours, pass (themselves), and nobody comes. At last Mr. X. appears.

4. Our man, irritated that *they* (one) have made wait so long-time a personage of his importance ; 5. Mr. X., said he, do you know (well) who I am ? My father is the banker *so and so* (a such). 6. Take a chair, sir, interrupts politely Mr. X. 7. My father-in-law is director of the railway of ...—8. Take *another* (a second) chair, said the lawyer.

1. X.... va voir un professeur d'histoire naturelle et le trouve dans son cabinet, prêt à sortir. 2. Je vous dérange peut-être, monsieur ? demanda le visiteur.—3. Mais pas du tout.—4. On m'a dit que vous allez commencer un ouvrage important, et ma visite—5. Vous ne me dérangez nullement, vous dis-je. Au contraire. J'allais faire quelques études sur les singes. Asseyez-vous donc.

1. X.... goes to see a professor of natural history, and finds him in his *study* (cabinet), ready to go out. 2. I disturb you perhaps, sir ? asked the visitor. 3. (But) not *at all*. 4. I have been told (one has told me) that you are *about* (going) to begin an important work, and my visit ... 5. You do not disturb me *at all*, I tell you. *On* (to) the contrary. I was going to make some studies on (the) monkeys. Seat yourself then.

1. Un prêteur d'argent se plaignait à Rothschild de ce qu'un homme à qui il avait prêté 10,000 francs avait quitté le pays sans reconnaître la dette. 2. Ecrivez-lui, dit Rothschild, et priez-le de vous envoyer les 50,000 qu'il vous doit. 3. Il vous répondra qu'il ne vous en doit que 10,000, et ainsi vous aurez une reconnaissance de la dette.

1. A lender of money *complained* (was pitying himself) to Rothschild that (*de ce que*) a man to whom he had lent 10,000 francs had quitted the country without acknowledging the debt. 2. Write to him, said Rothschild, and beg him to send you the 50,000 which he owes you. 3. He will answer you that he only owes you 10,000 (of them), and thus you will have an acknowledgment of the debt.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
The postman is here.	El cartero está aquí.	elkar-teh-roes-tah ah-kee-
He ¹ has a letter for you.	Tiene una carta para Vd.	te-eh-néh oo-nah kar-tah
I ¹ expect two letters.	Espero dos cartas.	pah-rah ooss-ted
Who has taken my knife?	¿Quién ha tomado mi cuchillo?	es-peh-ro dos kar-tahs
He is reading a newspaper.	(El) ¹ está leyendo un periódico.	ke-en ah to-mah-do me-koo-cheel-yo?
We ¹ have finished the work. [money?	Hemos acabado el trabajo. [dinero?	aill es-tah leh-yen-do oonn.
Have you ^b counted ^a the She has ^b not ^a been here.	¿Ha contado Vd. el Ella no ha estado aquí.	peh-re-o-de-ko
There are our friends.	Allí están nuestros amigos.	eh-mos ah-kah-bah-do el trah-bah- <i>Ho</i> [de-néh-ro?
It ¹ seems to-be difficult. This parcel is heavy.	Parece ser difícil. Este paquete es pesado.	ah kon-tah-do ooss-ted el aill-yah no ahes-tah-doah-kee
The other was heavier ^a . Read this chapter.	El otro era mas pesado. Lea Vd. ³ este capítulo.	ahl-yee es-tahn noo'es-tros ah-mee-gos [thil-pah-reh-theh sair de-fee-es-teh pah-keh-teh aiss-peh-sah-do [sah-do-el o-tro eh-rah mahs peh-leh-ah ooss-ted es-teh kah-pee-too-lo [so-the-o-es-kree-bah ooss-ted ahsoo-no dair-rah-meh ooss-ted lah tin-tah
Write to your partner. Do ^a not spill ^a the ink. Do ^b not burn ^b the envelope. Do ^b you believe ^b this? I do ⁷ not understand ⁷ that. [papers?	Escriba Vd. ³ á su socio. No derrame Vd. la tinta. No queme Vd. el sobre. ¿Cree Vd. esto? No comprendo eso. [papeles?	no keh-meh ooss-ted el so-breh kreh-ah ooss-ted es-to no kom-pren-do eh-so
Has he ¹ arranged the Do ^a not move my things. Do-it ⁹ now.	¿Ha arreglado los No mueva Vd. mis cosas. Hágalo ⁹ ahora.	[pah-peh-lehs ah ahr-reh-glah-do los no moo'eh-vah ooss-ted mis ko-sahs ah-gah-lo ah-o-rah
Do not do it ⁹ yet. Whose ¹⁰ are these shoes? They are not mine. Have ^b you found ^b it ^a ? Yes; here (it) is. He is almost always absent. (He) is very often ill. (I) have very bad health.	No lo ⁹ haga todavía. ¿De quién son estos No son míos. [zapatos? ¿Lo ha hallado Vd.? Sí, aquí está. El está casi siempre ausente. Está muy á menudo enfermo. Tengo muy mala salud.	no lo ah-gah to-dah-vee-ah. deh ke-en son es-tos thah-no son mee-os [pah-to-lo ah ahl-yah-do ooss-ted see, ah-kee es-tah aill es-tah kah-se se-em-preh ah'oo-sen-teh es-tah moo'e ah meh-noodo en-fair-mo [lood.ten-go moo'e mah-lahsah-

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type; *H* to be pronounced in the throat; *th* always like *th* in *thief*; *s* like *ss*.

1 The Pronoun, if *subject* of the Verb, is frequently omitted when not required for clearness or emphasis, 2 more heavy, 3 for greater politeness, *Used* (your honor) is generally used after the Imperative, 4 spill not, 5 burn not, 6 believe you?, 7 understand not; *no* (not) is placed before the Verb in Negations: "do, does," are not translated, 8 see note 7, 9 the object pronoun follows the Imperative *Affirmative*, and is joined to it; but it precedes the *Negative*, 10 of whom.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Un caballero fué preguntado una vez si era
 A gentleman was asked once (one time) if it was
 PRON.—oonn kah-bahl-yeh-ro foo'eh preh-goonn-tah-do oʊ-nah vehth se eh-rah
 mal agüero sentarse á comer trece personas en la mesa.
 bad luck to seat one's self to dine thirteen persons at (in) the table.
 mah! ah-goo'eh-ro sen-tar-seh ah ko-mair treh-theh pair-so-nahsen lah meh-sah
 Si, respondió, si no hay comida mas que para doce.
 Yes, he replied, if not there is dinner more than for twelve.
 see, res-pon-de'o se no ah'e ko-mee-dah mahs keh pah-rah do-theh

Un hombre vendió á otro un caballo y le dió tres meses de crédito,
 A man sold to (an) other a horse and him gave three months of credit,
 pero ántes que el tiempo se cumpliera, el deudor se fué fuera de su
 but before that the time (itself) expired, the debtor (himself) went out of his
 país. Cuando el creditor se enteró de esto, dijo: Si yo hubiera sabido
 country. When the creditor himself acquainted of this, he said: If I had known
 que él no tenía idea de pagarme, le hubiera cargado cinco libras mas.
 that he not had idea of pay (ing) me, him I should have charged five pounds more.

Un Escocés y un Irlandés rieron una vez, y decidieron pelear
 A Scotchman and an Irishman quarrelled once (one time) and decided to fight
 con pistolas. Como el Irlandés era un buen tirador, y el Escocés no
 with pistols. As the Irishman was a good shooter, and the Scotchman not
 lo era, el duelo fué arreglado en un cuarto oscuro, para que el Irlandés
 it was, the duel was arranged in a room dark, so* that the Irishman
 no pudiese tener ninguna ventaja sobre su contrario. Tan pronto
 not might have any advantage over his adversary. As soon
 como ellos fueron cerrados en el cuarto por sus padrinos, el Escocés,
 as they were shut in the room by their seconds, the Scotchman,
 que no obstante de la oscuridad, estaba asustado de la superioridad del
 who notwithstanding the darkness, was frightened of the superiority of the
 Irlandés como atinador, se metió en la chimenea, porque éste iba
 Irishman as marksman, himself put in the chimney, because the latter was going
 á tirar primero. Pero el Irlandés, que quería estar seguro de no herir
 to fire first. But the Irishman, who wanted to be sure of not wound (ing)
 á su amigo, se acercó á la coccinilla, y descargó su pistola por
 his friend, himself approached to the fireplace, and discharged his pistol up
 la chimenea. El Escocés cayó en el cuarto, gritando — ¡Estoy muerto!
 the chimney. The Scotchman fell into the room, yelling— I am dead!
 pero felizmente se vió que habia sido herido muy poco.
 but happily it was seen (saw itself) that he had been wounded very little.

Hay un hombre en Málaga tan alto que tiene que subir una
 There is a man in Málaga so tall that he has to* go up a
 escalera para afeitarse.
 ladder to shave himself.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*, followed when necessary by the exact translation in parentheses ().

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S SPANISH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

Whose¹ is this hat?
I think (that) it is my² brother's³.
I want to examine-them.
There-is⁴ a great difference.
I can come at once.*
Send-them⁴ to-morrow.
Do not keep it⁴.
Can you explain this?
Not^b now^a; I am busy.
Ask-me⁴ this evening.
I shall-be disengaged then.
Thank⁵ you very much⁶.
Have they arrived yet⁶?
Yes; they are downstairs.
There-is³ too-much coal on the fire.
Is-there enough milk in the jug?
Has the^b boy^b filled^a all the
bottles?
The office will-be closed.
Was the^b park^b open^a?
He has gone to the museum.
It is not open to-day.
Are you sure of that?
Have you chosen this room?
It is freezing hard.⁷ [soon?
Do you think (that) it will-thaw
We have had a⁷ great deal of
snow⁷ this winter.
How-much did⁸ you pay⁸ for⁹ it?
I have forgotten what it cost.
I will-look-for the receipt.
You will probably find it in that
drawer.
Put these things in the cupboard.
You will find the key in the lock.

The top¹⁰ shelf¹⁰ is full.
The bottom¹¹ shelf¹¹ is nearly empty.

¿ De quién es este sombrero?
Creo que es de mi hermano.
Quiero examinarlos.
Hay una gran diferencia.
Puedo venir al instante.
Envíelos mañana.
No lo guarde Vd.
¿ Puede Vd. explicar esto?
Ahora no, estoy ocupado.
Pregúnteme Vd. esta noche.
Estaré desocupado entonces.
Muchísimas gracias.
¿ Han llegado ya?
Sí, están abajo.
Hay demasiado carbón en el fuego.
¿ Hay bastante leche en el jarro?
¿ Ha llenado el muchacho todas
las botellas?
La oficina estará cerrada.
¿ Estaba abierto el parque?
El ha ido al museo.
No está abierto hoy.
¿ Está Vd. cierto de eso?
¿ Ha escogido Vd. este cuarto?
Está helando mucho.
¿ Cree Vd. que deshelará pronto?
Hemos tenido muchísima nieve
este invierno.
¿ Cuánto ha pagado Vd. por ello?
He olvidado lo que costó.
Buscaré el recibo.
Vd. lo hallará probablemente en
ese cajón.
Ponga estas cosas en el armario.
Vd. encontrará la llave en la
cerradura.
El estante de arriba está lleno.
El estante de abajo está casi vacío.

* Words and Phrases printed in *italics* are not translated literally.

1 of whom, 2 of my brother, 3 when "there is" *points out* something, *allí está* is used; —*hay* simply denotes existence, 4 see Note 9, page 315, 5 very-many thanks, 6 already, 7 much, 8 have you paid, 9 "for" is translated *por*, when meaning an exchange or equivalent, 10 shelf of above, 11 shelf of below.

EASY SPANISH ANECDOTES;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good Spanish.

Advanced students will derive great benefit by re-translating these stories into Spanish.

1. Un maestro irlandés á su criada : ¡ Que tonta que eres ! (2) Te dije que compraras dos bolsos el uno mas grande que el otro, y tu vas y compras el uno mas pequeño que el otro. (3) Vuelve atrás y dile al tendero que te los cambie.

1. A master Irish to his servant : How foolish that thou art ! (2) Thee I told that thou shouldst buy two bags the one more large than the other, and thou goest and buyest the one more small than the other. (3) Return back and tell (-him) to the shopkeeper that (for) thee them he changes.

1. Una señorita dijo á la criada de su madre : 2. María, es muy vergonzoso el venir al cuarto repentinamente, cuando mi primo me está haciendo una visita.—3. La criada (sorprendida) : ¡ Repentinamente ! ¿ Cómo dice Vd. eso ? (4) He escuchado su conversación cerca de media hora por el agujero de la cerradura.

1. A young lady said to the servant of her mother : 2. Mary, it is very improper for you* (the) to come (in) to the room suddenly when my cousin me is *paying* (making) a visit. 3. The servant (surprised) : Suddenly ! How say you that ? (4) I have been listening-to your conversation near (of) half an hour through the hole of the lock .

1. ¿ Lo has confesado todo ? dijo un venerable sacerdote á un penitente.—2. No, replicó él ; tengo otro pecado sobre mi conciencia. He robado un reloj, lo quiere V. ?—3. Yo ! dijo ofendido el sacerdote : ¿ te atreves á insultarme á mí y á mi santa profesión de tal manera ? Vuelve el reloj al instante á su dueño.—4. Ya he ofrecido devolvérselo y él lo ha rehusado ; por lo cual suplico á V. que lo tome.—5. Cesa de insultarme, dijo el sacerdote ; debieras haberlo ofrecido otra vez.—6. Ya lo he hecho, replicó el ladrón, y él dice que no quiere recibirlo.—7. En ese caso, dijo el padre, puedo absolverte ; pero te prohíbo severamente que cometas mas robos.—8. Poco después de la partida del penitente, descubrió el cura que había sido robado su reloj de un gancho en donde acostumbraba colgarlo, (9) y entonces conoció que el ladrón se lo habia ofrecido, pero que él se había negado á aceptarlo.

1. It hast thou confessed all ? said a venerable priest to a penitent.—2. No, replied he ; I have (an)other sin on my conscience. I have stolen a watch, it will you (have) ?—3. I ! said offended the priest : dost thou dare to insult me and (to) my holy calling *in* such (a) manner ? Return the watch instantly to its owner. 4. Already I have offered to return it to him, and he it has refused ; *therefore* (for the which) I entreat you that it you take.—5. Cease to insult me, said the priest ; thou shouldst have-it offered *again* (other time).—6. Already it I have done, replied the thief, and he says that he will not receive it.—7. In that case, said the father, I can absolve thee ; but thee I forbid strictly that thou committest more thefts.—8. A little after the departure of the penitent, discovered the parson that had been stolen his watch from a hook *where* (in which) he was accustomed to hang it, (9) and then he knew that the thief to him it had offered, but that he had *refused* (denied himself) to accept it.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

1. We shall be able to find them. 2. I think he has already done it. 3. He has looked for them everywhere¹. 4. They could not see² it.

1. It is³ very warm³ to-day. 2. Do not light the fire in the other room. 3. I have already done so. 4. Do not put any more coal (on).

1. He went out before I got⁴ there. 2. My train was⁴ very late. 3. We lost our usual train last-night. 4. It was very late when we reached⁴ home.

1. Let us go back home; it is going to rain. 2. I have forgotten to bring my umbrella with me. 3. We shall get⁵ to⁵ the station in less than a quarter of an hour.

1. Send him the money by post. 2. I am not sure whether this is the correct address. 3. Send it in a registered letter, then. 4. It will⁶ be sent back⁶ to you if it does not reach⁷ him⁷.

1. How fast is this train going? 2. We are travelling nearly fifty miles an hour. 3. We shall be at C. ... in⁸ about⁸ twenty minutes.

1. I must make⁹ haste⁹. 2. Have you an appointment with anyone? 3. Yes, I have promised to meet¹⁰ a friend at the station.

1. Are¹¹ you warm enough¹¹? 2. No, I am¹² very¹² cold. 3. Come near the fire. 4. I shall have to¹³ start in⁸ a few minutes.

1. Podremos hallarlos. 2. Creo que lo ha hecho ya. 3. Los ha buscado por todas partes. 4. Ellos no lo pudieron encontrar.

1. Hace mucho calor hoy. 2. No encienda Vd. el fuego en el otro cuarto. 3. Lo he hecho ya. 4. No ponga Vd. mas carbón.

1. El salió antes que yo llegase allá. 2. Mi tren llegó muy tarde. 3. Hemos perdido nuestro tren de costumbre anoche. 4. Era muy tarde cuando llegámos á casa.

1. Volvamos á casa; va á llover. 2. He olvidado traer mi paraguas conmigo. 3. Llegaremos á la estación en ménos de un cuarto de hora.

1. Envíele Vd. el dinero por correo. 2. No estoy cierto si esta es la dirección correcta. 3. Envíelo entonces por carta certificada. 4. Se la devolverán á Vd. si no llega á su poder.

1. ¿Qué ligero va este tren? 2. Estamos viajando cerca de cincuenta millas por hora. 3. Estaremos en C.... dentro de veinte minutos.

1. Debo apresurarme. 2. ¿Tiene Vd. algun compromiso con alguien? 3. Si, he prometido verme con un amigo en la estación.

1. Tiene Vd. bastante calor? 2. No, tengo mucho frío. 3. Venga Vd. cerca del fuego. 4. Tendré que partir dentro de algunos minutos.

1 in all parts, 2 encounter, or find, 3 makes much heat, 4 arrived, 5 arrive at, 6 they will send back, 7 arrive to his possession, 8 within, 9 hasten myself, 10 see myself with, 11 have you enough warmth? 12 have much, 13 to have to, be compelled to, *tener que* or *haber de*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 290.)

ANDALUCIA.—Pardon our saying you are a little hypercritical. It is quite true that *el ganso* is the "gander," or male bird, and *la gansa* the goose, or female bird. But goose is also the general term for the species, applied to both sexes, and we should consider it affectation to insist on translating *ganso* as "gander" every time. Surely you would not consider it wrong to apply the name "horse," for instance, to both sexes of that useful animal.—You are mistaken in thinking that *la barra* is incorrect.

W. W. T.—We shall be happy to form the means of inter-communication between those who wish to correspond in foreign languages; but we cannot recommend two Englishmen to do this. It really requires a Frenchman to write in English to an Englishman, who should reply in French. Each can then correct the other's mistakes. W. W. T. writes excellent French, but omits several accents; in one case with a somewhat comical result. "To reply" is *répondre*. He writes *repondre*; and as *pondre* means "to lay eggs," the word as given by him means "to lay eggs a second time." This is rather an unusual process; but the word can be used in referring to a hen that has begun to lay again.

T. J., who finds some parts of F.L.M.E. hardly advanced enough, can improve himself by perusing novels, newspapers, and good commercial letters when possible. It is excellent practice to make a literal translation, as we do with the anecdotes, and then re-translate this into the foreign language. T. J. must be very advanced indeed if he can derive no benefit from our conversation pages, excepting, of course, the most elementary ones. At all events, he is the first who has found them "irksome."

A. B. asks for the English name of a place called "Dervio." It probably has no English translation. A. B. will find that none but well-known geographical names vary in different languages. Small places have their native name only.

H. A. E. and **H. P.**—We now always devote three pages exclusively to Italian. We shall from time to time give some commercial Italian, but there is comparatively little demand for this. See our advice to T. J.

C. K.—As fully explained in our January issue, there is no occasion whatever to begin with the first number of F.L.M.E. The publication is not progressive; indeed, although we state on the cover that all numbers are equally easy, Nos. 1 to 4 are, if anything, slightly more difficult than the later ones. In the last few numbers, we have been careful to provide Conversation and Anecdotes suitable for entire beginners. This will always be done, so that no one need trouble about his inability to obtain back numbers. We have some thought of reprinting our early issues, but only for the purpose of completing the yearly volume, which will probably be on sale at 3s., strongly bound in cloth, in three months' time.

ECOSSAIS.—The Conditional in the sentence you send,—*Le Prince de Galles a pris froid dans son voyage en Russie, et SERAIT indisposé. Le Prince AURAIT aussi des crises nerveuses assez sérieuses*,—implies that the item of news is only an unproved rumour. It would be simpler to say:—... *et passe pour être indisposé. On dit aussi que le Prince a . . . etc.*—*Cambricoleur*, which you cannot find in any dictionary, is a recently introduced word, meaning "burglar."

W. J. S.—You may accept our Spanish as correct. Some of your suggested alterations would not be good Spanish; others are optional renderings, no better than ours. *Sello* is a common contraction of *sello de correo*, just as "stamp" is commonly used for "postage-stamp."

T. H. T.—We are quite aware of all you say in your interesting letter; but have little to add to our last month's remarks on the German pronunciation of the initial *sp* and *st*. As then said, we personally greatly prefer them pronounced *shp*, *shst*, as you and your German friend do. But we decline to say it is wrong to pronounce them as spelt. A large number of educated Germans adopt the latter way, arguing thus:—If pronounced *shp*, *shst*, why not spelt *schp*, *scht*? And why is the initial *sp*, *st*, to be different to the same combination in the middle or at the end of a word? This is certainly good logic, though we do not agree with it.

Foreign Languages made Easy

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

NO. II.

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TWOPENCE.

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Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Numerous letters still come to hand daily, asking which are the best Grammars and Dictionaries in the various languages. We respectfully beg to refer these enquirers to our remarks on page 290 (March issue). To these remarks we have only to add that if we answered every question of this sort in F.L.M.E., we should have to appropriate for the purpose every month three or four of the pages now devoted to useful conversation and anecdotes.

BRUNO.—In deference to numerous correspondents, we have adopted in F.L.M.E. the new rules for inserting the Spanish accents, as laid down by the Academy. We personally consider the old method, as given in our early numbers, more rational. It is not a matter of very great importance; and we note that in writing, Spaniards themselves very frequently neglect the new rules, though Spanish newspapers and books now generally follow them.

J. Y.—*Vd.* and *V.* are equally good contractions of *Usied*. It is in fact sometimes written as *Usté*, being so pronounced by many. We consider *oos-TED* the best pronunciation, but are not prepared to say that *oos-TETH* is wrong. Strictly speaking, it is certainly a corruption to pronounce the final *d* like *z* (i.e., like the English *th*); but this pronunciation is so extremely common that it cannot be called incorrect.

W. A. T., A. B., and several others.—As mentioned in our last issue, we shall be pleased to form the means of intercommunication between Englishmen desirous of improving their French, and Frenchmen who wish to improve their English. We shall retain the addresses of all who write to us respecting this; but so far these are, unfortunately, all Englishmen. This is natural, as we do not number many foreigners among our supporters. Any of our teachers would undertake the work at 3s. 6d. per hour; but we shall perhaps be able to find some competent men (not regular teachers) who would be willing to accept a much lower fee.

B. W. W.—You will be able to acquire a good knowledge of Spanish in about a quarter of the time it would take to become equally proficient in German. Your knowledge of French will be of great assistance, and you need have no fear of your pronunciation of French deteriorating.

A. J. M.—There is a slight difference between the pronunciation of *oui* and *ui* in French; but we represent the latter by "wee," this being simpler for beginners than *ü-e*.

LEARNER.—You hardly do justice to Hugo's French Simplified in terming it "an excellent short cut to the more elementary portions of grammar." It goes somewhat farther than this. Probably you have not seen the new Standard Edition. We nevertheless admit that there is a great deal of truth in your remarks. Hugo's Grammar omits the minor points you mention, it being an essential principle of his system that time should not be wasted over trivial matters, while there are important things still to be learned. In Hugo's Grammars, we strenuously avoid mixing up general principles with unimportant details. Ultimately, even the latter should be mastered; and for this purpose we intend to bring out a continuation of "French Grammar Simplified," which will deal with all such advanced niceties as those you mention. We are not surprised that you find the lengthy and expensive Grammar you mention ignores these points. The phrase you quote—*que contenait un livre* (F.L.M.E., page 276), might be rendered—*qu'un livre contenait*; but it is considered more elegant not to finish the sentence with a verb.—The government of adjectives is fully dealt with in the more exhaustive Grammars.—*Aix-la-Chapelle* is generally pronounced *ahes* (rhyming to "cakes") *lah-shah-pell*. The German name for this town is *Aachen*.

J. R.—We have re-introduced the Commercial Phrases, as they are apparently of great utility to a very large number of our subscribers. The unnatural sentences

ITALIAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
This coffee is cold.	Questo caffè è freddo.	kwes-to kahf-fay ay fred-do
The tea was warm.	Il tè era caldo.	il tay ay-rah kahl-do
Have you enough sugar?	Avete voi abbastanza zucchero? †	ah-vay-tay vo-e ahh-bah- stahnt-sah tsook-kay-ro
He has too-much milk.	Egli ha troppo latte.	ail-ye ah trop-po laht-tay
It ¹ is almost cold.	E quasi freddo.	ay kwah-ze fred-do
Give-me a glass of wine.	Datemi un bicchier di vino.	dah-tay-me oonn bee-ke- air de vee-no
We ¹ have brought the music.	Abbiamo portato la musica.	ahb-be-ah-mo por-tah-to lah moo-ze-kah
Where was the ruler?	Dov'era la riga?	doh-vay-rah lah ree-gah?
In (the ²) my drawer.	Nel mio cassetto.	nel mee-o kahs-set-to
Here-is the key of-the box.	Ecco la chiave della scatola.	ek-ko lah ke-ah-vay del- lah skah-to-lah
Open it, <i>please</i> . *	Apritela, per ³ piacere ³ .	ah-pree-tay-lah, pair pe-ah- chay-ray
Do ⁴ not move ⁴ that.	Non movete quello.	non mo-vay-tay kwel-lo
Who has emptied the jug?	Chi ha vuotato la brocca?	kee ah voo'o-tah-to lah brok-kah? [tah
It ¹ was quite empty.	Era affatto vuota.	ay-rah ahf-faht-to voo'o-
Where is his shop?	Dov'è la ² sua bottega?	doh-vay lah soo'ah bot- tay-gah?
At-the end of this street.	All'estremità di questa strada.	ahl-les-tray-me-tah de kwes-tah strah-dah
Whose ⁵ is this?	Di chi è questo?	de kee ay kwes-to?
It ¹ is ^b not ^a ours.	Non è nostro.	non ay nos-tro
Which is the best ^b plan ^a ?	Qual è il progetto mig- liore?	kwahl ay il pro-jet-to meel-yo-ray?
I prefer yours.	Preferisco il ² vostro.	pray-fay-ris-ko il vos-tro
This book is well bound.	Questo libro è ben le- gato.	kwes-to lee-bro ay ben lay-gah-to
Who has sent this post- card?	Chi ha inviato questa cartolina?	kee ah in-ve-ah-to kwes- tah kar-to-lee-uah?
It ¹ is not ⁴ signed.	Non è firmata.	non ay feer-mah-tah
I ¹ do not ⁴ know the handwriting.	Non conosco la calli- grafia.	non ko-nos-ko lah kal-le- grah-fee-ah
He had read the first page.	Egli aveva letto la prima pagina.	ail-ye ah-vay-vah let-to lah pree-mah pah-je-nah
This coal burns well.	Questo carbone brucia bene.	kwes-to kar-bo-nay broo- chah bay-nay
Have (you ¹) ordered the dinner?	Avete ordinato il pranzo?	ah-vay-tay or-de-nah-to il prahnt-so?
I ¹ have not ⁴ seen the waiter.	Non ho veduto cameriere.	non o vay-doo-to il kah- may-re-ay-ray

* Phrases not translated literally are printed in *Italics*.—† see NOTE on page 324.1 Pronouns, when Nominative to a Verb, are generally omitted in Italian, 2 "the" generally precedes the Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns, 3 through *ia* for, 4 *non* (not) precedes the Verb; do and does are not translated, 5 of whom

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Un signore, passando un giorno da una strada di
 A gentleman passing one day through a street of
 PRON.: oonn seen-yo-ray, pahs-sahn-do oonn je'or-no dah oo-nah strah-dah de
 Parigi, ruppe un vetro d'una bottega, del valore di venti
 Paris, broke a pane of glass of a shop, of the value of twenty
 pah-ree-je roopp-pay oonn vay-tro doo-nah bot-tay-gah, del vah-lo-ray de ven-te
 soldi. Il bottegaio non aveva il resto sufficiente da ren-
 pence. The shopkeeper not had the change sufficient to give-
 sol-de, il bot-tay-gah-e'o non ah-vay-vah il res-to soof-fee-chen-tay dah ren-
 dere* per lo scudo che il signore gli offriva. Non importa,
 back for the crown which the gentleman to him offered. (It) not matters,
 day-ray pair lo skoo-do kay il seen-yo-ray l'ye off-free-vah non im-por-tah
 gli disse il signore; io completerò la somma; e in così
 to him said the gentleman; I will complete the amount; and in so
 l'ye dis-say il seen-yo-ray ee-o kom-play-tay-ro lah som-mah ay in ko-zee
 dire ruppe un altro vetro.
 say(ing) broke another pane.
 dee-ray roopp-pay oonn ahl-tro vay-tro

*NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

1. Giudice (all'imputato) : Siete voi colpevole, o no ? 2. Imputato ; Non posso dirlo, Eccellenza, senza udire prima i testimoni.

1. Judge (to the accused) : Are you guilty, or no ? 2. The accused ; I not can say it, Excellency, without hear(ing) first the witnesses.

1. Papà, potresti dirmi come fanno a mandar presto il pallone in aria ?—2. Sì, figlio mio, gettano via alcuni sacchi di sabbia.—3. E poi come fanno per farlo scendere di nuovo ?—4. Naturalmente, vi metton dentro dell'altra sabbia.

1. Papa, couldst thou tell me how they do to send quickly the balloon in air ?—2. Yes, my son, they throw away some bags of sand. 3. And then how do they do to make it come down again (of new) ? 4. Of course (naturally), they there put within some more (of the other) sand.

1. Un signore disse a sua moglie : Questamane ho letto nel giornale che ieri notte abbiamo avuto cento gradi di gelo. Dev'essere stato uno sbaglio, senza dubbio.—2. Oh no ! soggiunse la moglie, v'eran certamente cento gradi.—3. Cara mia, replicò il marito, ciò è impossibile in questo paese.—4. Niente affatto, rispose l'altra, ho riscontrato la stessa cifra in cinque o sei copie del giornale, quindi non può essere un errore. (5) Potrebbero aver stampato male una volta, o due al più, ma non possono aver fatto lo stesso sbaglio in tutte le copie susseguenti.

1. A gentleman said to his wife : This morning I have read in the newspaper that last (yesterday) night we have had a hundred degrees of frost. It must have been a mistake without doubt. 2. Oh no ! added the wife, there were certainly a hundred degrees.—3. My dear (dear my), replied the husband ; that is impossible in this country.—4. Not at all (nothing quite), answered the other, I have seen (met) the same figure in five or six copies of the newspaper, therefore it cannot be a mistake. (5) They might have printed wrong (badly) once (one time), or two at the most, but they could not have made the same mistake in all the copies succeeding.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

1. When shall you leave¹ Florence? 2. To-morrow evening, *by* the eight o'clock train. 3. I shall go to Padua next week.

1. It is² getting² dark. 2. I *can-not* see to read (there) any longer. 3. Tell him to light the lamps.

1. Yesterday I stayed *at home* all day. 2. The weather was very-bad. 3. It rained nearly all the morning.

1. Do you understand what he says? 2. I do not even know what language he is speaking. 3. I think it is an Italian dialect.

1. Give me another pen. 2. This one is too hard. 3. I should like a few sheets of note paper. 4. Where have you put the blotting paper?

1. He will probably lose the train. 2. It does not matter. 3. That is not of (too) much consequence.

1. We meet him every morning. 2. He is⁴ generally in the same train as (=with) us. 3. I return from business⁵ earlier than you.

1. We have no need of a guide. 2. The way is easy to find. 3. Do not turn to the right.

1. Go *straight on*. 2. Take the third turning *on* the left. 3. You will get⁶ there in less than a quarter of an hour.

1. This furniture is rather *old fashioned*. 2. Yes, but it is very well made. 3. The room is furnished with very good taste.

1. Quando partirete voi (partirà Lei)* da Firenze? 2. Domani sera col treno delle otto. 3. Andrò a Padova la settimana prossima

1. Si fa scuro. 2. Non ci vedo più a leggere. 3. Ditegli (gli dica) di accendere le lampade.

1. Jeri io rimasi in casa tutto il giorno. 2. La stagione era cattivissima. 3. Ha piovuto quasi tutta la mattinata.

1. Capite voi (capisce Lei) c'è ch'egli dice? 2. Non so neppure che lingua egli parli³. 3. Credo che sia⁸ un dialetto italiano.

1. Datemi (mi dia) un'altra penna. 2. Questa è troppo dura. 3. Desidererei alcuni fogli di carta da lettere. 4. Dove avete (ha Lei) messo la carta sciugante?

1. Egli perderà probabilmente il treno. 2. Non importa. 3. Ciò non è di troppa conseguenza.

1. Noi lo incontriamo ogni mattina. 2. Egli si trova generalmente nello stesso treno con noi. 3. Io ritorno dall'ufficio più presto di voi (di Lei).

1. Non abbiamo bisogno di guida. 2. La via si trova facilmente. 3. Non voltate (volti) a destra.

1. Andate (vada) dritto. 2. Prendete (prenda) la terza voltata a sinistra. 3. Arriverete (arriverà) là in meno d'un quarto d'ora.

1. Questa mobilia è piuttosto di moda antica. 2. Sì, ma è assai ben lavorata. 3. La stanza è mobiliata con molto buon gusto.

*The polite form—i.e. the *Third Person*—is generally used in addressing equals and superiors (see Hugo's *ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED*, Lesson 12). On this page, the polite form will in future always begin in parentheses after the ordinary familiar form.

1 start from, 2 makes itself, 3 Subjunctive, 4 finds himself, 5 the office, 6 arrive.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY.

GERMAN FOR ENTIRE BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
What is the date ?	Was ist das Datum ?	vahss ist dahss dah-toomm?
It is the first (of) May.	Es ist der erste Mai.	es ist der air-ste my
Are you hungry ?	Sind Sie hungrig ?	sind se hoong-rik?
No, I am thirsty.	Nein, ich bin durstig.	nine, ik bin door-stik
Where is the soap ?	Wo ist die Seife ?	vo ist de sy-fe?
Soap and sponge are there.	Seife und Schwamm sind dort.	sy-fe oond shvahmm sind dort
Is he married ?	Ist er verheiratet ?	ist air ver-hy-rah-tet?
No, he is single.	Nein, er ist ledig.	nine, air ist leh-diik
Is she engaged ?	Ist sie verlobt ?	ist se ver-lohbt?
Yes, I think so.	Ja, ich denke(so).	yah, ik den-ke so [tik
The streets are muddy.	Die Strassen sind kotig.	de shtrah-sen sind koh-
All is frozen ^b hard ^a .	Alles ist hart gefroren.	ahll-es ist hart ghe-fror-en
The wind is very cold.	Der Wind ist sehr kalt.	dair vind ist sair kahlt
Yes, it is an east wind.	Ja, es ist ein Ostwind.	yah, es ist ine ost-vind
This staircase is steep.	Diese Stiege ist steil.	dee-se shtee-g-e ist shtile
The railing is broken.	Das Geländer ist gebrochen.	dahss ghe-len-der ist ghe-bro-ken
Some steps are loose.	Einige Stufen sind lose.	i-nig-e shtoo-fen sind lo-se
Her boots were tight.	Ihre Stiefel waren eng.	eer-eshtee-fel vah-reneng
My gloves are new.	Meine Handschuhe sind neu.	my-ne hahnd-shoo-e sind noy
His hat was black.	Sein Hut war schwarz.	sine hoot var shvarts
She wears a gold (en) chain.	Sie trägt eine goldene Kette.	se traigt i-ne gol-de-ne ket-e
I have a silver watch.	Ich habe eine silberne	ik hah-be i-ne silber-ne oor
He brought his gun.	Er brachte sein Gewehr.	air brahk-te sine ghe-vair
The soldiers marched past.	Die Soldaten marschirten vorbei.	de sol-dah-ten mar-sheer-ten for-by
Is the water hot or cold ?	Ist das Wasser heisz oder kalt ?	ist dahss vahss-er hiee o-der kahlt?
Neither the one nor the other ; it is luke-warm.	Weder das eine noch das andere ; es ist lauwarm.	vay-der dahss i-ne noik dahss ahnn-de-re ; es ist lowt-varm
What is the time ? (or) What o'clock is it ?	Was ist die Zeit ? Wieviel ¹ Uhr ¹ ist es ?	vahs ist de tsite ? vee-feel oor ist es ?
Was it not ten minutes past two o'clock ?	War es nicht zehn Minuten nach zwei Uhr ?	var es niht tsain me-noo-ten nahk tsy oor?
No, it was five minutes to three.	Nein, es war fünf Minuten bis drei Uhr.	nine. es var feenf me-noo-ten bis dry oor
It is one o'clock.	Es ist ein Uhr.	es ist ine oor

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*Thick Type indicates the stress ; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *garden* ; *r* (italic) is silent ; *k* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch* ; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips) ; *gh* like *g* in *garden* ; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late* ; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute ; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel ; **■** must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.
¹ low in the English word *allow*. 1 how much clock ?

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal Translation and Pronunciation.

Knecht : Herr ! drauszen† ist der Metzger und will den
 Farm-labourer : Master ! outside is the butcher and wants the
 k-nekt hairr drow-sen ist der mets-gher oond vill den
 groszen Ochsen sehen. — Landwirt : Ich komme gleich.
 blg ox (to) see Farmer : I am-coming directly
 groh-sen ox-en say-en lahnd-veert ik kom-e gly-ā

Eine Ahnung : Sonntagsreiter, der ein Pferd mietet : Wol-
 A presentiment Sunday-rider, who a horse hires : Will
 i-ne ahh-oong sonn-tahgs-ry-ter dair ine pfaird mee-tet voll.
 len Sie so gut sein, meinen Hut aufzuheben, bis ich zurück
 you so good be, my hat to take care of, till I back
 en se so goot sine my-nen hoot owf-tsoo-hay-ben bis ik tsoo-reek-
 komme, denn das ist immer das erste, was ich verliere.
 come for that is always the first, that I lose
 kom-e den dahs ist imm-er dahs air-ste vahs ik v

A. : Was, das soll ein Bernhardiner sein ? Das ist ein
 A. : what, that shall a St. Bernard be ? That is a
 vahs dahs soll ine bairn-har-deen-er sine dahs ist ine
 ganz gewöhnlicher Hund. — B. : Ja, wissen Sie, ich heisse
 quite ordinary dog. B. : Yes, know you, I call
 gahnts ghe-vern-lik-er hoond yah viss-en se ik hy-se
 ihn nur so, weil mein Onkel Bernhard ihn mir schenkte.
 him only so because my uncle Bernard him to-me presented.
 een noor so vile mine ong-kel bairn-hard een meer schenk-te

Erster Reisender : Entschuldigen Sie, darf ich fragen,
 First traveller : Excuse (you) may I ask,
 air-ster ry-sen-der ent-shooll-dig-en se darf ik frahg-en
 was Sie sind ? — Zweiter Reisender ; Ich bin Essigfabrikant.
 what you are ? Second traveller : I am vinegar manufacturer.
 vahs se sind tsvy-ter ry-sen-der ik bin ess-ik-fah-bre-kahnt

— Erster Reisender : Ach, was für ein saurer† Verdienst.
 First Traveller : Oh, what (for) a sour living.
 air-ster ry-sen-der ahk vahs fEer ine sow-rer fer-deenst

Eine anstrengende Stellung. — Frau F. : Ihr Herr Bruder
 A trying position. Mrs. F. your (Mr.) brother
 i-ne ahh-shtreng-en-de shstell-oong frow eff eer hairr broo-der
 ist jetzt Lehrer am Gymnasium ? Wie gefällt ihm seine neue
 is now teacher at the high-school ? How pleases to him his new
 ist yetst lair-er ahumm ghim-nahs-e-oom vee ghe-felt eem sy-ne

Stellung ? — Frau R. : Ganz gut, obgleich er viel zu thun
 position ? Mrs. R. : very well, although he much to do
 shstell-oong frow air gahnts goot ob-gly-k air veel tsoo toon
 hat ; er giebt mehr als vierzig Stunden. — Frau A. : Täglich ?
 has ; he teaches(gives) more than forty hours. Mrs. A. : daily ?
 haht air ghibt mehr ahls feert-sik shtoon-den frow ah

† sz represents the German ß (called ess-tssett and sounded like ss).

† sauer here means "hard-earned."

ROMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

lamps lighted?
 4. Yes, they are alight¹. 3. Isn't this the way to —? 4. Yes, but that³ footpath is much nearer.

1. How far is it from here to the station⁵? 2. It is only half an English mile. 3. In that case we⁶ will walk.

1. Are the shops closed? 2. Of course, for it is Sunday. 3. The weather is very fine⁷, is it not⁸? 4. It is a little too windy.

1. What is the height of⁹ this tower? or How high is this tower? 2. It is nearly two hundred feet¹⁰ high. 3. Is that really so?

1. Our horses are very tired. 2. The coachman is kind¹¹ to them. 3. He does not whip them unnecessarily or for nothing.

1. These animals are well fed. 2. They do not seem to be hungry. 3. They are the whole day in¹⁵ the meadows¹⁶.

1. The sun is not shining. 2. Oh yes², it is only just for the moment behind the clouds. 3. Here it is out^b again^a.

1. This river is very wide, but not very deep. 2. Is the bridge far from here? 3. No, we shall see it directly. 4. There it is.

1. Sind die Lampen angezündet?
 2. Ja, sie brennen. 3. Ist dies nicht der Weg nach —? 4. Doch², aber dieser³ Fußweg dort³ ist viel näher.

1. Wie weit ist es von hier nach dem Bahnhof⁴? 2. Es ist nur eine halbe englische Meile. 3. In diesem Fall wollen wir (zu Fuß) gehen.

1. Sind die Läden geschlossen?
 2. Natürlich, denn es ist Sonntag. 3. Das Wetter ist sehr schön, nicht wahr? 4. Es ist ein wenig zu windig.

1. Was ist die Höhe dieses Turmes?
 or Wie hoch ist dieser Turm? 2. Er ist beinahe zweihundert Fuß hoch. 3. Ist das wirklich so?

1. Unsere Pferde sind sehr müde. 2. Der Kutscher ist gut gegen¹² sie. 3. Er peitscht sie nicht unnötig or für nichts.

1. Diese Tiere sind gut gefüttert. 2. Sie scheinen nicht¹³ hungrig zu sein¹³. 3. Sie sind den¹⁴ ganzen Tag auf¹⁵ der Weide¹⁵.

1. Die Sonne scheint nicht. 2. Doch, sie ist nur augenblicklich¹⁶ hinter den Wolken. 3. Hier ist sie⁶ wieder hervor or heraus.

1. Dieser Fluß ist sehr breit, aber nicht sehr tief. 2. Ist die Brücke weit von hier? 3. Nein, wir werden sie gleich sehen. 4. Dort ist sie.

REMARKS AND PRONUNCIATION.

1=they burn, 2 *doch* is used for *ja*, if the previous sentence contains a negation, such as *nicht*, *nie*, etc., 3 *jener Fußweg* (yonder path) is a more bookish translation, 4 or *auf den Bahnhof*, 5 *Station* (pronounce *stah-tse-ohn*) is frequently used, 6 The Subject (*wir* and *sie*) always follows the verb if another word commences the sentence, 7 *fine* literally *fein*, is translated *beautiful* in this case, 8=not true? 9 or *von diesem Turm*, 10 the singular is generally used in expressing measures, 11 *kind* literally *gütig*, translate *good*, 12=against, towards, PRON.: *ghay-ghen*, 13 or *keinen Hunger zu haben*, PRON.: *hoong-er* and *hoong-rik* (the *g* must not be heard, as in English), 14 the accusative case is used for *definite time*, 15 literally: on the pasture; on the meadows is *auf den Wiesen*, 16 momentarily; PRON.: *owg-en-blick-lik*, the literal translation: *gerade für den Augenblick*, is rather cumbersome.

EASY GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal translation*).

The correct translation is printed in *Italics*, followed by the literal translation in parentheses (). The thick letters show where the stress rests, and words divided by hyphens (to facilitate the pronunciation) are generally written in one word by Germans.

1. Aber, Marie, wie leichtsinnig Sie sind! Sie haben die schöne Vase¹ im Eßzimmer zerbrochen. 2. Ja, Madame², aber es macht nicht viel; sie war leer.

1. But, Mary, how careless you are! You have the beautiful vase in the dining room broken. 2. Yes, ma'am, but it *matters* (makes) not much; it was empty.

Pronunciation: 1. vah-se, 2.

1. Wissen Sie bestimmt, daß dies seine Handschrift ist? Es sieht gar nicht so aus. 2. Natürlich ist es seine Handschrift; dieses Papier ist ein Teil von dem Telegramm, welches er mir gestern sandte.

1. Know you for-certain, that this his handwriting is? It looks (*sieht aus*) at-all not so. 2. Of-course is it his handwriting; this paper is a part of the telegram, which he to-me yesterday sent.

1. Warum loben Sie den Herrn X. so? Er spricht immer sehr schlecht

2. Nun, war die Antwort, dann haben wir wahrscheinlich beide

1. Why praise you the Mr. X. so? He speaks always very badly of you. 2. Well, was the answer, then *we are* (have we) probably both wrong.

1. Karl, sagte eine Mutter zu ihrem Sohn(e), was muß ich hören? Du lehrst deinen Papagei fluchen? 2. Nein, Mutter, war die Antwort, ich sage ihm nur, was für Wörter er nicht gebrauchen darf.

1. Charlie, said a mother to her son, what must I hear? Thou teachest thy parrot (to) swear? 2. No, mother, was the answer, I tell him only, what words he not use may.

1. An einem Hause in London war kürzlich die folgende Anzeige zu lesen: Zwei Zimmer zu vermieten. 2. Sieben Schilling (Nebene): Neuester Preis, fünf Schilling.

1. At a house in London was recently the following advertisement to read: Two rooms to let. 2. Seven shillings weekly. N.B. Lowest price, five shillings.

1. Führer: Hier, meine Herrschaften, sehen Sie dieses Kreuz. An dieser Stelle ist vor zehn Jahren der berühmte englische Reisende Lord Maurus hinabgestürzt! 2. Touristin: Das muß ein Irrtum sein. Vor acht Tagen wurde mir ein Kreuz auf der andern Seite des Berges gezeigt, wo der Lord verunglückt sein soll! 3. Führer: Ganz recht. I dort ist für die Herrschaften, welche die Fahrstraße wählen. Darf ich um ein kleines Trinkgeld bitten?

1. Guide; Here, *ladies and gentlemen*, see you this cross. On this spot is 10 years ago the celebrated English traveller Lord Maurus fallen off. 2. Lady tourist: That must an error be. Eight days ago was to me a cross on the other side of the mountain shown, where the lord is said to have met with the accident. 3. Guide: Quite right. The cross there is for the *ladies and gentlemen* who the high road select. May I perhaps for a little tip ask?

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES;

illustrating pages 63 and 64 of *Hugo's German Simplified*.

1. He came from the garden. 2. We went into the room. 3. The house lies on the river. 4. He knocked at the window.

1. He was playing with it. 2. What are you speaking of? 3. He went to his sister's. 4. We travelled to Oxford.

1. She trod on it. 2. We spoke of it. 3. Did you go to the church? 4. Why did he not write to

1. We drank water with it. 2. Have you been to Zurich? 3. Your friend read the newspaper, and smoked at the same time. 4. He was beating the dog with it.

1. We travelled to Switzerland. 2. Have you an umbrella with you? 3. They were eating bread and cheese, and drinking beer with it. 4. Were you also present?

1. We sent it by post. 2. She came by rail. 3. What did you pay for it? 4. He leaned [himself] against it.

1. I met several of my acquaintances there. 2. Some of his friends travelled to America. 3. He stood by and did not help us.

1. We shot at it. 2. What did he write it with? 3. What are you thinking of? 4. Where is he going to? 5. What are you speaking of?

1. He was at the doctor's. 2. She sent me to the chemist's. 3. He came without it. 4. What did he come without?

1. Er kam vom¹ Garten. 2. Wir gingen ins² Zimmer. 3. liegt am Fluß². 4. Er klopfte Fenster.

1. Er spielte damit³. 2. Worüber³ sprechen Sie? 3. Er ging zu seiner Schwester. 4. Wir fuhren nach Drford.

1. Sie trat darauf³. 2. Wir sprachen davon³. 3. Gingen Sie in die Kirche? 4. Warum schrieb er nicht an seinen Bruder?

1. Wir tranken Wasser dazu³. Sind sie in Zürich gewesen? 3.

is die Zeitung und rauchte dabei⁴. 4. Er schlug den Hund damit.

1. Wir reisten in⁵ die⁵ Schweiz. 2. Haben Sie einen Schirm bei sich? 3. Sie aßen Käse⁶ und Brod und tranken Bier dazu. 4. Waren Sie auch dabei?

1. Wir schickten es durch⁸. 2. Sie kam mit der ahlten Sie dafür³? 4. lehnte sich dagegen.

1. Ich traf viele von⁹ meinen Bekannten⁹ dort. 2. Einige von⁹ seinen Freunden⁹ reisten nach Amerika. 3. Er stand dabei und

1. Wir schoßen da(r)nach³. 2. Womit³ schrieb er es? 3. Woran denken Sie? 4. Wohin geht er? 5. Wovon

1. Er war beim Doktor. 2. Sie sandte mich zum Apotheker. 3. Er kam ohne es. 4. Ohne was kam er?

1 or aus dem, 2 or Flüsse, 3 in such words as these the stress is on the preposition, not on da or wo, 4 literally "there with," 5 or nach der; 6 Käse (cheese) is the more correct word, but not so much used, 7=thereat, 8 or mit der Post or per Post, 9 meiner or seiner Freunde is correct, but too grammatical.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal translation*).

The correct translation is printed in *Italics*, followed by the literal translation in parentheses (). The thick letters show where the stress rests, and words divided by hyphens (to facilitate the pronunciation) are generally written in one word by Germans.

1. Der französische General Pelissier war sehr streng im Dienste. Einst stellte er einen Spahi zur Rede, der darauf eine freche Antwort gab. 2. Das erzürnte den General dermaßen, daß er den Soldaten ohne Weiteres mit der Reitpeitsche über das Gesicht hieb. 3. Der Spahi zog, außer sich vor Wut, das Pistol und drückte es ab; es versagte aber. 4. Drei Tage Arrest wegen Nichtinsandhaltung der Waffen, sagte der General kaltblütig. Damit war diese Angelegenheit für ihn erledigt.

1. The French general Pelissier was very strict *when on duty* (in service). Once he took to task a Spahi, who thereupon gave a saucy answer. 2. That angered the general to such a degree that he struck the soldier without further-ado with his riding whip in the face. 3. The Spahi beside himself with rage drew his pistol and *pulled the trigger* (pulled it off), but it missed fire. 4. Three days arrest on account of the not keeping in order the arms, said the general coolly. This matter was thereby settled (for him).

1. Der Neffe Meyerbeer's kam eines Tages zu Rossini mit dem Ersuchen, der Maestro möchte die Freundlichkeit haben, einen Trauermarsch, den er nach dem Ableben seines Onkels komponirt habe, und ihm sein Urtheil darüber zu sagen. 2. Rossini hörte geduldig zu und sagte dann, als jener mit dem Spielen zu Ende war: Das ist recht schön; es wäre mir aber doch lieber gewesen, wenn Sie gestorben wären und Ihr Onkel den Trauermarsch komponirt hätte.

1. Meyerbeer's nephew came one day to Rossini with the request, the Maestro might have the kindness, to listen to a funeral march, which he had composed after the decease of his uncle, and to tell him at the same time his *opinion* (judgment) about it. 2. Rossini listened patiently and then said, when the former *had finished playing* (when the playing to end was): *That is very nice; I should however have preferred if you had died, and your uncle had composed the funeral march.*

1. Ein Gruß aus dem Morgenlande.—Im Jahre 1842 weilte bei dem türkischen Gesandten in Wien ein Dervisch. 2. Als dieser der Fürstin Metternich vorgestellt wurde, warf er ihr zu ihrem und der Anwesenden Erstaunen eine Rose in's Antlitz. 3. Man setzte den Muselman deshalb zur Rede; dieser aber erstaunte über die Unkenntniß der Deutschen und erklärte, dies sei der übliche Gruß seines Ordens für vornehme Damen. 4. Jetzt hob die Fürstin die Rose auf, dankte dem Spender und bewahrte sie zum steten Angedenken.

1. A GREETING FROM THE ORIENT.—In the year 1842 was staying with the Turkish ambassador in Vienna a dervish. 2. When the latter was introduced to the Princess Metternich threw he her, to her astonishment and that of those present (of the present ones) a rose in the face. 3. They took the Mussulman therefore to task, the latter however was surprised about the ignorance of the Germans and declared, that this was the usual greeting of his order for high born ladies. 4. Now the Princess picked up the rose, thanked the giver and reserved it for a permanent souvenir.

GERMAN CONVERSATION (*with free translation*).

1. Where were¹ you? 2. I was¹ at the theatre. 3. What² did they play²? 4. They (one) played a new piece,—a comic opera.

1. Did you like it? = did it please (to) you? 2. Yes, it was very nice, and it was excellently played. 3. The play was over very early.

1. Did¹ you speak to him yesterday? 2. No, I did not find any opportunity. 3. He was the whole evening with one of his relations.

1. You look³ very pale; are you unwell? 2. No, I am not ill, but I am very cold⁴. 3. Come to the fire and warm yourself.

1. These men⁴ are very warm. 2. They are carrying heavy sacks. 3. We should be warm also if we were in their place. 4. You are quite right.

1. When will (the) dinner be ready? 2. In less than half an hour. 3. Why are you so late (at it). 4. This is our usual time for dining. 5. What did you ask him about? 6. Underline the sentence. 7. We took shelter.

1. Wo find Sie gewesen? 2. Ich bin im Theater gewesen. 3. Was wurde gespielt? 4. Man spielte ein neues Stück,—eine komische Oper.

1. Gefiel es Ihnen or hat es Ihnen gefallen? 2. Ja, es war sehr hübsch, und es wurde ausgezeichnet gespielt. 3. Das Theater war sehr früh aus.

1. Haben Sie gestern mit ihm gesprochen? 2. Nein, ich habe keine Gelegenheit gefunden. 3. Er ist den ganzen Abend mit einem von seinen Verwandten gewesen.

1. Sie sehen sehr blaß aus; sind Sie unwohl? 2. Nein, ich bin nicht krank, aber ich habe sehr kalt. 3. Kommen Sie ans Feuer und wärmen Sie sich.

1. Diese³ Männer haben sehr warm⁶. 2. Sie tragen schwere Sack⁶. 3. Es⁶ würde uns auch warm sein⁶, wenn wir an ihrer Stelle wären. 4. Sie haben ganz recht.

1. Wann wird das Essen⁷ bereit sein? 2. Ehe⁸ eine halbe Stunde vorbei⁹ ist. 3. Warum sind Sie so spät daran? 4. Dies ist unsere gewöhnliche Essenszeit. 5. Worüber (be)fragten Sie ihn? 6. Unterstreichen Sie den Satz. 7. Wir standen unter.

REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION, IDIOMS, &c.

1. It is always correct to translate the *English Past* ("was," etc.) by the *Past in German*; but the *Perfect Tense* ("have been," etc.) is very much used in short sentences by Germans, and we do so in this lesson for the sake of practice, 2=was played, 3 look meaning to have the appearance is aussehen (pron. ows-say-en), 4 I am cold if meaning I feel cold must be translated by ich habe kalt or es friert mich. He is warm meaning he feels warm by er hat warm or es ist ihm warm. The best idiomatic translations, however, are kalt haben and warm haben, as the impersonal expressions are often clumsy. To translate I am cold, etc. meaning to feel cold by ich bin kalt must be condemned as absolutely wrong by any German who knows his own language. Dieser Mann ist kalt means: This man is cold in his manners, 5 or Diesen Männern ist warm, 6 or wir würden auch warm haben (sein would be impossible), 7 Essen (eating or meal) is generally used for Mittagessen (dinner) and Abendessen or Nachtessen (supper), 8 before (PRON.: eh-e) throws the verb to the end, 9 or vorüber.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

1. **Zu eilig.**—Ein Arzt mit ausgedehnter Praxis hatte sich allmählig eine überschnelle Bedienung seiner Patienten¹ angewöhnt. 2. Bei einem Besuche verlangte er die Zunge des Kranken zu sehen.—Unter einer Bedingung, versetzte dieser.—Wieso? fragte der Arzt verwundert.—Unter der, daß Sie mich nicht eher verlassen, bis ich sie wieder hereingezogen habe.

1. *Too much in a hurry* (too hurried).—A doctor with an extensive practice had accustomed himself gradually to an overquick serving of his patients. 2. At a visit he asked to see the tongue of the ill-one. On one condition, retorted the latter. How so? asked the doctor astonished. On that, that you don't leave me sooner, till I have drawn it in again.

1. *Pronounce:* pah-tse-enn-ten.

1. **Bescheidenheit.**—Ich kann es durchaus nicht zugeben, Marie, daß Du Deinen Liebhaber in der Küche unterhältst, sprach die Hausfrau zum Dienstmädchen.—2. Es ist sehr liebenswürdig von Ihnen, dies zu erwähnen, sprach Marie. 3. Aber sehen Sie, er ist vom Lande und etwas schüchtern und ungeschickt, und da dachte ich, Sie würden ihn im Salon vielleicht nicht haben wollen!

1. **MODESTY.**—I can *absolutely* (throughout) not allow, Mary, that you entertain your sweetheart in the kitchen, said the housewife to the servant-girl. 2. It is very amiable of you to mention this, spoke Mary. 3. But you see, he is from the country and somewhat shy and awkward, and there I thought you would perhaps not like to have him in the drawing-room.

1. **Himmlische Sendung.**—Die berühmte reizende Sängerin Engel wandte sich einst an den Kapellmeister Himmel um einen Empfehlungsbrief an den Intendanten eines Hof-theaters. 2. Der Kapellmeister war sehr schnell mit dem Briefe fertig, der übrigens seine Wirkung nicht versagte; er enthielt nur die Worte: „Der Himmel sendet Ihnen hier seinen

1. **HEAVENLY CONSIGNMENT.**—The celebrated German singer *Engel* (angel) applied once to the bandmaster *Himmel* (heaven) for a letter of recommendation to the manager of a court theatre. 2. The bandmaster was very *quick* (ready) with the letter, which besides did not miss its effect; it contained only the words, "heaven sends to you herewith his most beautiful angel."

1. **Bürgerstolz.**—König Friedrich Wilhelm I. von Preußen bald nach seinem Regierungsantritt eine Reise nach Amsterdam. 2. Als er dort eines Tages über die Straße ging, stand außer vielen anderen Neugierigen auch ein biederer Bäckermeister vor seiner Thüre (3) und sagte, auf den König deutend, zu seinem Nachbarn: Sieh' nur einmal, der gibt sich ein Ansehen, als wenn er der Bürgermeister von Amsterdam wäre.

1. **CITIZEN PRIDE.**—King Frederick William the First of Prussia made soon after his entering on the government a journey to Amsterdam. 2. One day as he was going there over the street, (there) stood beside many other curious ones also a brave master baker before his door (3) and said, pointing at the king to his neighbour. *Just see* (see only once) he gives himself *airs* (an appearance), as if he were the Burgo-master of Amsterdam.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTERS.

(with almost literal translation).

Ayant reçu avis que les 20 caisses de votre envoi correspondant à notre commande du 15 écoulé étaient en douane, nous avons été les reconnaître.

A l'ouverture des caisses, nous avons constaté une casse considérable provenant, en grande partie, suivant nous, d'un emballage défectueux. En plusieurs cas, les paillassons manquaient absolument et en général les lits de paille étaient insuffisants. Et ce n'est pas tout; car en ouvrant une bouteille pour voir la qualité du vin, nous avons trouvé du Libourne de l'an passé, au lieu du St. Emilion 1891 que nous avions demandé.

Dans ces conditions, nous vous prions de prendre note que nous refusons absolument d'accepter la marchandise, soit en tout soit en partie.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous saluer.

Having received information that the 20 cases of your consignment corresponding to our order of the 15th ult. were in custom-house, we have been to examine them.

At the opening of the cases, we have discovered a considerable breakage, arising to a large extent *in our opinion* (in great part, following us) from defective packing. In several instances, the straw-coverings were wanting absolutely, and in general the beds of straw were insufficient. And this is not all; for in opening a bottle to see the quality, we have found Libourne of last year, instead of 1891 St. Emilion which we asked for.

Under these conditions, we beg you to take note that we refuse absolutely to accept the goods, either all or in part.—Yours, etc.

Ich erhielt soeben Ihre Sendung vom 25. April und finde beim packen, daß zwei der Kisten Sachen enthalten, die für einen anderen Kunden bestimmt sein müssen.

Die Kisten sind laut Faktura gezeichnet, nämlich: F.L. 13,425.6, aber sie enthalten die weiter unten angeführten Waren, für die ich durchaus keine Verwendung finden kann.

Dieser Irrtum ist mir sehr unangenehm, da gerade das, was ich am notwendigsten brauche, fehlt. Senden Sie mir sofort per Eilgut die fehlenden Sachen—natürlich franco auf Ihre Kosten—und lassen Sie mich wissen, was ich mit den irrtümlich gesandten Kisten anfangen soll.—Indem ich ungehender Zusendung entgegensehe, zeichne ich

I received just now your consignment of the 25th of April, and find on unpacking, that two of the cases contain things which must be intended for one of your other customers.

The cases are marked according to invoice, viz: F.L. 13,425.6, but they contain the goods stated further below, for which I cannot find any use at all.

This error is very unpleasant for me, as just that is wanting, which I require the most. Send me at once by passenger train the missing things—of course carriage paid at your expense—and let me know what I am to do with the cases sent by mistake. Awaiting immediate dispatch (of goods), I remain, etc.

COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

FRENCH.

Nous mettrons tous nos soins à exécuter vos instructions. [facture.

Les marchandises envoyées étaient sans

Les boîtes étaient presque toutes cassées, et leur contenu très endommagé par l'eau.

Les marchandises étaient très négligemment emballées.

Nous comptons deux pour cent pour couvrir les frais d'emballage.

Il y a toujours un grand retard dans l'exécution de ces ordres.

En attendant l'avantage d'une prompt réponse ...

Comptant sur votre promesse, je me suis engagé à livrer les marchandises lundi prochain.

Il était convenu que vous payeriez le droit de douane.

Il y a une semaine, vous promettiez d'envoyer la première partie de la commande.

GERMAN.

Ihre Vorschriften sollen bestens befolgt werden.

2 Den Waren lag keine Faktura bei.

3 Die Kisten waren beinahe alle zerbrochen, und ihr Inhalt sehr vom Wasser beschädigt.

Die Sachen waren sehr nachlässig verpackt.

5 Wir berechnen zwei Prozent für die Verpackung.

6 Es findet stets eine grosse Verzögerung in der Ausführung dieser Bestellungen statt. Indem wir Ihrer werten Antwort umgehend entgegensehen ...

Da ich mich auf Ihr Versprechen verliesz, so unternahm ich die Waren nächsten Montag abzuliefern.

9 Es war ausgemacht, dass Sie den Zoll zahlen sollten.

10 Sie versprachen, den ersten Teil der Bestellung schon vor einer Woche abzusenden.

SPANISH.

Sus instrucciones serán objeto de nuestra mas esmerada atención.

No acompañaba á los géneros factura alguna.

Casi todas las cajas estaban rotas, y sus contenidos muy averiados por el agua.

Las mercancías se embalaron con muy poco cuidado.

Cargamos dos por ciento para cubrir los gastos de embalaje.

Siempre hay gran retraso en la ejecución de estos pedidos.

Esperando verme honrado con pronta contestación

Confíando en su promesa, me comprometo á entregar los géneros para el lunes próximo.

Se convino en que V. pagaría los derechos.

Hace una semana, prometió V. despachar la primera parte de la órden.

ITALIAN.

1 Procureremo di seguire attentamente le vostre istruzioni.

2 Avete dimenticato di unire la fattura relativa alla merce spedita.

3 Le cassette ci giunsero quasi tutte rotte ed il contenuto molto avariato.

4 L'imballaggio non è stato fatto con dovuta attenzione.

5 Onde rifarci del costo d'imballaggio, vi carichiamo del due per cento.

6 C'è sempre troppo ritardo nell'esecuzione di questi ordini.

7 In attesa d'un pronto riscontro.

8 Contando sulla vostra parola, mi sono impegnato di consegnare la merce non più tardi di lunedì prossimo.

9 Fu stabilito che voi avreste pagato i diritti di dogana.

10 Voi prometteste una settimana fa di fare la spedizione della prima parte dell'ordine.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

1. Your instructions shall receive our best attention.
2. No invoice was enclosed with the goods.
3. The boxes were nearly all broken, and their contents much damaged by water.
4. The goods were very carelessly packed.
5. We charge two per cent. to cover the cost of packing.
6. There is always great delay in the execution of these orders.

7. Awaiting the favor of a prompt reply ...
8. Relying on your promise, I undertook to deliver the goods by Monday next.
9. It was arranged that you should pay the duty.
10. You promised to send off the first part of the order a week ago.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Where are they now?	Où sont-ils maintenant?	oo song-til mang-ter-nahng?
They were outside.	Ils étaient dehors.	il-z-eh-tay der-horr
I was at the door.	J'étais à la porte.	shéh-tay-z-ah lah port
You have taken my chair.	Vous avez pris ma chaise.	voo-z-ah-veh pre mah shays
Have I your place?	Ai-je votre place?	aish vot-r plahes?
The room was full.	La chambre était pleine.	lah shahng-br eh-tay plain
Were you present at the meeting?	Étiez-vous présent à la réunion?	eh-te-eh-voo preh-zahng ah lah reh-ü-ne-ong?
Yes, all the time. [cle?	Oui, tout le temps.	oo'ee, too ler tahng
Have you read this article?	Avez-vous lu cet article?	ah-veh-voo lü set ar-tik-l?
Bring me the newspaper.	Apportez-moi le journal.	ah-por-teh m'wahler shoork
Who has written that?	Qui a écrit cela?	kee ah eh-kre er-lah? [nah]
I shall be ready at six o'clock ^a . [ceived?	Je serai prêt à six heures.	sher ser-reh pray ah see-z-err
How-much has she received?	Combien a-t-elle reçu?	kong-be-ang ah-tel rer-sü?
Only ^b eight ^b francs ^a .	Huit francs seulement.	wee frahng serl-mahng
She writes very well.	Elle écrit très bien.	ehl eh-kree tray be-ang
I like this handwriting.	J'aime cette écriture.	shaim set eh-kre-tür
This line is difficult to read.	Cette ligne est difficile à lire.	set leen-yer ay de-fe-sil ah say mahll eh-kree [leer
They have begun their work.	Ils ont commencé leur travail.	il-z-ong kom-ahng-seh lerr trah-vah-e
Have they much to do?	Ont-ils beaucoup à faire?	ong-til boh-koo-p-ah fair?
Not much.	Pas beaucoup.	pah boh-koo
Keep this chain.	Gardez cette chaîne.	gar-deh set shain
Return the other. [price.	Rendez l'autre.	rahng-deh loh-tr
I have forgotten the May I have this?	J'ai oublié le prix.	shéh oo-ble-eh ler pree
Certainly; take it.	Puis-je avoir ceci? [le.	pweesh ahv-wahr ser-see?
Why have you done that?	Certainement; prenez- Pourquoi avez-vous fait cela?	sair-tain-mahng prer-neh-ler poor-kwah ah-veh-voo fay ser-lah?
The book is well bound.	Le livre est bien relié.	ler leev-ray be-ang rer-le-eh
It was badly printed.	C'était mal imprimé.	seh-tay mahll ang-pre-meh
I know that lady.	Je connais cette dame.	sher kon-ay set dahm
She lives in my neighbourhood.	Elle demeure dans mon voisinage.	ell der-merr dahng mong v'wah-ze-nahsh
Where is his office?	Où est son bureau?	oo ay song bü-roh?
At-the corner of this street.	Au coin de cette rue.	oh ko'ang der set rü
Are they still here?	Sont-ils encore ici?	song-til ahng-kor e-se?

1 The English word "meeting" is now very much used in French, 2 hours.

*EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

r (in *italics*) not to be pronounced; sh like s in *measure*; ü=é with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal translation and imitated Pronunciation.

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, SEE PAGE 336.

[When two translations are given, the one in parentheses () is the more literal.]

Un homme très grand disait un jour qu'il avait perdu
 A man very big said one day that he had lost
 un - omm tray gráhng de-zay ung shoorr kil ah-vay pair-dü
 l'appétit. J'espère, répondit quelqu'un, que ce n'est pas
 the appetite. I hope replied some one, that it is not -
 tah-peh-tee shes-pair, reh-pong-dee kel-kung ker ser nay pah
 un homme pauvre qui l'a trouvé. Ce serait sa ruine!
 a man poor who it has found. It would be his ruin!
 un - omm poh-vr kee lah troo-veh ser ser-ray sah rü-éen

Votre tailleur me ferait-il crédit d'un habit? — Est-ce
 Your tailor me would he give (make) credit for (of) a coat? Is it
 vot-r tah-e-yer mer fer-ray-til kreh-dee duh-ah-bee is-
 qu'il vous connaît? — Non, il ne me connaît pas. — Oh!
 that he you knows? No he me knows not. Oh!
 kil voo kon-ay nong il ner mer kon-ay pah oh
 alors, vous pouvez être sûr qu'il vous fera crédit.
 then you may be sure that he you will give (make) credit.
 ah-lor voo poo-veh-z-ay-tr sür kil voo fer-rah kreh-dee

Un monsieur avait reçu une balle au genou. Après que le
 A gentleman had received a ball in (at) the knee. After that the
 ung mer-se-er ah-vay rer-sü ün bahll oh sher-noo ah-pray ker ler
 chirurgien eut sondé la plaie pendant quelque temps, il lui
 surgeon had probed the wound during some time, he (to) him
 she-rür-she-ang ü song-deh lah play pahng-dahng kel-ker tahng il lwee
 demanda ce qu'il faisait. Je cherche la balle, dit-il. C'est
 asked what he was doing. I am-seeking the ball, said he. That is
 der-mahng-dah ser kil fer-zay sher shairsh lah bahll de-til say
 trop fort! répliqua le monsieur; je l'ai dans ma poche.
 too bad (strong)! replied the gentleman I have in my pocket.
 tro forr reh-ple-kah ler mer-se-er sher leh dahng mah posh

A l'âge de quatre-vingt-cinq ans, un monsieur passa un
 At the age of 85 (four-twenty-five) years, a gentleman passed one
 ah lahsh der kah-tr-vang-sang-k ahng, ung mer-se-er pah-sah un,
 jour à côté d'une dame sans la reconnaître. Quelques
 day at side of a lady without her recognize (ing). Some
 shoorr ah koh-teh dün dahnm sahng lah rer-kon-ay-tr kel-ker
 jours après, elle lui reprocha d'avoir passé à côté d'elle
 days after she (to) him reproached to have passed at side of her
 shoorr-z-ah-pray, ell lwee rer-pro-shah dahv-wahr pah-seh ah koh-teh dell
 sans la regarder. Si je vous avais regardé, madame,
 without her look (ing) at. If I you had looked at, madam,
 sahng lah rer-gar-deh see sher voo-z-ah-vay rer-gar-deh mah-dahm-
 répondit-il, je n'aurais pas passé.
 replied he, I should have not passed.
 reh-pong-de-t-il sher noh-ray pah pah-seh

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S FRENCH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

What is your opinion ?
Are you certain of that ?
Do you recommend this dictionary ?
I have^b not examined^b it^a.
Had they finished the wine ?
Both¹ were-drinking (some) beer.
When did³ she do³ that ?
Are you ready to start ?
Give me a little (of) milk.
My tea is already too sweet⁴.
They have promised to come.
He was-holding the basket in his
Do not write too fast. [hands.
I cannot read this.
Will⁶ you have⁵ tea or coffee ?
I much^b prefer^a (the) chocolate.
Have you seen these photographs ?
Yes, they are very pretty.
Have you ever been to⁶ Brussels ?
It is a very beautiful city.
I have never been to⁶ Belgium.
Someone is-knocking (at the door).
Tell him to come-in.
These plants are-growing well.
I water them every⁸ day⁸.
Take-away these parcels.
Tell (to) the servant to open^b them^a.
Put these things in the kitchen.
They ought not to be here.
He must not keep the basket.
He has^b returned^b it^a to the shop-
keeper.
Have you checked* the invoice ?
Who was in the drawing-room ?
We were upstairs all the time.
Wait until his arrival. [parture ?
What is the time of (the) de-
The boat will-start at 11 o'clock.
I shall-be on board at 10 o'clock.

Quelle est votre opinion ?
Êtes-vous certain de cela ? [naire ?
Recommandez-vous ce diction-
Je ne l'ai pas examiné.
Avaient-ils fini le vin ?
Tous deux buvaient de² la² bière.
Quand a-t-elle fait cela ?
Êtes-vous prêt à partir ?
Donnez-moi un peu de lait.
Mon thé est déjà trop sucré.
Ils ont promis de venir.
Il tenait le panier dans ses mains.
N'écrivez pas trop vite.
Je ne puis pas lire ceci.
Voulez-vous du² thé ou du² café ?
Je préfère beaucoup le chocolat.
Avez-vous vu ces photographies ?
Oui, elles sont très jolies.
Avez-vous jamais été à Bruxelles ?
C'est une très belle ville.
Je n'ai jamais été en Belgique.
Quelqu'un⁷ frappe (à la porte)⁷.
Dites-lui d'entrer.
Ces plantes croissent bien.
Je les arrose tous les jours.
Enlevez ces paquets.
Dites au domestique de les ouvrir.
Mettez ces choses dans la cuisine.
Elles ne devraient pas être ici.
Il ne doit pas garder le panier.
Il l'a rendu au marchand de
boutique.
Avez-vous examiné la facture ?
Qui était au salon ?
Nous étions en haut tout le temps.
Attendez jusqu'à son arrivée.
Quelle est l'heure du départ ?
Le bateau partira à onze heures.
Je serai à bord à dix heures.

1 all two, 2 of the=some, 3 has she done, 4 sugared, 5 do you wish, 6 "to" is translated & before names of towns, and *en* before names of countries, 7 *or*,—*on fr* (knocks), 8 all the days.

**Italics* indicate that the word is not literally translated.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS ;

with Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

1. Vous voyez ce monsieur...il a contribué à essuyer bien des larmes.
—2. Comment cela ?—3. Il est marchand de mouchoirs.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see page 336).—1. voo v'wah-yeh ser mer-se-er. il ah kong-tre-bü-ehah-ess-wee-yeh be-ang day lahrm. 2. kom-ahng ser-lah? 3. il ay mar-shahng der moosh-wahr.

TRANSLATION.—1. You see that gentleman. He has contributed to wipe [away] *many* (well of the) tears. 2. How (is) that? 3. He is merchant of handkerchiefs.

1. La dame : Je suis désolée d'entendre un petit garçon parler d'une manière si horrible. (2) Savez-vous ce que deviennent les petits garçons qui jurent?...3. Le gamin : Oui. Cochers d'omnibus !

1. lah dahmm : shier swe deh-zo-leh dahng-tahng-dr ung p'tee gar-song par-leh dü mah-ne-air se orr-reebl. (2) sah-veh-voo ser ker der-ve-enn lay p'tee gar-song kee shühr? 3. ler gah-mang : oo'ee. ko-sheh dom-ne-büs.

1. The lady : I am grieved to hear a little boy speak in (of) a manner so horrible. (2) Know you *what* (that which) become the little boys who swear ? —3. The street-urchin : Yes. Omnibus-drivers !

1. Docteur : Vous désirez, madame, que je vous fasse une ordonnance, (2) et pourtant votre cocher me dit que vous fabriquez toute espèce de médecine infallible.—3. La dame : Bah ! ce n'est que pour le vulgaire !

1. dok-terr : voo deh-ze-reh, mah-dahmm, ker shier voo fahss ün or-don-ahng-s (2) eh poor-tahng vot-r ko-sheh mer dee ker voo fah-bree-keh toot es-pais der meh-d-accen ang-fah-e-eebl. 3. lah dahmm : bah ! ser nay ker poor ler vül-gair.

1. Doctor : You desire, madam, that I you make a prescription, (2) and nevertheless, your coachman me tells that you manufacture all kind of medicine infallible.—3. The lady : Bah ! that is *only* (not ... but) for the *vulgar* (lower orders) !

1. Le magistrat : Vous êtes accusé de mendicité.—2. Le mendiant : Je ne mendiais pas, monsieur le juge.—3. Le magistrat : On vous a vu tendre la main. — 4. Le mendiant : Oh, c'est cette manière que j'avais de tendre tant la main à l'école, (5) que maintenant je ne peux plus me défaire de cette mauvaise habitude.

1. ler mah-shis-trah : voo-z-ait-z-ah-kü-zeh der mahng-de-se-teh. 2. ler mahng-de-ahng : shier ner mahng-de-ay pah, mer-se-er ler shühsh. 3. ler mah-shis-trah : ong voo-z-ah vü tahng-dr lah mang. 4. ler mahng-de-ahng : oh ! say set mah-ne-air ker shah-vay der tahng-dr tahng lah mang ah leh-kol, (5) ker mang-ter-nahng shier ner per plü mer deh-fair der set moh-vayz ah-be-tüd.

1. The magistrate : You are accused of begging.—2. The beggar : I was not begging, Mr. the judge.—3. The magistrate : *You were* (one you has) seen to hold-out the hand.—4. The beggar : Oh ! it is that way that I had of hold(ing)-out so-much the hand at the school, (5) that now I can no longer *get rid* (myself undo) of this bad habit.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. There-is the station master.
2. Have you spoken to him *yet*¹?
3. He appears (to be) very busy.

1. What do you think of the weather? 2. I do not like the cold. 3. Do you like skating²? 4. Not much; but my brother skates very well.

1. Are you sure (that) they are ready? 2. We must begin *at once*. 3. Can I do anything for you?

1. Will you help me? 2. With pleasure; I can stay here two hours. 3. I shall not detain you long. 4. I am *much* obliged to you.

1. *Did* you give it to him? 2. No; he was not there. 3. I left it with the doorkeeper.

1. He will receive it *on* his return. 2. I told (to) the man that it was very important. 3. I hope (that) he will not forget it.

1. Do you feel the draught³? 2. Does *it* inconvenience you? 3. I like *plenty* of fresh air.

1. He must not come in. 2. Tell him I am engaged. 3. I shall be able to speak to him *presently*.

1. I must first finish this letter. 2. The post leaves in ten minutes. 3. The letter will reach him to-morrow morning.

1. This coal does not burn well. 2. It gives very little (of) heat. 3. It is⁴ *very* cold to-day. 4. I believe it is-freezing.

1. Where does this road lead⁵ to? 2. It will take⁶ you to L.... 3. You will^b be^b there^a in an hour. 4. You can see the church from here. 5. The way is easy to find.

1. Voilà le chef de gare. 2. Lui avez-vous déjà parlé? 3. Il paraît très affairé.

1. Que pensez-vous du temps? 2. Je n'aime pas le froid. 3. Aimez-vous à patiner? 4. Pas beaucoup; mais mon frère patine très bien.

1. Etes-vous sûr qu'ils sont prêts? 2. Nous devons commencer tout de suite. 3. Puis-je faire quelque chose pour vous?

1. Voulez-vous m'aider? 2. Avec plaisir; je puis rester ici deux heures. 3. Je ne vous retiendrai pas longtemps. 4. Je vous suis bien obligé.

1. Le lui avez-vous donné? 2. Non, il n'était pas là. 3. Je l'ai laissé avec le concierge.

1. Il le recevra à son retour. 2. J'ai dit à l'homme que c'était très important. 3. J'espère qu'il ne l'oubliera pas.

1. Sentez-vous le courant d'air? 2. Cela vous incommode-t-il? 3. J'aime bien l'air frais.

1. Il ne doit pas entrer. 2. Dites-lui que je suis occupé. 3. Je pourrai lui parler tout à l'heure.

1. Je dois d'abord finir cette lettre. 2. La poste part dans dix minutes. 3. La lettre lui parviendra demain matin.

1. Ce charbon ne brûle pas bien. 2. Il donne très peu de chaleur. 3. Il fait bien froid aujourd'hui. 4. Je crois qu'il gèle.

1. Où conduit ce chemin? 2. Il vous conduira à L.... 3. Vous y serez dans une heure. 4. Vous pouvez voir l'église d'ici. 5. Le chemin est facile à trouver.

* Words not translated literally are printed in *Italics*.

1 already, 2 to skate, 3 current of air, 4 makes, 5 conduct.

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal translation**).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Au grand banquet du Corps Médical, un docteur se lève : (2) Messieurs, dit-il, je bois à la santé de... 3. Jamais ! s'écrie la compagnie tout d'une voix ; nous protestons ! !

1. At the great banquet of the Medical Association (body), a doctor gets up (raises himself) : (2) Gentlemen, says he, I drink to the health— 3. Never ! exclaims the company all with one voice ; we protest ! !

1. Et vous dites que quand vous avez arrêté le prisonnier, il était déguisé en femme ? dit le magistrat.— 2. Oui, monsieur.— 3. Comment avez-vous pu reconnaître son sexe ?— 4. Nous lui avons dit que son chapeau était de travers, et il n'a pas fait attention à nous !

1. And you say that when you (have) arrested the prisoner, he was disguised as a woman ? said the magistrate.— 2. Yes, sir.— 3. How have you been able to recognize his sex ?— 4. We (have) told him that his hat was on crooked (of cross), and he did not pay any (has not made) attention to us !

1. A table d'hôte, quelqu'un verse obligeamment à ses voisins toute la carafe de cidre qui est devant lui. 2. Mais, monsieur, dit un de ses voisins, vous nous donnez tout ; vous ne vous en servez pas. 3. Oh ! ne vous inquiétez pas : le garçon va m'apporter tout à l'heure une carafe de cidre frais.

1. At table d'hôte, some one pours obligingly to his neighbours all the decanter of cider which is before him. 2. But, sir, says one of his neighbours, you give us all ; you take none for yourself (yourself of-it serve not).— 3. Oh, don't trouble yourselves ; the waiter is going to bring me directly (all at the hour) a decanter of fresh cider.

1. La scène se passe chez un dentiste. 2. La cliente : Monsieur, vous m'avez fait de fausses dents.— 3. Le dentiste : Je le sais.— 4. La cliente : Vous m'avez promis que ce serait absolument comme des dents naturelles.— 5. Le dentiste : Sans doute.— 6. La cliente : Or, vos fausses dents me font horriblement souffrir.— 7. Le dentiste : Eh bien ! les dents naturelles le font aussi.

1. The scene passes (itself) at a dentist's. 2. The patient (lady-client) : Sir, you have made me some false teeth.— 3. The dentist : I know (it).— 4. The patient ; you (have) promised me that they should be absolutely like natural teeth.— 5. The dentist : Without doubt.— 6. The patient : Well (now), your false teeth make me suffer horribly.— 7. The dentist : Well ! natural teeth do (it) also.

1. Dites donc, garçon, quand est-ce que ce monsieur, assis à la table voisine, vous a fait sa commande ?— 2. Il y a environ dix minutes, monsieur.— 3. Qu'a-t-il commandé ?— 4. Un bifteck aux oignons.— 5. Combien vous a-t-il donné ?— 6. Sixpence, monsieur.— 7. Eh bien ! voici un schelling (or shilling). Grillez un autre bifteck pour lui et apportez-moi le sien...— 8. Oui, monsieur.

1. I say (say thou), waiter, when is it that that gentleman, seated at the neighbouring table, gave (has made) you his order ?— 2. About ten minutes ago (it there has ...), sir.— 3. What has he ordered ?— 4. A beefsteak with onions. 5. How much has he given you ?— 6. Sixpence, sir.— 7. Well ! here is a shilling. Grill another beefsteak for him, and bring me (the) his.— 8. Yes, sir.— [† PRON. ohn-yong.]

*See NOTE on page 339.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for Advanced Students*).

The following sentences are specially written as practice on the Reflective Verbs.

1. Let us dress ourselves quickly. 2. Rest a little *longer*.
3. At what time do you get up? 4. I generally get up at half past seven.

1. I don't remember his name.
2. Did she recollect you? 3. He will not remember the number.
4. The children would not be silent. 5. Be quiet *instantly*!

1. They boast of having finished it. 2. Do not catch cold. 3. She has caught cold. 4. Have the children fallen asleep? 5. I (*fem.*) fell asleep in spite of the noise they were making.

1. They were complaining of your long silence. 2. What is he complaining of? 3. They will make fun of him. 4. Do not joke at so serious a thing.

1. The girls had burnt themselves seriously. 2. Has the servant cut herself? 3. She has cut her finger. 4. I (*fem.*) have broken my arm.

1. Have you hurt yourself?
2. You have given yourselves a great deal of trouble. 3. This lady has scratched her finger with a rusty needle.

1. He will probably not wake up again in time. 2. Did you wake soon enough? 3. Do not let him escape. 4. All the prisoners have escaped.

1. I generally go to bed *early*.
2. He will go to bed again *at once*. 3. They (*f.*) have already repented of their refusal.

1. Habillons-nous vite. 2. Reposez-vous un peu plus longtemps.
3. A quelle heure vous levez-vous?
4. Je me lève généralement à sept heures et demie.

1. Je ne me rappelle pas son nom? 2. S'est-elle souvenue de vous? 3. Il ne se rappellera pas le numéro. 4. Les enfants ne voulaient pas se taire. 5. Taisez-vous tout de suite!

1. Ils se vantent de l'avoir fini.
2. Ne vous enrhumiez pas. 3. Elle s'est enrhumée. 4. Les enfants se sont-ils endormis? 5. Je me suis endormie malgré le bruit qu'ils faisaient.

1. Ils se plaignaient de votre long silence. 2. De quoi se plaint-il? 3. Ils se moqueront de lui. 4. Ne vous moquez pas d'une chose aussi sérieuse.

1. Les filles s'étaient sérieusement brûlées. 2. La servante s'est-elle coupée? 3. Elle s'est coupée *au*¹ doigt. 4. Je me suis cassé* le bras.

1. Vous êtes-vous fait mal?
2. Vous vous êtes donné* beaucoup de peine. 3. Cette dame s'est égratigné* le doigt avec une aiguille rouillée.

1. Il ne se réveillera probablement pas à temps. 2. Vous êtes-vous réveillé assez tôt? 3. Ne le laissez pas s'évader. 4. Tous les prisonniers se sont évadés.

1. Je me couche généralement de bonne heure. 2. Il se recouchera tout de suite. 3. Elles se sont déjà repenties de leur refus.

*When the object means "to myself," "to himself," etc., the Past Participle does not change. See also Hugo's "FRENCH SIMPLIFIED," Standard edition, Lesson 23.

1 *Elle s'est coupé le doigt*—She has cut her finger off.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*suitable for re-translation*).

1. Oui, ma fille a épousé un artiste, disait une dame.—2. Vraiment ! Avez-vous de ses tableaux ?—3. Moi ? non ; il tient une boutique. Artiste-en-cheveux, vous savez.

1. Yes, my daughter has married an artist, said a lady.—2. Indeed ! Have you [any] of his pictures !—3. I ? no ; he keeps a shop. Artist-in-hair, you know. .

1. Ah ! bonjour. Je n'ai pas eu des nouvelles de votre père depuis la dernière fois que je vous ai vu. Comment va-t-il ?—2. Toujours la vieille maladie.—3. Le docteur lui donne-t-il de l'espoir ?—4. Non ; et, ma foi ! je crois bien que c'est la seule chose qu'il ne lui a pas donnée.

1. Ah ! good day. I have not had any news of your father since the last time that I saw you. How is (goes) he ? 2. Still (always) the same complaint. 3. Does the doctor give him any hope ? 4. No ; and indeed (my faith !), I really believe that it is the only thing which he has not given him.

1. Ainsi, votre sœur est mariée ?—2. Oui ! un parti superbe. Vous connaissez le Duc de Westminster ?—3. Certainement ; est-ce que votre beau-frère appartient à sa famille ?—4. Mais oui, en quelque sorte. Il est neveu du cuisinier-en-chef du duc, et cocher d'omnibus de son état.

1. So your sister is married ?—2. Yes, a splendid match. You know the Duke of Westminster ? 3. Certainly ; is it that your brother-in-law belongs to his family ? 4. Why (but), yes, to some extent (in some sort). He is nephew of the chief cook of the duke, and omnibus driver by profession (of his state).

1. Un médecin célèbre, assistant à un dîner joyeux, refusa de quitter la table pour aller donner ses soins à une dame malade. 2. Là-dessus, le mari le saisit par le bras, le met de force dans une voiture et l'emmène avec lui. 3. Le docteur était d'abord furieux ; puis, traitant l'affaire comme une plaisanterie : (4) Eh bien ! gredin, je me vengerai, dit-il ; je guérirai votre femme.

1. A celebrated doctor, being-present at a joyous dinner, refused to leave the table to go to attend (give his cares) to an invalid lady. 2. Thereupon, the husband seizes him by the arm, puts him by (of) force in a carriage, and him carries-off with him. 3. The doctor was at-first furious ; then, treating the affair as a joke : 4. Well ! rascal, I will revenge myself, said he ; I will cure your wife.

1. Un poète provincial avait fait une ode au roi. Il la porta à Malherbe pour savoir ce qu'il en pensait. 2. Quand il revint la chercher, Malherbe lui dit qu'il n'y avait que quatre mots à ajouter. 3. Le petit poète pria instamment Malherbe de lui faire l'honneur de les écrire de sa main. 4. Malherbe, après le titre, Ode au Roi, écrivit : "pour allumer sa pipe ;" (5) plia le papier, le rendit à l'auteur qui le remercia beaucoup, et partit sans voir ce qu'il y avait ajouté.

1. A provincial poet had made an ode to the king. He took (carried) it to Malherbe (for) to know what (that which) he of-it thought. 2. When he came-back for (to seek) it, Malherbe told him that there were only (if not there had but) four words to add. 3. The little poet begged earnestly Malherbe to do him the honor to write them with his hand. 4. Malherbe, after the title, Ode to the King, wrote : "(for) to light his pipe ;" (5) folded the paper, returned it to the author who thanked him much, and went-off (started) without see(ing) what (that which) he to-it had added.

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for advanced students*).

À quelle heure la table d'hôte ?

A onze heures ; mais Monsieur¹ veut² dîner à part.

Je verrai. Maintenant, allez ; si j'ai besoin de vous je sonnerai.

Veuillez mettre vos chaussures sur le palier. Monsieur¹ les retrouvera à sa³ porte demain matin.

Demain matin à huit heures précises vous m'emporterez une baignoire.

Ce n'est pas l'habitude de la maison, monsieur ; nous avons une salle de bains.

C'est différent. Dites-moi, qui sont mes voisins ?

Votre voisin de droite est un pensionnaire. Celui de gauche, un vieux monsieur arrivé cet après-midi.

J'entends du bruit.

Ce sont nos chiens qui aboient. Ils ont vu passer le chat du voisin.

Où bien ils flairent des voleurs : il y a⁴ beaucoup de vols depuis quelque temps.

La misère est si grande !

Ce n'est pas une raison.

Pour vous, peut-être.

En tout cas, je ne suis pas rassuré.

Je le vois bien ; mais ne craignez rien. S'ils viennent ils seront bien reçus !

Où, je vois : un fusil de chasse, une carabine, un revolver—tout un arsenal. [piquet.

Donc, continuons notre partie de
Le jeu m'ennuie.

Alors, sortons : la soirée est belle, les boutiques resplendissantes : nous achèterons les étrennes des enfants.

Cela⁴ va ! j'aime tant ces petits êtres ; leur joie me fait du bien.

Si vous le voulez bien, nous nous bornerons aux jouets des garçons.

Où, en effet : les dames comprennent mieux les petites filles.

At what time is the table d'hôte ?

At eleven, sir ; but you can dine separately.

I will see. (You can) go now ; if I have need of you I will ring.

Please put your boots on the landing. You¹ will find them at your¹ door to-morrow morning.

To-morrow morning at eight sharp, (you will) bring me up a bath.

That is not the custom of the house, sir ; we have a bath room.

That's another matter. Tell me, who are my neighbours ?

On the right is a boarder. The one on the left is an elderly gentleman (who) arrived this afternoon.—

I hear a noise.

It is our dogs barking. They saw the neighbour's cat pass.

Or else they scent thieves ; there have been a great many robberies for some time.

There is so much distress about.

That is not a reason.

For you, perhaps.

At all events, I am not re-assured.

So I see ; but don't³ be afraid³.

If they come, they will be well received.

Yes, I see ; a hunting gun, a carbine, a revolver—quite an arsenal.

[then.

Let us continue our game of piquet

The game bores me.

Let us go out then ; the evening is fine, the shops brilliant. We will buy the children's New Year's gifts.

All right ! I like these little folks so much ; their joy does me good.

If you like, we will confine ourselves to toys for the boys.

Yes, indeed ; ladies understand little girls better.

1 The Third Person is used here for greater politeness, 2 Present Tense, because the robberies are still continuing, 3 fear nothing, 4 generally contracted to ça.

FRENCH READING AND COMPOSITION ;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good French.—[Words in square brackets are not to be translated.]

1. Le pensionnaire : Ah ! ça ; pourquoi avez-vous sonné la cloche du déjeuner à quatre heures du matin ?—2. La cuisinière : Madame, entendant le tonnerre, m'a dit de servir avant que le lait tourne.

1. The boarder : *I say* (ah that), why *did* you ring the breakfast bell at four o'clock in the morning ?—2. The cook : *Missus* (madam), hearing the thunder, (has) told me to serve before the milk [should] turn.

1. Un prince dit un jour à Dante : Je ne comprends pas qu'un homme, aussi savant que vous, soit haï de toute ma cour, tandis que cet imbécile là-bas en est chéri.— 2. (C'est assez facile à comprendre, répliqua le poète, ce sont ceux qui nous ressemblent le plus que nous aimons le mieux.

1. A prince said one day to Dante ; I do not understand *why* (that) a man as learned as you should-be [*Subjunctive*] hated *by* all my court, while that imbecile *over-there* (down-there) *by-it* (of-it) is cherished. 2. That is easy^b enough^a to understand, replied the poet ; it is those who resemble us the most that we like the best.

1. Un étudiant en médecine se présente à un examen. 2. Le professeur, spécialiste distingué, suppose une maladie grave arrivée à sa dernière période. 3. Que feriez-vous ? demande-t-il au candidat. —4. Celui-ci réfléchit un instant et, ne trouvant aucune solution, répond carrément ;—5. Je vous enverrais chercher !

1. A student in medicine presents himself at an examination. 2. The professor, [a] distinguished^b specialist^a, supposes a serious illness arrived at its last stage. 3. What would you do ? asks he *of* (to) the candidate. 4. *The latter* (this one) reflects an instant, and finding no solution, answers *frankly* (squarely) ; 5. I should send *for* (to seek) you !

1. Jeune fille, à la recherche d'une place : 2. Je suis fatiguée de vivre aux dépens de mes parents, et je désire être indépendante.—3. L'agent de placement ; Je peux vous trouver une place dans un magasin. — 4. Oh ! ça ne me convient pas. Je serais toujours sous les ordres de quelqu'un, et je veux être indépendante de tout et de tous. — 5. Je comprends. Alors je vous trouverai une place de cuisinière.

1. Young girl, *in* (at the) search of a place : 2. I am tired of living at the expense of my relations, and I desire to be independent.—3. The situation-agent : I can find you a place in a warehouse.—4. Oh ! that does not suit me. I should always be under the orders of some one, and I want to be independent of *everything* and *everybody* (all and all).— 5. I understand. Then I will find you a place *as* (of) cook.

1. Le professeur à l'élève : Riez-vous de moi ?—2. Non, monsieur, —3. Mais je ne vois rien autre chose dans la chambre dont vous puissiez rire.

1. The professor to the pupil : Are you laughing *at* (of) me ?—2. No, sir.—3. But I see nothing *else* (other thing) in the room *at*-which you can [*Subjunctive*] laugh.

1. Une bonne femme entre dans une église un dimanche, au moment où l'on fait la quête. 2. Elle dépose un penny dans l'assiette et s'assied. 3. Une minute après elle quitte sa place, suit le quêteur et reprend son argent. 4. Aux reproches de celui-ci, elle répond : Je me suis trompée d'église ; laissez-moi tranquille !

1. A good woman enters in a church one Sunday at the moment *where they are* (when one is) making the collection. 2. She deposits a penny in the plate and seats herself. 3. A minute after, she quits her place, follows the collector and takes-back her money. 4. To the reproaches of *the latter* (this one), she answers : I have *made a mistake in the* (deceived myself of) church : leave me *alone* (quiet).

1. Qui est cet individu aux longs cheveux (*long-haired*) qui a l'air de n'avoir rien à faire ?—2. Cela ? oh ! c'est un poète ; la ville le nourrit et l'habille.—3. Où trouve-t-on ses œuvres ?—4. Oh ! elles ne sont pas encore publiées, elles ne le seront qu'après sa mort. Et voilà pourquoi nous tâchons de le faire vivre aussi longtemps que possible.

1. Who is that individual *with* the long hair(s) who has the appearance of having nothing to do ?—2. That ? oh ! it is a poet ; the town feeds him and clothes him.—3. Where does one find his works ?—4. Oh ! they are not yet published, they will only be (it) after his death. And *that is* (there-is) why we try to *keep him alive* (make him live) as long (time) as possible.

1. Le philanthrope : La cause dont je m'occupe est digne d'intérêt, et ma première pensée a été de m'adresser à vous pour obtenir votre assistance.—2. M. B., l'écrivain : Monsieur, je suis à vous de la langue et de la plume.—3. Le phil. : Nous serions heureux si vous vouliez nous aider de votre plume. 4. L'écrivain, flatté : Je suis à vos ordres.—5. Le phil. : Merci, monsieur. Maintenant prenez votre plume et de l'encre et mettez votre signature à cette liste de souscriptions. Nous attendrons votre convenance pour le paiement des dix guinées.

1. The philanthropist. The cause *I am engaged in* (of-which I occupy myself) is worthy of interest, and my first thought has been to *apply* (address myself) to you (for) to obtain your assistance.—2. Mr. B., the writer : Sir, my tongue and pen are at your service (=I am to you of the tongue, etc.).—3. The philanthropist : We should be happy if you would(= were willing to) help us *with* your pen.—4. The writer, flattered : I am at your orders.—5. The philanthropist : Thank-you, sir. Now take your pen and some ink and put your signature to this list of subscriptions. We shall await your convenience for the payment of the ten guineas.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS ;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
The gentlemen are there.	Los caballeros están allí.	los kah-bahl-yeh-ros es-tahn ahl-ye
Are they waiting ?	Están ellos aguardando?	es-tahn ail-yos ah-goo'-ar-dahn-do?
Can you permit that ?	Puede Vd. permitir eso ?	poo'eh-deh ooss-ted pair-me-teer eh-so?
The water is boiling.	El agua está hirviendo.	el ah-goo'ah es-tah eer-ve-en-do
(He) ¹ was there the other day.	Estuvo allí el otro día.	es-too-vo ahl-ye el o-tro dee-ah
She has spilt the milk.	Ella ¹ ha derramado la leche. [jarro.	ail-yah ah dair-rah-mah-do lah leh-cheh [Hahr-ro
Do ² not break ² the jug.	No ³ rompa (Vd.) ⁴ el	no rom-pah ooss-ted el
Her cup was quite full.	Su taza estaba completamente llena.	soo tah-thah es-tah-bah koum - pleh - tah - men-teh l'yeh-nah
(I) ¹ have taken too much sugar.	He tomado demasiado azúcar.	eh to-mah-do deh-mah-se-ah-do ah-thoo-kar
Show-me the list.	Muéstreme (Vd.) ⁴ la lista.	moo'es-treh-meh lah lis-tah
(I) ¹ cannot believe that.	No puedo creer eso.	no poo'eh-dokreh-air-eh-so
Speak more slowly.	Hable (Vd.) ⁴ mas despacio.	ah-bleh oos-ted mahs des-pah-the-o
Listen attentively.	Escuche Vd. atentamente.	es-koo-cheh ooss-ted ah-ten-tah-men-teh [bohn?
Where is the soap ?	Dónde está el jabón ?	don-deh es-tah el Hah-eh pair-dee-do lah es-pon-Hah
(I) ¹ have lost the sponge.	He perdido la esponja.	deh-meh o-tra to-ahl-yah
Give-me(an) other towel.	Déme (Vd.) ⁴ otra toalla.	el ah-goo'ah es-tah moo'e kah-ig-en-teh
The water is very hot.	El agua está muy caliente	es-tah l'yo-ve-en-do
(It) ¹ is raining.	Está lloviendo.	pon-gah-lo ahl-ye
Put-it there.	Póngalo ⁴ allí.	ail ah ahl-teh-rah-do lah fay-chah
He has altered the date.	El ¹ ha alterado la fecha.	ah feer-mah-do ooss-ted es-to? [mah
Have you ^b signed ^a this?	¿ Ha firmado Vd. esto ?	pres-teh-meh oo-nah ploos-es-tah ais deh-mah-se-ah-do doo-rah
Lend-me a pen.	Présteme ⁴ una pluma.	no to-keh los pah-peh-lehs
This (one) is too hard.	Esta es demasiado dura.	don-deh ah deh-Hah-do ooss-ted soom-ah-leh-tah?
Do not touch the papers.	No ³ toque ⁴ los papeles.	en lah es-tah-the-ohn del fair-ro-kahr-reel [do
Where have you ^b left ^a your portmanteau ?	Dónde ha dejado Vd. su maleta ?	es-tah-bah-mos ko-me-en-ah-bee-ah em-peh-thah-do me trah-bah-Ho
At ⁵ the railway station ⁵ .	En la estación del ferrocarril.	
(We) ¹ were dining.	Estábamos comiendo.	
(I) ¹ had begun my work.	Había empezado mi trabajo.	

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type; *H* to be pronounced in the throat; *th* always like *th* in *thief*; *s* like *ss*.

1 Unless required for clearness, the Pronoun, when Subject of the Verb, need not be inserted in Spanish; 2 break not, or break you not; 3 no (not) always precedes the Verb; do, does are not translated; 4 *Used* may be inserted or omitted after the polite form of the Imperative; 5 in the station of the iron-track.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Un comerciante, entrando en su oficina un día
A merchant entering in his office one day
 PRON. oonn ko-mair-the-ahn-teh, en-trahn-do en soo o-fe-thee-nah oonn dee-ah
 sin ser notado, encontró á uno de sus dependientes leyendo
without being noticed, found one of his clerks reading
 sin sair no-tah-do, en-kon-tro ah oo-no deh sooss deh-pen-de-en-tehs leh-yen-do
 una novela. Yo no pago á Vd. por eso, dijo el comerci-
a novel I (do) not pay you for that, said the merchant
 oo-nah no-veh-lah yo no pah-go ah ooss-ted por eh-so dee-*Ho* el ko-mair-the-
 ante en un tono incomodado. No, señor, fué la contestación
in a tone annoyed. No, sir, was the reply
 ahn-teh en oonn to-no in-ko-mo-dah-do. no, sain-yor, foo'eh lah kon-tes-tah-the-on
 del dependiente, yo hago esto grátis.
of the clerk, I do this gratis.
 del deh-pen-de-en-teh yo ah-go es-to grah-tis.

¿Ha leído Vd. mi última obra? preguntó un autor de poca fama á
Have read you my last work? asked an author of little fame of
 su amigo. No contestó el amigo, desgraciadamente.
his friend. No, replied the friend, unfortunately.

Un señor (dirigiéndose á un cochero): ¿Cuál es el mejor camino
A gentleman (addressing himself to a cabman): Which is the best way
 para la estación? El cochero: Dentro de mi coche, Señor.
to the station? The cabman: Inside of my cab, sir.

Un tendero dijo un día que vendía sus géneros á ménos del costo.
A shopkeeper said one day that he sold his goods at less than* the cost.
 Eso no puede ser, contestó su vecino; Vd. se arruinaría pronto. Oh!
That not can be, replied his neighbour; you yourself would ruin soon. Oh!
 no, mis negocios son buenos, dijo el tendero; la cantidad me paga
no, my businesses are good, said the shopkeeper; the quantity me pays.

Un carnicero en Paris, muy disgustado porque otro había abierto
A butcher in Paris, very displeased because (another) had opened
 una tienda frente por frente á la suya, puso el siguiente aviso en su
a shop opposite (front by front) to his, put the following notice in his
 ventana; No crucen la calle para ser engañados; entren aquí.
window: (Do) not cross the street to be cheated; walk in here.

irlandés estaba hablando del naufragio de un buque en el cual
An Irishman was speaking of the wreck of a ship in which
 él y su amigo eran pasajeros. Si, dijo, cuando vi que el buque iba
he and his friend were passengers. Yes, he said, when I saw that the ship was going
 á pique, nadé primero á tierra y me salvé, luego volví nadando
to bottom, I swam first to land and myself saved, then returned swimming
 hasta el buque y salvé á mi amigo.
to the ship and saved my friend.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*, followed when necessary by the exact translations in parentheses ().

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

*Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in
HUGO'S SPANISH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.*

Could you see the mistake?
This nail is not long^b enough^a.
I shall-use a screw.
My tools are in this box.
It is thawing rapidly.
I prefer the warm^b weather^a.
The ice is still very thick.
It is not firm^b enough^a now. [day.
I was skating yesterday all (the)
We have not dined yet.
It will-be ready very soon.
Why¹ do you say¹ that?
Because I am sure it is true².
Who has given (to) you this?
It was a present from my husband.
He was going towards the bank.
We are very busy [just] now.
Will you be able to help me?
With much pleasure.
What can I do for^{*} you? [order^a.
Please³ put these^b invoices^b in^a
I have checked⁴ the totals. [one.
There-are several mistakes in this
I have written for a corrected^b
account^a.
It will arrive to-morrow morning.
I seldom⁵ drink wine.
Nor I either.
I greatly⁶ prefer tea or coffee.
So⁷ do we?
Do⁸ you ever read⁸ novels?
Very rarely; I haven't time^b
enough^a.
There-were a-great-many people
in the street. [fused^b it^a?
Do⁹ you know⁹ why he has re-
I cannot open this door.
You have not [got] the right key.
They could not come. [that,
I have been-able-to understand

¿Pudo Vd. ver el error?
Este clavo no es bastante largo.
Usaré un tornillo. [caja.
Mis herramientas están en esta
Está deshelando rápidamente.
Prefiero el tiempo caluroso.
El hielo está todavía muy espeso.
No está bastante firme ahora.
Estuve patinando ayer todo el día.
No hemos comido todavía.
Estará listo muy pronto.
¿Por qué dice Vd. eso?
Porque estoy cierto que es verdad.
¿Quién le ha dado á Vd. esto?
Fué un regalo de mi esposo.
Iba hacia el banco.
Estamos muy ocupados ahora.
¿Podrá Vd. ayudarme?
Con mucho gusto.
¿Qué puedo hacer por V. ? [turas.
Sírvase poner en orden estas fac-
He revisado las sumas.
Hay varios errores en esta.
He escrito por una cuenta rec-
tificada.
Llegará mañana por la mañana.
Rara vez bebo vino.
Ni yo tampoco.
Prefiero mucho mejor té ó café.
Y lo mismo nosotros.
¿Lee Vd. alguna vez novelas?
Muy raramente, no tengo bas-
tante tiempo.
Había muchísima gente en la calle.
¿Sabe Vd. por qué lo ha rehusado?
No puedo abrir esta puerta.
Vd. no tiene la propia llave.
No pudieron venir.
He podido comprender eso.

* Words and Phrases printed in *Italics* are not translated literally.

1 for what say you, 2 truth, 3 Imperative of *servirse*, 4 revised, 5 rare time, 6 much better, 7 and the same we, 8 read you some time, 9 know you.

EASY SPANISH ANECDOTES;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good Spanish.

Advanced students will derive great benefit by re-translating these stories into Spanish.

1. Un viajero (al mozo del hotel); Ordene un coche en seguida, desco tomar el tren de las cinco.—2. El mozo; Demasiado tarde, Señor, un coche no puede hacerlo.—3. Viajero; Ordene dos, entónces.

1. A traveller (to the porter of the hotel): Order a cab directly, I want to *catch* (take) the *five o'clock train* (train of the five). 2. The porter: Too late, sir; a cab cannot do it. 3. Traveller: Order two then.

1. Un capitán de bomberos se quejó á uno de sus subordinados que no había llegado cerca de un incendio hasta dos horas despues que el fuego había empezado. 2. Pero, señor, yo vivo tan léjos, esplicó al capitán.—3. Muy bien, contestó éste, por esta vez le dispensaré, pero tenga cuidado de vivir mas cerca del próximo incendio.

1. A captain of firemen complained to one of his subordinates that he had not arrived near a fire until two hours after that the fire had begun. 2. But, sir, I live so far [off], he explained to the captain. 3. Very well, replied the latter (this), for this time I will excuse you, but *take* (have) care to live more near to the next fire.

1. Un invalido imaginario, que vivía en una gran plaza de Lóndres, fué ordenado por su médico de dar una vuelta al rededor de la plaza, todas las mañanas ántes de almorzar. 2. Un dia el médico le encontró muy nervioso y escitado. 3. Ah! doctor, dijo, ciertamente estoy mucho peor; hasta hoy he podido andar al rededor de la plaza, (4) pero esta mañana estaba tan cansado cuando había andado medio camino que tuve que volver á casa otra vez.

1. An imaginary invalid, who lived in a large square of London, was ordered by his doctor to *take* (give) a turn round the square *every morning* (all the mornings) before breakfasting. 2. One day the doctor found him very nervous and excited. 3. Ah! doctor, he said, certainly I am much worse; until to-day I have been able to walk round the square, (4) but this morning I was so tired when I had walked half way that I had to return *home again* (to house other time).

1. Un escocés y un irlandés estaban disputando en Lóndres sobre el mérito de sus naciones y de sus paisanos. 2. El escocés para probar la superioridad de su país, preguntó al hiberniano ¿por qué, entre los escoceses que venían á Inglaterra, (3) había tantos que se distinguían por su saber y por su talento, mientras que la mayor parte de los irlandeses permanecían en los mas bajos empleos?—4. Oh! replicó el otro; eso es una prueba de mi argumento: solo los tontos dejan mi país, y ningun hombre sabio quiere permanecer en el suyo.

1. A Scotchman and an Irishman were disputing in London on the merit of their nations and of their countrymen. 2. The Scotchman, to prove the superiority of his country, asked the Hibernian why, among the Scotchmen who came to England, (3) *there were* (it had) so many who distinguished themselves by their knowledge and by their talent, while (that) the greater part of the Irishmen remained in the most low employments.—4. Oh! replied the other; that is a proof of my argument: only the fools leave my country, and no man wise will remain in yours.

Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

1. I shall pay this account next week. 2. Does he allow you any discount? 3. He always *takes off* five per cent.

1. These goods cost me thirty shillings a gross. 2. That seems rather a high price. 3. It is impossible to *get* them cheaper.

1. I have *looked through* the price lists of the principal manufacturers. 2. There is only³ one where the price is lower. 3. His goods are of very inferior quality.

1. We must make⁴ haste⁴. 2. There is no time to lose. 3. We ought to have started half an hour ago⁶. 4. It will be impossible to⁶ get⁶ there in time.

1. I have caught cold⁷. 2. It seems that you have a bad cold. 3. I was sitting last-night in a draught⁸ for nearly an hour. 4. We had to have the windows open. 5. *Otherwise* the room would have been without ventilation.

1. What do you advise me to do? 2. In your place, I should accept this situation. 3. It seems to me (that it is) a very reasonable offer. 4. I don't agree with you.

1. This house is very well built. 2. Yes, but it is hardly large^b enough^a for us. 3. We think of taking a house which is farther from town. 4. Shall you (*plur.*) stay in this neighbourhood?

1. Why are you hurrying⁴? 2. Because I promised to be there at seven o'clock.

1. Pagaré esta cuenta la¹ próxima semana¹. 2. ¿Le concede él algun descuento? 3. Me concede siempre el cinco por ciento.

1. Estos géneros me cuestan treinta chelines la gruesa. 2. Eso parece un precio algo alto. 3. Es imposible obtenerlos mas baratos.

1. He examinado los precios² corrientes² de los principales fabricantes. 2. No hay mas que uno donde el precio es mas bajo. 3. Sus géneros son de una calidad muy inferior.

1. Debemos apresurarnos. 2. No hay tiempo que perder. 3. Debíamos haber partido hace media hora. 4. Será imposible que podamos llegar allí á tiempo.

1. Me he resfriado. 2. Parece que tiene V. un mal resfriado. 3. Estuve sentado anoche en una corriente de aire cerca de una hora. 4. Tuvimos que tener las ventanas abiertas. 5. De otra manera el cuarto hubiera estado sin ventilación.

1. ¿Qué me aconseja Vd. de hacer? 2. En su lugar, yo aceptaría este empleo. 3. Me parece que es un ofrecimiento muy razonable. 4. No convengo con Vd.

1. Esta casa está muy bien construida. 2. Si, pero apenas es bastante grande para nosotros. 3. Creemos tomar una casa que sea⁹ mas léjos de la ciudad. 4. ¿Se quedarán Vds. en este barrio?

1. ¿Por qué se está Vd. apresurando? 2. Porque he prometido de estar allí á las siete.

1 or, *la semana que viene* (is coming). 2 prices current, 3 not more than, 4 to hasten one's self, *apresurarse*, 5 it makes, 6 that we can arrive, 7 to catch cold, 8 current of air, 9 Subjunctive.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 322.)

WELL-WISHER.—We fully admit the advantage which advanced students of German would derive from the publication of a series of commercial letters with the handwriting in facsimile. Unfortunately, the expense makes the insertion of such letters an impossibility in a twopenny periodical, at least until our readers have recommended F. L. M. E. to all their friends sufficiently to bring its regular monthly circulation into six figures. At present we can only boast of five.

DOCTOR.—Thanks for the suggestions contained in your interesting letter. Your experience of Hugo's Phonetic reproduction of the pronunciation is precisely ours; and we take leave to publish an extract from your letter, as a refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that any attempt to indicate the pronunciation by signs is worse than useless.

"I found that whereas while reading the Imitated Pronunciation aloud I could not follow the meaning [Our correspondent was then, of course, quite a beginner], yet a Frenchman listening could understand quite well; a very good proof of the efficiency of your system."

A. We have always held that a reasonable amount of Grammar, judiciously administered to those who understand it, is the best short cut to a language; but thousands of people cannot grasp grammatical rules at all.

RECONNAISSANCE.—(1) *Elle ne pourrait pas* means "She would not be able;" and *Elle pourrait* of course "She would be able." It seems to us that the affirmative phrase makes perfectly good sense in the sentence you send; but we cannot say for certain, knowing nothing of the context. (2) In the second sentence, you are misled by *aux moyens*, which should not be translated "by means of," but "AS TO THE MEANS," thus:—"In order that they may consider as to the means of ascertaining (getting pointed out to them) the young girls of their parish who intend to go abroad."

A. N.—We regret that we do not feel justified in devoting any space to French or German private (*i.e.* familiar or domestic) correspondence. It is doubtful whether one in a hundred of our subscribers has relations or intimate friends who are not English speaking; whereas at least ninety in a hundred require some knowledge of commercial terms.

L. B.—Thanks for your kind expressions of approval. You have our sincere sympathy in your past struggles with the grammar you mention. If you have been right through Hugo's Simplified Spanish series, you should obtain a few good Spanish novels, and take in some periodical, such as *El Dia*, regularly. See our remarks on second page of March number.

J. M.—We do not think you would learn very good Italian from the average vendors of ice cream from street barrows. We shall retain your address with that of the numerous other Englishmen who have asked to be put in communication with Frenchmen, Italians, &c., for purposes of correspondence; but we cannot do much in the matter until a few foreigners apply to us also.

WELL-WISHER.—We do not think that a serial story in any language would be an acceptable innovation to many of our readers. It is at present a great feature of F. L. M. E. that each number is complete in itself, so that there is no necessity for new subscribers to buy any back numbers. Nos 1 to 4, by the way, are now quite unobtainable.

RUSV.—The literal German for "life-long happiness" is *Lebenslängliche Glückseligkeit*; but this phrase, though grammatically correct, would not be employed by any native. A common expression of good wishes for birthdays, the beginning of the New Year, etc., is *Herzlichen Glückwunsch*, or *Herzliche Glückwünsche*.

HUGH LATIMER and others.—Professor Cranky feels highly flattered by the numerous requests for his re-appearance, but at present he is far too worried by correspondents' suggestions and criticisms to feel humorously inclined. He declares that the only way of meeting the difficulty would be to publish

Foreign Languages made Easy.

A PRACTICAL PERIODICAL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

No. 12.

MAY, 1895.

TWOPENCE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be published monthly, and will be obtainable of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1, Amen Corner, London, or of any Bookseller or Newsagent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

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CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the "Language Editor," 1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row; ADVERTISEMENTS to the Publishers, who will supply particulars of Advertising Rates on application.

Questions of general interest will be replied to in the "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The Editor cannot undertake to reply by post to any communications.

All contributions will be considered as voluntary, unless otherwise stipulated. Contributors and Correspondents should also state whether they wish their name and address to be published. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in contributed articles and letters.

The Editor will endeavour to return rejected contributions with which a stamped addressed envelope is sent, but cannot hold himself responsible for their loss.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The preparation of the Lessons in "FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY" involves great trouble and expense, but a large circulation is absolutely certain if the nature of the contents is made generally known. We therefore ask all purchasers who feel that they have got good value for the twopence expended, to show our periodical to all their friends.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

In future, FOREIGN LANGUAGES MADE EASY will be enlarged to 48 pages, and the price increased to Threepence monthly.

We are confident that this alteration will be acceptable to our supporters, whose attention is respectfully called to the following

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.

The present number completes our first year of existence. During that time we have supplied the public with nearly four hundred pages of great educational value, though at the same time interesting and amusing. Everyone who has studied these pages carefully should have no difficulty in expressing himself in simple language on any ordinary subject, in any of the four languages with which we deal. We have striven hard to make F.L.M.E.

A practical periodical for practical people,

as promised in our first number; and think we have succeeded.

Our Anecdotes have always been couched in plain, straightforward language. A few of them have been selected from foreign periodicals; but the majority (especially in recent numbers) have been specially written or translated for F.L.M.E., as we found that only thus could we ensure the employment of words and phrases which commonly occur in the language as *spoken*.

In our Conversation pages, we have had the same end in view. The Conversation books used in schools seldom do this. Opening a well-known one at random, we find—"Madam, I have the honor to present to you my most humble respects,"—with its equivalent French. Now, what sane person wants to learn to talk in this affected style?

We have spared neither time nor trouble in our endeavours to make every page of F.L.M.E., really useful to that numerous section of the public who desire to

Learn languages in a common-sense way;

i.e., who aim at ability to understand, and write and speak in simple language, rather than to answer the preposterous questions set in most examinations, wherein conjugating Subjunctive Moods, declining Partitive Articles, and familiarity with exceptional feminine and plural forms unknown to the average native, constitute the examiner's chief requirements.

Judging from the contents of the Editor's letter-box, our efforts are thoroughly appreciated by the majority of those who purchase F.L.M.E. every month; but we have to record with great regret that

Teachers do not accord us the support

we have a right to expect. A comparatively small number of independent and liberal minded ones use and enthusiastically recommend F.L.M.E.; but the majority of teachers will look at nothing except the ordinary school grammars, which give the parts of speech in the stereotyped order, and accord

equal prominence to general principles and trivial exceptions; often, indeed, devoting more attention to the latter. For this examiners are doubtless far more to blame than the teachers. While the former persist in basing their questions on quibbles and exceptions, the latter in many cases have no resource but to instruct their pupils with a view to meet this spurious demand.

But what are we to say of teachers who profess to

Teach for practical every-day purposes

instead of coaching for certain examinations, and yet who will not use our periodical? We have purposely omitted grammatical lessons, as we wished F.L.M.E. to be an opposition to no existing method. So far from being this, it forms a useful adjunct, in the shape of additional practical exercises, to any system. We have also published special copies for use of other teachers, wherein even our own classes are not advertised. This being so, we confess ourselves deeply disappointed at the cold reception which F.L.M.E. has met with on the part of most of the teachers who know of its existence.

We have on several occasions been told by "professors" of French and German that they would not use Hugo's system, because by it the pupils progressed so quickly that they discontinued taking lessons sooner than they otherwise would have done! The teacher who deliberately keeps students from books which he knows will facilitate their rapid progress, for the sole purpose of getting more money out of them, is an unprincipled swindler. It will hardly be believed, but some teachers are so jealous as to refuse us permission to distribute gratis specimen copies of F.L.M.E. to their students, on the ground that the latter would find they can

Learn far more from the magazines

than from the lessons they are receiving. In other words, certain teachers avowedly hinder their pupils' advancement merely to benefit their own pockets. We, of course, do not wish to pose solely as philanthropists. But we wish to benefit others as well as ourselves; and the man who buys a copy of F.L.M.E., and fails to get more than two pennyworth of advantage therefrom, has only himself to blame.

But, as already said, we must face the fact that from the scholastic profession we get no help worth mentioning. Outside this charmed circle, tourists, travellers, couriers, clerks, and all practical business men, have nothing but hearty praise and loyal support for our undertaking.

We are now about to take these readers into our entire confidence, and tell them frankly that although their support enabled us to start with a monthly sale reaching well into five figures, the circulation of F.L.M.E. is nearly stationary. So far from increasing as it should, it even shows a slight decrease in London, where people are apparently not so persevering as in the industrial centres of the provinces. This is certainly not due to any falling off in the quality of the contents. Although no fundamental change has ever been made, slight improvements in detail have been introduced with nearly every number.

Our monthly sales have always been sufficient to leave a

Very fair margin of profit

on the actual cost of production; and few new periodicals can truthfully boast even of this. But this profit does not sufficiently recompense us (*i.e.*, the editors and compilers, Señor Cranqui included), for the enormous amount of time involved in preparing our periodical.

This is no light matter. To restrict one's self to simple language, and yet give really useful sentences, is not so simple as it may appear. It is very easy to write a difficult book, but very difficult to write an easy one. And after the matter is prepared, our task is by no means over. To make assurance doubly sure, the copy is

Revised throughout by Two Natives;

besides which, the proofs must be read far oftener than is necessary in an ordinary periodical, where a misprint deceives no one. But as a mistake in F.L.M.E. might mislead all who are learning from it, we have used every effort to produce a book absolutely free from error. In this we have not quite succeeded—probably no one ever did—but we have averaged less than one mistake to each number, and that we may justly claim as a wonderful record.

But what is all this self-glorification for? our readers will begin to ask. Simply because we want them fully to realise that they are getting very good value for their money, and to show those who wish F.L.M.E. to become a permanent institution, that it is for them to make it so by assisting us to increase the circulation. This matter rests almost entirely with our present subscribers. We are not willing to sink a large sum of money in advertising, and find it useless to expect teachers as a body to use or recommend our periodical, although three numbers of it contain more French reading and conversation than any 1/- school book.

The circulation is already a very fair one; but it does not satisfy us. We intend to bring out a

Second series of twelve numbers;

but are not likely to commence a third series unless existing subscribers will respond to our appeal. We shall be happy to forward

Free Specimen Copies

of back numbers to any regular purchaser who can dispose of them to advantage. If each one makes a point of securing one fresh subscriber (we should raise no objection to his persuading more than one of his friends to take in F.L.M.E.), the desired end will easily be attained. Then, ere another year has gone, we shall have had the satisfaction of converting a few more thousands into good linguists, at a cost to each of less than most of them would willingly spend on a day's outing, or an evening at the theatre.

Although F.L.M.E. in its present form meets with general approval, our correspondence shows clearly that there are other features which would be very welcome to many. Some of these we can hardly introduce without increasing the number of pages, or shortening existing sections. It is chiefly for this reason that we have decided on the alteration in form and price announced on page 354. As all the present attractive features will be carefully preserved in the new series, and some new sections, which are certain to be popular, will be introduced, we feel sure that the additional penny per month will not deprive us of a single supporter.

There is one other way

in which our readers can help us. We have already decided on some of the new features to be introduced. (Among others, Señor Cranqui, whose disappearance from the scene has been regretted by many, will occasionally have something to say.) We shall nevertheless be glad to hear from subscribers, that we may know their exact wishes. Every suggestion will receive careful consideration, and we shall endeavour to carry out the views of the majority.

Now therefore is the time for all to write who take a real interest in the welfare of our periodical. May they ever increase!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret not to have yet found any Frenchmen willing to exchange lessons by correspondence, but we have arranged with some competent men to undertake the correction of letters, and to reply in French, at a charge of 1s. an hour.

These teachers will, in their spare time, correct, and if necessary re-write, the letters addressed to them. Readers desirous of trying this experiment should address their letters to "Correspondence Teacher," 1a Paternoster Row, London, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, and 1s. for the fee. The teachers will afterwards communicate with them direct. We, of course, undertake no responsibility, and have no pecuniary interest in this; we do it solely to oblige our readers.

We had considerable trouble to find men willing to do this at such a low fee. We shall be pleased to hear from those availing themselves of the arrangement.

If only correction of letters is desired and no answer, a sixpenny fee will be sufficient; but stamped addressed envelope must always be enclosed.

We are afraid most students trying this system will be disappointed with the result, because correction of a letter takes much longer than is generally supposed.

CYMRŌ GWYLLT (S. Wales).—We are pleased to hear that you have a fair knowledge of French, acquired from Hugo's system and F.L.M.E. We regret we do not know of an Agency which could procure you a situation in France. The only way for you will be to go there on speculation.

EVON (Calcutta).—Glad you consider our F.L.M.E. a boon. We will act on your suggestion, and publish next month the translation and pronunciation of the most common Italian phrases used in music.

J. B. (Ince).—Your letter, typewritten in French, has pleased us very much, and we shall hand it to one of the gentlemen mentioned above to return to you. Thanks for your good wishes. As regards page 312 in March issue, our principal teachers differ. Some hold that the free idiomatic rendering of the English is very useful; others say that the English is absolutely useless, because it is so far from literal.

F. S. J.—Thanks for your suggestions. Your kind remarks, and those of many other correspondents, encourage Professor Cranqui so much that he will appear, in future, in your words, on the "war path" occasionally. We are sorry we cannot quite agree with you as to the practical benefits derived from learning French poetry. Ordinary mortals are obliged to use prose, especially in a foreign language. You had better commit to memory some of the easy anecdotes in our later numbers.

A. C. D. (Cheltenham).—The pronunciation of Samedi is correct in the two ways given. Sah-mer-dee is the more formal, and Sahm-dee the more colloquial. The "h" after the "a" does not lengthen the sound, but is used simply to show that the "a" is pronounced like the "a" in "far." We congratulate you on having a teacher who is "brutally" correct as to pronunciation.

F. (Eccles).—We do not know anything of the paper "La Europa." We will endeavour to ascertain something of it, and let you know the result.

C. (Bolton).—We are glad you found by reading over Hugo's Grammar that German is not so difficult as is generally supposed. Our remarks re Spanish and German in the April number refer rather to a thorough mastery of the languages. There is no language in which an Englishman can more quickly learn to speak a little than German, if an easy system like Hugo's is followed. The usual way in which German is taught in schools is horribly disheartening, as students are worried with declensions and exceptions. Only a small part of this is necessary, and it ought not to be learned at all before the students are fairly advanced. The verbs are the principal part in all languages, and they are very easy in German if properly taught.

W. J. H.—The following is a translation of the Italian phrase you send: "All this piece must be played very delicately and without sordines, in a rapid agitated manner."—See reply to "Evon."

X. Y. Z. (Stockport).—Sorry to hear you experience difficulty in obtaining F.L.M.E. You, of course, can have it sent by post by forwarding the amount for six or twelve months, adding one halfpenny for postage for each number; but if ordered from your stationer, he is sure to get it for you, unless he neglects his business.

FRENCH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated, and so arranged that people entirely ignorant of French can pronounce it.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Who has taken my stick?	Qui a pris ma canne ?	kee ah pree mah kahnñ ?
I have lost my overcoat.	J'ai perdu mon pardessus.	sheh pair-dü <i>mong</i> par-der-sü
Your umbrella is in the corner. [bags ?	Votre parapluie est dans le coin.	vot-r pah-rah-plwee ay <i>dahng</i> ler ko-ang
Have they taken their Show them to your friend.	Ont-ils pris leurs sacs ? Montrez-les à votre ami.	<i>ong</i> -til pree lerr sahkk ? <i>mong</i> -treh-lay ah vot-r-ah-le-zeh ler veet [mee
Read it quickly.	Lisez-le vite.	
Tell us the reason.	Dites-nous la raison.	deet-noo lah ray-zong
Take this chair. [rowed ?	Prenez cette chaise.	prer-neh set shayz
What have they borrowed ?	Qu'ont-ils emprunté ?	kong-t-il-z-ahng-prung-teh ?
Put your hats there.	Mettez vos chapeaux là.	met-eh voh shah-poh lah
Has she broken her chain ?	A-t-elle cassé sa chaîne ?	ah-tel kah-seh sah shayn ?
He has learnt to swim.	Il a appris à nager.	il ah ah-pree ah nah-sheh
This bridge is badly built.	Ce pont est mal construit.	ser pong ay mahll kong-strwee [zeh
Why has he refused ?	Pourquoi a-t-il refusé ?	poor-kwah ah-til rer-fü-
Look-at that boat.	Regardez ce bateau.	rer-gar-deh ser bah-toh
Take this oar.	Prenez cette rame.	prer-neh set rahm
You row very well. [ing.	Vous ramez très bien.	voo rah-meh tray be-ang
I shall start this evening.	Je partirai ce soir.	sher par-te-reh ser swahr
He will arrive this afternoon.	Il arrivera cet après-midi.	il ar-reev-rah set ah-pray-me-de
We shall be too soon.	Nous serons trop tôt.	noo s'rong tro toh [ong
They will have my permission.	Ils auront ma permission.	il-z-oh- <i>rong</i> mah pair-me-se-
Empty this jug. [mission.	Videz cette cruche. [sion.	vee-deh set krüsh
Fill the bottle.	Remplissez la bouteille.	rahng-ple-seh lah boo-tay-c
Draw the other cork.	Tirez l'autre bouchon.	tee-reh loh-tr boo-shong
Where is the corkscrew ?	Où est le tire-bouchon ?	oo ay ler teer-boo-shong ?
It is on the mantelpiece.	Il est sur la cheminée.	il ay sür lah sher-me-neh
She has torn her dress.	Elle a déchiré sa robe.	ell ah deh-she-reh sah rob
Has she a needle ?	A-t-elle une aiguille ?	ah-tell ün eh-gwee's ?
This pin is too small.	Cette épingle est trop	set eh-pang-gl ay tro p'teet
Stir the fire.	Remuez le feu. [petite.	rer-mü-eh ler fer
Where is the poker ?	Où est le tisonnier ?	oo ay ler te-zon-e-eh ?
We have brought our trunks.	Nous avons apporté nos malles. [homme.	noo-z-ah-vong-z-ah-por-teh noh mahll
Give it to this man.	Donnez - le à cet	don-eh-ler ah set om
Write the answer now.	Ecrivez la réponse maintenant.	eh-kre-veh lah reh-pong-s mang-ter-nahng
Accept his offer.	Acceptez son offre.	ahk-sep-teh son-offr.

*EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

r (in *italics*) not to be pronounced; sh like s in *measure*; ü=ö with rounded lips. Nasal sounds are indicated by *italics*; the g in nasal sounds must only be pronounced very faintly. There is usually a slight stress on the final syllable in French.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal translation and imitated Pronunciation.

FOR EXPLANATION OF IMITATED PRONUNCIATION, SEE PAGE 358.

[When two translations are given, the one in parentheses () is the more literal.]

Un jeune avocat dit* à son client: Comptez sur moi, mon
 A young lawyer said to his client: Rely on me, my
 ung shern ah-vo-kah dee-tah song kle-ahng kong-teh sür m'wah mong
 cher monsieur; votre procès sera la tâche de toute ma vie!
 dear sir; your law-suit shall-be the task of all my life
 shair m'se-er vot-r pro-say ser-rah lah tahsh der toot mah vee

Charles: Ainsi votre oncle est mort, Georges?—Georges:
 Charles: So your uncle is dead, George? George:
 sharl ang-se vot-r ong-kl ay mor shorsh shorsh

Oui, il est mort hier.—Ch: Il était bien excentrique, n'est-
 Yes, he died (is dead) yesterday. He was very (well) eccentric, wasn't he?
 we il ay morr e-air il eh-tay be-ang eks-sahng-trik nay-
 ce pas? N'avait*-il pas la tête un peu dérangée?—
 (is it not)? Had he not the head a little deranged
 s-pah nah-vay-t-il-pah lah tayt ung per deh-rahng-sheh

G.: Je ne puis pas le dire, avant la lecture du testament.
 I can not it say, before the reading of the will.
 sher ner pwee pah ler deer ah-vahng lah lek-tür dü tes-tah-mahng

Papa, j'ai trouvé un schelling dans la rue ce matin,
 Papa, I have found a shilling in the street this morning,
 pah-pah sheh trou-veh ung sher-lang dahng lah rü ser mah-tahng
 dit* un garçon. Et vous l'avez rendu à celui qui l'avait
 said a boy. And you it have returned to the one who it had
 dee-t-ung gar-song eh voo lah-veh rahng-dü ah serl-we ke lah-vay
 perdu, je suppose? — Oui. — Voilà un brave et
 lost, I suppose? Yes. There is a good (brave) and
 pair-dü sher sü-pohz we v'wah-lah ung brahv eh
 honnête petit garçon! Mais, papa, répond le gamin,
 honest little boy! But, papa, replies the youngster
 on-ayt p'tee gar-song may pah-pah reh-pong ler gah-mang

tourmenté par sa conscience, je ne pouvais guère
 tormented by his conscience, I could hardly
 toor-mahng-t-ah par sah kong-se-ahng-s, sher ner poo-vay gair
 faire autrement; l'homme me tenait par l'oreille!
 do otherwise; the man me held by the ear.
 fair oh-tr-mahng lom mer ter-nay par lo-ray-e

Docteur, ne pensez-vous pas que j'écrive trop pour
 Doctor, think-you not that I write too much for
 dok-terr ner pahng-seh voo pah ker sheh-kreev tro poor
 mes nerfs? Non, répondit le médecin, mais je pense
 my nerves? No, replied the doctor, but I think
 may nsirr nong reh-pong-dee ler meh-d-sang may sher pahng-s
 que vous* écrivez trop pour votre réputation.
 that you write too much for your reputation.
 ker voo-z-eh-kre-veh tro poor vot-r reh-pü-tah-se-ong

*These final consonants, usually silent, are here linked to the next word, because it begins with a vowel sound.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in HUGO'S FRENCH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.

Who built¹ this house?
 I do² not know his name.
 Wait-for us *downstairs*.^{*}
 It is time to start.
 I have not noticed it.
 They have replied to my question.
 Do² you like (the) black^b tea^a?
 I like green^c tea^b better^a.
 He has not a single friend.
 She is very economical.
 We do² not spend much.
 How-much have you spent?
 Who invented¹ this machine?
 It was¹ invented by an American.
 It is patented in England and France.
 How-much does² he earn a day?
 He does² not earn much.
 These scissors do² not cut well.
 Try the others.
 They are not large^b enough^a.
 I³ beg your³ pardon.
 It was my fault.
 Do² you understand German?
 I speak it a little.
 Why does he not come?
 He refused¹ to speak.
 Do not go out yet. [room.
 Leave your luggage at the cloak-
 Go [and] fetch¹ me a cab.
 Drive me to the Royal Hotel.
 I *intend* to start soon.
 How⁶ long⁶ do you intend to stay
 in France?
 Only^b two^a or three weeks^a.
 Are these rooms to let?
 This house is for⁶ sale⁶.
 Do you know where they were?
 I *have* decided to refuse it.

Qui a bâti cette maison?
 Je ne sais pas son nom.
 Attendez-nous en bas.
 Il est temps de partir.
 Je ne l'ai pas remarqué.
 Ils ont répondu à ma question.
 Aimez-vous le thé noir?
 J'aime mieux le thé vert.
 Il n'a pas un seul ami.
 Elle est très économe.
 Nous ne dépensons pas beaucoup.
 Combien avez-vous dépensé?
 Qui a inventé cette machine?
 Elle a été inventée par un Améri-
 Elle est brevetée en Angleterre
 et en France.
 Combien gagne-t-il par jour?
 Il ne gagne pas beaucoup.
 Ces ciseaux ne coupent pas bien.
 Essayez les autres.
 Ils ne sont pas assez grands.
 Je vous demande pardon.
 C'était ma faute.
 Comprenez-vous l'allemand?
 Je le parle un peu.
 Pourquoi ne vient-il pas?
 Il a refusé de parler.
 Ne sortez pas encore.
 Laissez vos bagages à la consigne.
 Allez me chercher un fiacre.
 Conduisez-moi à l'Hôtel Royal.
 J'ai l'intention de partir bientôt.
 Combien de temps comptez-vous
 rester en France?
 Deux ou trois semaines seulement.
 Ces chambres sont-elles à louer?
 Cette maison est à vendre.
 Savez-vous où ils étaient?
 Je suis décidé à le refuser.

^{*} *Italics* indicate that the word or phrase is not translated literally.

1 In ordinary conversation, the Perfect Tense is usually the best Past Tense to employ, thus: built=has built, invented=has invented, etc., 2 "do" and "does" are not translated in negations and questions, thus: I do not know=I know not; do you like?=like you? etc., 3 I you ask, 4 seek, 5 how-much of time, 6 to sell.

FRENCH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with Translation and imitated Pronunciation.

Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*.—The words in parentheses () are the literal translation.

1. Un avocat dit à son client : Ce n'est pas ma faute si vous êtes coupable. Ce n'est pas ma faute si vous avez été condamné à mort. (2) Mon brave homme, vous devez vous estimer heureux. (3) Dernièrement, quelqu'un a été condamné à mort, et de plus, a attrapé cinq ans de réclusion et la privation de ses droits civils.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see page 358).

1. *un-ah-vo-kah dee-t-ah song kle-ahng* : ser nay pah mah foht se voo-z-ayt koo-pah-bl. ser nay pah mah foht se voo-z-ah-veh-z-eh-teh kong-dah-neh ah mor. 2. *mong brahv om*, voo der-veh voo-z-es-te-meh er-rer. 3. *dair-ne-air-mahng*, kel-kung ah eh-teh kong-dah-neh ah mor eh der plü ah ah-tra-neh sang-k-ahng der reh-klü-ze-ong eh lah pre-vah-se-ong der say drwah se-vil.

TRANSLATION.—1. A lawyer said to his client : It is not my fault if you are guilty. It is not my fault if you have been condemned to death. (2) My good (brave) man, you must yourself esteem happy. (3) Recently some one has been condemned to death, and besides (of more), has got (caught) five years of imprisonment and the deprivation of his rights civil.

1. Tenez, voici Albert ; je ne veux pas qu'il me voie. La semaine dernière je l'ai prié de me prêter cent francs. 2. Il aurait bien pu vous donner l'argent ; il est assez riche. 3. Hum ! le fait est qu'il me l'a donné.

1. *ter-neh, v'wah-see ahl-bair* ; *sher ner ver pah kil me v'wah*. lah ser-main dair-ne-air *sher-lah pre-eh der mer pray-teh sahg frang*. 2. *il oh-ray be-ang pü voo don-eh lar-shahng* ; *il ay-t-ah-seh rish*. 3. *ung, ler fay-t-ay kil mer lah don-eh*.

1. Hold, here-is Albert ; I want not that he me sees. The week last I him have asked to me lend hundred francs. 2. He would-have well been-able-to you give the money ; he is enough rich. 3. Hem ! the fact is that he me it has given.

1. Madame, vous êtes la femme de cet homme ? disait un avocat. —2. Oui.—3. Quand vous l'avez épousé, vous saviez que sa profession était celle de voleur ?—4. Oui.—5. Pourquoi avez-vous contracté alliance matrimoniale avec un pareil homme ?—6. Parce que j'avais à choisir entre un voleur et un homme de loi, répondit le témoin sarcastiquement.

1. *mah-dahmm*, voo-z-ayt lah fahmm der set om ? *de-zay-t-un-ah-vo-kah*. 2. *we*. 3. *kahng voo lah-veh-z-eh-poo-zeh*, voo sah-ve-eh ker sah pro-fess-e-ong eh-tay sell der vo-ler ? 4. *we*. 5. *por-kwah-ah-veh voo kong-trahk-teh ah-le-ahng-s mah-tre-mo-ne-ahl ah-vok ung pah-ray-e om* ? 6. *par-sker shah-vay-z-ah shwah-zeer ahng-tr ung vo-ler eh un-om der l'wah, reh-pong-dee ler teh-mo'ang sar-kah-stik-mahng*.

1. Madam, you are the wife of this man ? said a lawyer.—2. Yes.—3. When you him have married, you knew that his profession was that of thief ? —4. Yes.—5. Why have you contracted alliance matrimonial with a such man ?—6. Because I had to choose between a thief and a lawyer (man of law), replied the witness sarcastically.

EASY FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. He had nearly filled the basket. 2. How much did it weigh? 3. We did not weigh it. 4. It is not heavy.

1. Did you insert the advertisement in the newspaper? 2. No, I was unfortunately [too] late. 3. It will probably appear tomorrow. 4. I have paid for three insertions.

1. This paper is of a very inferior quality. 2. I don't like its color. 3. The sample which he sent me was much thicker. 4. Send it back to him.

1. The brush is worn-out. 2. The bottle is almost empty. 3. I cannot uncork it.

1. The ground was covered with snow. 2. The snow was very deep¹. 3. It was thawing very rapidly.

1. What is the length of this street? 2. It is the longest *in*² the town. 3. There are some *very* fine houses in this neighborhood.

1. The servant has swept the room. 2. She has not dusted it yet. 3. She was³ afraid³ of disturbing your papers. 4. I will⁴ put them in my desk at once.

1. This door has one of its hinges broken. 2. He has not been able to mend it. 3. Is the cupboard locked⁵? 4. No, there is nothing inside [it].

1. Will he be able to mend that? 2. I hope *so*. 3. I fear not. 4. It is broken in three or four places. 5. You must buy (of them) another.

1. Il avait presque rempli le panier. 2. Combien pesait-il? 3. Nous ne l'avons pas pesé. 4. Ce n'est pas lourd.

1. Avez-vous inséré l'annonce dans le journal? 2. Non, j'étais malheureusement en retard. 3. Elle paraîtra probablement demain. 4. J'ai payé pour trois annonces.

1. Ce papier est d'une qualité très inférieure. 2. Je n'aime pas sa couleur. 3. L'échantillon qu'il m'a envoyé était beaucoup plus épais. 4. Renvoyez-le-lui.

1. La brosse est usée. 2. La bouteille est presque vide. 3. Je ne puis la déboucher.

1. Le sol était couvert de neige. 2. La neige était très haute. 3. Il dégelait très vite.

1. Quelle est la longueur de cette rue? 2. C'est la plus longue de la ville. 3. Il y a de fort belles maisons dans ce quartier.

1. La bonne a balayé la salle. 2. Elle ne l'a pas encore époussetée. 3. Elle avait peur de déranger vos papiers. 4. Je vais les mettre de suite dans mon pupitre.

1. Cette porte a un de ses gonds brisé. 2. Il n'a pas pu le raccommoder. 3. L'armoire est-elle fermée à clé? 4. Non, il n'y a rien dedans.

1. Pourra-t-il réparer cela? 2. Je l'espère. 3. Je crains que non. 4. C'est cassé à trois ou quatre endroits. 5. Vous devez en acheter un autre.

1 high, 2 "in" after a Superlative is *de*, 3 had fear, 4 am going to, 5 shut to key.

EASY FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with literal translation*°).

Advanced Students should re-translate these stories from English into French.

1. Mon cher père—Jecrois vous avoir dit que ma santé est bonne, et que je me plais assez ici. 2. Pardonnez-moi de ne pas vous écrire une plus longue lettre, mais j'ai si froid aux pieds que je ne puis plus tenir ma plume.

1. My dear father—I *think* I (believe to have) told you that my health is good, and that I *like this place very much* (please myself enough here). 2. Pardon me to not write you a longer letter, but I have such cold (at the) feet, that I can no longer hold my pen.

1. La mère, avec inquiétude : Johnny est malade, je crois.—2. Le père : Vraiment ! qu'a-t-il ?—3. La mère : Il ne se plaint de rien, mais j'ai oublié de fermer à clé l'armoire aux confitures, et il n'a rien pris.

1. The mother, with uneasiness : Johnny is ill, I believe. 2. The father : Indeed ! What has he [the matter with him] ? 3. The mother : He does not complain of anything, but I forgot to *lock* (shut at key) the jam cupboard, and he has taken nothing.

1. A l'époque de la révolution de 1789, un propriétaire de cirque avait un tigre connu sous le nom de Tigre Royal. 2. Comme on avait alors horreur de tout ce qui rappelait la royauté, notre homme tremblait pour son animal. 3. En conséquence il commanda des affiches flamboyantes que l'on trouva sur les murs de Paris, et qui finissaient par ces mots : 4. Messieurs et Mesdames, venez admirer le Tigre. Républicain qui a eu le bon sens de suivre les nobles aspirations du peuple.

1. At the epoch of the revolution of 1789, a proprietor of circus had a tiger known under the name of Royal Tiger. 2. As *people* (one) had then horror of all that which recalled the royalty, our man trembled for his animal. 3. In consequence he ordered some flaming posters which one found on the walls of Paris, and which finished by these words : 4. Gentlemen and ladies, come [and] admire the REPUBLICAN TIGER, which has had the good sense to follow the noble aspirations of the people.

1. Un médecin va trouver un avocat. Monsieur, dit-il, je suis très embarrassé, et je viens vous soumettre le cas. Deux mères ont chacune un enfant qu'elles ont confié à la même nourrice. 2. Ces enfants se ressemblent tellement que les mères elles-mêmes ne savent pas la différence. Or, il arrive que la nourrice les a confondus et que les mères ne savent plus lequel des deux est leur véritable enfant. 3. Le cas est bien simple, dit l'avocat ; les enfants n'ont peut-être pas été changés du tout. 4. Je suis sûr qu'ils ont été changés, réplique le médecin. 5. Eh bien, décide l'avocat, dites à la nourrice de les confondre encore une fois.

1. A physician goes to (find) a lawyer. Sir, says he, I am very embarrassed, and I come to submit to you the case. Two mothers have each a child which they have entrusted to the same nurse. 2. These children resemble *each other* (themselves) so that the mothers themselves don't know the difference. Now, it happens that the nurse has *mixed them up* (confounded them), and that the mothers know no longer which of the two is their true child. 3. The case is very simple, says the lawyer ; the children have perhaps not been changed at all. 4. I am sure that they have been changed, replies the physician. 5. Well, decides the lawyer, tell the nurse to mix them *once more* (still one time).

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Did you count the money he gave you? 2. No, I was *in a hurry at the time*. 3. You have probably lost a franc. 4. Perhaps he did not give me the *right* change.

1. This letter is very badly written. 2. You have made several blots. 3. You¹ must¹ write it *again*. 4. There will not be enough time.

1. The noise prevents us from working. 2. Ask them to make less noise. 3. It is almost impossible to do otherwise.

1. What do you *intend* to do? 2. I shall tell him to accept their terms. 3. Nothing is definitely settled yet. 4. The contract will probably be² signed² next Friday.

1. They would like to know your decision *soon*. 2. I cannot *decide* without seeing my partner. 3. He is now *away for his* holidays. 4. He will probably return to London at the end of next week.

1. You have nothing to eat. 2. Please help³ yourself. 3. Thank you, I have dined very well. 4. I will not take anything more.

1. I owe him fifty francs. 2. When did you borrow them *from him*? 3. The day before yesterday. 4. I had to make several small payments. 5. I had unfortunately left my purse *at home*.

1. I have examined the dictionary you lent me. 2. I do not like it at all. 3. It is full of mistakes. 4. Many very important words are⁴ omitted altogether⁴.

1. Avez-vous compté l'argent qu'il vous a donné? 2. Non, j'étais pressé à ce moment-là. 3. Vous avez probablement perdu un franc. 4. Peut-être qu'il ne m'a pas donné le compte exact.

1. Cette lettre est très mal écrite. 2. Vous avez fait plusieurs ratures. 3. Il faut que vous l'écriviez de nouveau. 4. Il n'y aura pas assez de temps.

1. Le bruit nous empêche de travailler. 2. Priez-les de faire moins de bruit. 3. Il est presque impossible de faire autrement.

1. Qu'est-ce que vous avez l'intention de faire? 2. Je lui dirai d'accepter leurs conditions. 3. Rien n'est encore définitivement convenu. 4. Le contrat se signera probablement vendredi prochain.

1. Ils aimeraient à connaître sous peu votre décision. 2. Je ne puis prendre de décision sans avoir vu mon associé. 3. Il est maintenant parti en vacances. 4. Il reviendra probablement à Londres à la fin de la semaine prochaine.

1. Vous n'avez rien à manger. 2. Veuillez vous servir. 3. Merci, j'ai très bien dîné. 4. Je ne prendrai plus rien.

1. Je lui dois cinquante francs. 2. Quand les lui avez-vous empruntés? 3. Avant-hier. 4. J'avais à faire plusieurs petits paiements. 5. J'avais malheureusement laissé mon porte-monnaie chez moi.

1. J'ai examiné le dictionnaire que vous m'avez prêté. 2. Je ne l'aime pas du tout. 3. Il est plein d'erreurs. 4. Beaucoup de mots très importants ne s'y trouvent pas.

1 It is necessary that you, 2 sign itself, 3 serve, 4 do not find themselves there.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*with almost literal Translation*).

1. Je prendrai dix mètres de cette étoffe. — 2. Merci, madame, mais avez-vous pensé aux manches ? — 3. J'avais oublié ; veuillez y en ajouter dix mètres.

1. I will take ten metres of this stuff. 2. Thank you, madam ; but have you thought of the sleeves ? 3. I had forgotten ; kindly (there of-it) add ten metres.

1. Une leçon de botanique. — Le maître : Connaissez-vous une plante qui ne porte ni feuilles ni fleurs ? — 2. L'élève : Oui, monsieur, la plante des pieds.

1. A lesson of botany. — The master : Do you know a plant which bears neither leaves nor flowers ? 2. The pupil : Yes, sir ; the sole* of the feet.

**plante* = plant, or sole (of the foot).

1. Un monsieur trouvant son employé qui dormait dans son bureau lui dit : Meunier, à la fin du mois vous partirez d'ici. — 2. L'employé : Monsieur, vous n'aviez pas besoin de m'éveiller si tôt pour me dire cela.

1. A gentleman finding his employé who was sleeping in his office, said to him : Miller, at the end of the month you will *leave* (start from here). 2. The employé : Sir, you had no need to wake me so soon to tell me that.

1. Deux députés français appartenant à différentes nuances politiques, se promenaient ensemble sur le boulevard. — 2. Le premier ministre va nommer M. un tel à un poste diplomatique. 3. Quoi ! cet individu ? 4. Mais oui, certainement, c'est un homme fort capable. 5. Oui, capable de tout ! !

1. Two French deputies belonging to different political *parties* (shades), were walking (themselves) together on the Boulevard. 2. The *prime* (first) minister is going to appoint M. *so and so* (a such) to a diplomatic post. 3. What ! that individual ? 4. (But) yes, certainly, *he* (it) is a *very* (strong) capable man. 5. Yes, capable of *anything* (everything) !

1. Ayant pris congé d'un riche banquier avec qui il avait dîné, un auteur rencontre, dans le vestibule, un domestique. 2. Monsieur, votre pardessus, dit celui-ci ; un franc : — puis un autre ; Monsieur, votre parapluie, un franc : — puis un troisième ; Monsieur, votre chapeau, encore un franc : — enfin un quatrième : Monsieur, vos gants. 3. Ah ! mon ami, s'écrie l'auteur ; gardez-les. Ils sont chers au prix d'un franc ! 4. Quelques jours après, il rencontre le banquier qui l'invite encore à dîner. Merci, dit l'auteur, mes moyens ne me le permettent pas.

1. Having taken leave of a rich banker with whom he had dined, an author meets in the hall a servant. 2. Sir, your overcoat, said the *latter* (this one) : a franc ; then another ; Sir, your umbrella, a franc ; then a third : Sir, your hat, a franc ; finally a fourth ; Sir, your gloves. 3. Ah ! my friend, exclaims the author ; keep them. They are dear at the price of a franc. 4. Some days after, he meets the banker, who invites him again to dinner. Thank you, said the author, my means do not allow it (me).

FRENCH CONVERSATION (*for advanced students*).

Instead of a literal translation, the best equivalent English is here given.

1. C'est la première fois que je vienne ici. 2. Combien de temps resterez-vous en Suisse ? 3. Je retournerai en Angleterre dans une quinzaine. 4. Nous retournerons par Paris.

1. Elle cherche un emploi. 2. Que sait-elle faire ? 3. Elle connaît bien la sténographie. 4. Combien de temps a-t-elle été dans sa dernière place ? 5. Savez-vous pourquoi elle l'a quittée ?

1. La maison où il était employé a fait faillite. 2. On lui a donné congé. 3. Est-ce qu'il va quitter le pays ? 4. Oui, on lui a offert un poste très avantageux dans une maison d'Australie.

1. Il faut que nous fassions cela sans perdre de temps. 2. Nous n'avons plus que deux heures pour finir le travail. 3. J'ai peur que cela ne nous prenne quatre heures au moins.

1. Où comptez-vous passer vos vacances ? 2. J'irai probablement en Suisse et en Italie. 3. Je vous envie ; je ne pourrai aller au bord de la mer que pour une quinzaine de jours.

1. Comment cela se fait-il ? Vous est-il impossible de quitter vos affaires ? 2. Non, ce n'est pas cela ; mais je n'ai pas les moyens de dépenser autant que vous.

1. Vous vous trompez beaucoup si vous pensez que l'on dépense d'avantage dans les hôtels du continent. 2. Je sais très bien que les hôtels sont moins chers (*or* meilleur marché) en France ou en Allemagne qu'en Angleterre. 3. Il faut vous rappeler que je dois penser à ma famille aussi bien qu'à moi-même.

1. This is the first time I have been here. 2. How long shall you stay in Switzerland ? 3. I shall return to England in a fortnight. 4. We shall go back through Paris.

1. She is looking for a situation. 2. What are her qualifications ? 3. She writes shorthand well. 4. How long was she in her last place ? 5. Do you know why she left ?

1. The firm where he was employed went bankrupt. 2. They have given him notice to leave. 3. Is he going abroad ? 4. Yes, he has been offered an excellent post in an Australian firm.

1. We must do that without losing time. 2. We have only two hours left to finish the work in. 3. I am afraid it will take us four hours at least.

1. Where do you intend to go for your holidays ? 2. I shall probably go to Switzerland and Italy. 3. I envy you ; I shall only be able to go to the seaside for a fortnight.

1. How is that ? Is it impossible for you to leave business ? 2. No, it is not that ; but I cannot afford to spend as much as you.

1. You are greatly mistaken if you think that one spends more in the hotels on the continent. 2. I know very well that the hotels are cheaper in France or Germany than in England. 3. You must remember that I have to think of my family as well as of myself.

FRENCH ANECDOTES (*suitable for re-translation*).

1. Le débiteur. — Je ne peux pas vous payer ce mois-ci, monsieur.
2. Le créancier. — Voilà ce que vous m'avez dit le mois dernier.
3. Le débiteur. — Eh bien, j'ai tenu ma parole, n'est-ce pas ?

1. The debtor : I cannot pay you this month (*here*), sir. 2. The creditor : *That's* (there is) what you told me (the) last month. 3. The debtor : Well, I have *kept* (held) my word, *haven't I* (is it not) ?

Outre les éléments chimiques que j'ai mentionnés, demandait un professeur de chimie à son élève, y a-t-il autre chose dans l'eau-de-mer ? — Oui, monsieur — des poissons.

Besides the chemical elements which I have mentioned, asked a professor of chemistry of his pupil, *is there anything else* (there has it other thing) in the water of sea? — Yes, sir; (some) fish.

1. Monsieur, disait un jour un Anglais à un Américain ; n'oubliez pas que le soleil ne se couche jamais sur les possessions des Anglais. — 2. Je le sais bien, répondit l'Américain, et cela ne m'étonne pas. Le soleil est obligé d'avoir toujours l'œil ouvert sur ces gaillards-là.

1. Sir, said one day an Englishman to an American, don't forget that the sun never *sets* (couches itself) on the possessions of the English. 2. I know it well, said the American, and that does not astonish me. The sun is obliged to have always the eye open on those rascals (*there*).

1. L'acheteur, sourd et avare : Combien ce morceau d'os pour la soupe ? — 2. Le boucher, généreux mais fin : Je vous le donne. — 3. L'acheteur, qui n'a pas entendu : C'est trop cher ; ne pouvez-vous pas ôter quelque chose ? — 4. Le boucher : Alors, disons quatre sous. — 5. L'acheteur : Très bien ; je le prendrai.

1. The buyer, deaf and stingy : How much this piece of bone for (the) soup? — 2. The butcher, generous but sharp : I give it you. 3. The buyer, who has not heard : *That's* too dear ; can't you take off something? 4. The butcher : Then let us say *twopence* (four sous). 5. The buyer : Very well ; I will take it.

1. Êtes-vous toujours tracassé par les poules de votre voisin ? — 2. Pas du tout, on les tient maintenant enfermées. — 3. Comment avez-vous fait ? — 4. Oh ! c'est bien simple : chaque nuit je mettais une quantité d'œufs dans l'herbe, sous un buisson du jardin, et chaque matin, quand mon voisin regardait, j'allais les reprendre.

1. Are you *still* (always) troubled by the fowls of your neighbour? 2. Not at all, *they keep* (one keeps) them now locked up. 3. How have you done? 4. Oh ! that is *very* simple ; each night I put a quantity of eggs in the grass, under a shrub of the garden ; and each morning, when my neighbour was looking, I went to re-take them.

Définition de célébrité. — L'avantage d'être connu de ceux qu'on ne connaît pas.

Definition of celebrity. — The advantage of being known to those that one does not know.

FOR ENTIRE BEGINNERS;

the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

	GERMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Where is the letter.	Ist alles bereit?	ist ahl- <i>es</i> be-rite?
Where are the stamps?	Hier ist der Brief.	heer ist der breef
We have none.	Wo sind die Marken?	vo sind de mar-ken?
He came too late.	Wir haben keine.	veer hah-ben ky-ne
They saw the picture.	Er kam zu spät.	air kahm too shpate
I wrote a letter.	Sie sahen das Bild.	se sah-en dahs bild
She sang a song.	Ich schrieb einen Brief.	ik shreeb i-nen breef
He speaks fast.	Sie sang ein Lied.	se sahng ine leed
Take (a) seat.	Er spricht schnell.	air shprikt shnel
Who has the ink?	Nehmen Sie Platz.	nay-men se plahts
He washes his hands.	Wer hat die Tinte?	vair hahtt de tin-te?
Lend me this.	Er wäscht seine Hände.	air vesht sy-ne hen-de
Show it to me.	Leihen Sie mir dies.	ly-en se meer diss
Please (pray) help me.	Zeigen Sie es mir.	tsy-ghen se ess meer
Good day, — evening, —	Bitte, helfen Sie mir.	bit-e, hel-fen se meer
morning; good night.	Guten Tag, — Abend, —	goo-ten tahg, ah-bend,
Before midnight.	Morgen; gute Nacht.	morg-en; goo-te nahkt
It is noon.	Vor Mitternacht.	for mit-er-nahkt
Can you drive?	Es ist Mittag.	es ist mit-tahg
We must go.	Können Sie fahren?	kern-en se fah-ren?
Shall I fetch him?	Wir müssen gehen.	veer müss-en gay-en
He should buy it.	Soll ich ihn holen?	sol ik een ho-len?
She could not come.	Er sollte es kaufen.	air sol-te ess kow-fen
	Sie konnte nicht kommen.	se kon-te niht kom-en
They were quite alone.	Sie waren ganz allein.	se vah-ren gahnts ah-line
Is this the way?	Ist dies der Weg?	ist diss der vayg?
Have you time?	Haben Sie Zeit?	hah-ben se tsyt?
He is in (a) hurry.	Er ist in Eile.	air ist in i-le
How much does it cost?	Wieviel kostet es?	ve-feel kos-tet ess? [mark
It cost twenty marks.	Eskostete zwanzig Mark.	es kos-te-te tsvahn-tsiik
That was very dear.	Das war sehr teuer.	dahs var sair toy-er
I thought so too (also).	Ich dachte auch so.	ik dahk-te owl so
Whose fault was it?	Wessen Fehler war es?	vess-en fay-ler var ess?
Do you speak German?	Sprechen Sie deutsch?	shprek-en se doytsh?
Yes, a little.	Ja, ein wenig.	yah, ine vay-niik [nen
You will soon learn it.	Sie werden es bald lernen.	se vair-den ess bahld lair-
Your pronunciation is very distinct.	Ihre Aussprache ist sehr deutlich.	ee-re ows-shprah-ke ist sair doyt-liik

EXPLANATION OF THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

*Thick Type indicates the stress; *e* (italic) sounds like *e* in *garden*; *r* (italic) is silent; *h* (italic) is sounded like the *ch* in the Scotch *loch*; *ee* like the French *u* (*ee* pronounced with rounded lips); *gh* like *g* in *garden*; *ay* or *ai* like *a* in *late*; *eh* represents the same sound, more acute; two consonants shorten the preceding vowel; *s* must not be hissed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

GERMAN ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS;

with literal Translation and Pronunciation.

Mann: Aber Frau, wie Du doch faul bist. Frau: Ist es denn
 Husband: But wife, how thou indeed lazy art. Wife: Is it then
 mahn ah-ber frow ve doo doh fowl bist frow ist es den
 nicht genug Arbeit, wenn ich den ganzen Tag die Zeit totschiagen muß?
 not enough work, if I the whole day the time kill must?
 nikt ghe-noog ar-bite ven ik den gahnt-sen tahg de taite toht-shlahg-en mooss

Schwiegermutter zu ihrem Enkel: Nun, lieber Hans, was hat der
 Mother-in-law to her grandson: Now, dear Hans, what has (the)
 shveeg-er-moott-er tsoo eer-em en-kel noonn lee-ber hahns vahs hahtt der
 Papa gesagt, als ich gestern Abend noch so spät ankam? — Der
 papa said, when I yesterday evening yet so late arrived? (the)
 pah-pah ghe-sahgt ahls ik ghes-tern ah-bend noh so shpate ahnn-kahm dair
 kleine Hans: Man soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben.
 little Hans: One shall the day not before the evening praise.
 kly-ne hahns mahn sol den tahg nikt for dem ah-bend lo-ben

Tourist zu einem hübschen Tirolermädchen: Wieviel verlangst Du für
 Tourist to a pretty Tyrolese-girl: How-much demandest thou for
 too-rist tsoo i-nem heeb-shen te-ro-ler-maid-ken ve-feel fer-lahngst doo feer
 einen Kuß, liebe Kleine? — Die liebe Kleine zeigt ihre Faust und
 a kiss, dear little-one? The dear little-one shows her fist and
 i-nen kooss lee-be kly-ne de lee-be kly-ne tay-gt ee-re fowst oond
 antwortet: Nichts, ich gebe Ihnen sogar noch etwas dafür.
 answers: Nothing, I give to-you even yet something therefor (=for it)
 ahnt-vor-tet niks ik gay-be ee-nen so-gar noh et-vahs dah-feer

Mutter zu ihrer Tochter: Liebe Emilie, wenn Dich der Herr Vikar
 Mother to her daughter: Dear Emily, if thee the (Mr.) curate
 moott-er tsoo eer-er tok-ter lee-be eh-mee-le-ven dik der hairr ve-kar
 heute um Deine Hand bittet, dann sagst Du ihm, er solle mit mir
 to-day for thy hand asks(begs) then sayest thou to-him, he shall with me
 hoy-te oomm dy-ne hahnd bit-et dahn sahgst doo cem air sol-s mit meer
 sprechen. — Ja, Mama, und wenn er nicht um meine Hand bittet?
 speak. Yes, mamma, and if he not for my hand asks?
 shprek-en yah mah-mah oond ven air nikt oomm my-ne hahnd bit-et
 — Mutter mit Nachdruck: Dann werde Ich* mit ihm sprechen.
 Mother with emphasis, then shall I with him speak.
 moott-er mit nahk-droock dahn vair-de ik mit eem shprek-en

* In this instance *ich* is written with a capital letter, because emphasized. Otherwise it must always begin with a small letter, unless it is the first word in the sentence.

Sind Sie nun mit dem Pferdehändler einig geworden? —
 Have (are) you now with the horse-dealer agreed become?
 sind se noonn mit dem pfair-de-hend-ler i-nik ghe-vor-den
 O ja, aber nicht mit dem Pferd(e), war die Antwort.
 Oh yes, but not with the horse, was the answer.
 a yah, ah-ber nikt mit dem pfair-de vahr de ahntt-vort

EASY GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

Has he cleaned my boots?

Yes, they are ready.

What *kind of*¹ weather is it?

The sky is clouded.

Did he bring his pistols?

No, he has brought a gun.

This lady has a very good voice.

Yes, she sings very well². [pocket?]

Did he put the knife in his⁴

No, he laid it on the table.

What kind of¹ gloves does he wear?

Always yellow leather (ones).

Can you lend me a pencil?

Oh yes, here is one.

It is not pointed.

Will you have my knife?

Were you at⁵ the ball⁶ last week⁶?

Yes, twice. Monday and Thursday.

Are these your flowers?

Yes, that bunch of flowers⁷ be-

Take a little milk. [longs to me.]

Please give me some sugar.

With pleasure.

Did you read his letter?

Yes, it was very ridiculous.

Show me your photographs.

Willingly, here they are.

He came during⁹ the meal.

Can you understand me?

Not very well; you are speaking so fast.

Who has spilt the wine?

Shall¹⁰ we go into the garden?

Yes, if you accompany us.

Does your brother smoke?

No, but he takes¹¹ snuff¹¹.

Hat er meine Stiefel gepuht?

Ja, sie sind bereit.

Was für Wetter ist es?

Der Himmel² ist bewölkt.

Brachte er seine Pistolen?

Nein, er hat ein Gewehr gebracht.

Diese Dame hat eine sehr gute

Ja, sie singt sehr gut. [Stimme.

Steckte er das Messer in die Tasche?

Nein, er legte es auf den Tisch.

Was für Handschuhe trägt er?

Immer gelbe lederne. [leihen?

Können Sie mir einen Bleistift

Ja, hier ist einer.

Er ist nicht gespitzt.

Wollen Sie mein Messer haben?

Waren Sie letzte Woche auf dem Ball?

Ja, zweimal. Montag und Donnerst-

Sind dies Ihre Blumen? [tag.

Ja, dieser Strauß gehört mir.

Nehmen Sie ein wenig Milch.

Bitte, geben Sie mir etwas Zucker.

Mit Vergnügen.

Lasen Sie seinen Brief?

Ja, er war sehr lächerlich.

Zeigen Sie mir Ihre Photographien⁸.

Gern, hier sind sie.

Er kam während dem⁹ Essen.

Können Sie mich verstehen?

Nicht sehr gut; Sie sprechen so schnell.

Wer hat den Wein verschüttet?

Wollen¹⁰ wir in den Garten gehen?

Ja, wenn Sie uns begleiten.

Raucht Ihr Bruder?

Nein, aber er schnupft.

1=for, 2 sky or heaven, 3=good, 4 *seine Tasche* is correct, but *die Tasche* is more used, 5=on, 6 *adverbs of time* come first, 7 *Strausz* means *bunch of flowers*; or *Blumenstrauz* or *ein Strausz Blumen*, 8 PRON.: fo-to-grah-fee-en, 9 or (more unusual) *während des Essens*; in conversation the Dative is generally used after *während*; the Genitive, though grammatically more correct, would be very pedantic and formal, 10 literally *will we*; *shall we* is literally *sollen wir*, 11=snuffs.

EASY GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal translation*).

The correct translation is printed in *Italics*, followed by the literal translation in parentheses (). The thick letters show where the stress rests, and words divided by hyphens (to facilitate the pronunciation) are generally written in one word by Germans.

A.: Du scheinst in tiefer Trauer zu sein für Deinen reichen Onkel?

A.: Thou seemest to be in deep mourning for thy rich uncle.—**B.:** Yes, I drink therefore only dark beer.

1. Zurüdgewiesener Bormurf.—(Water überrascht seinen Sohn beim Rauchen): Was, Junge, Du rauchst schon? Puh, und was für ein Kraut!—2. Das ist doch nur Einbildung, Papa; es ist ja eine von Deinen eigenen Cigarren!

1. REJECTED REPROACH (father surprises his son (at-the) smoking) : What, boy thou smokest already? Pooh, and what (for) a stuff (cabbage)!—2. That is *indeed* only imagination, papa; it is *indeed* (yes) one of thine own cigars.

1. Unangenehmer Gesundheitszustand.—**A.:** Trinken Sie ein Glas Bier mit mir.—**B.:** Thut mir leid. Hat mir der Arzt verboten.—2. **A.:** Dann vielleicht eine Flasche Wein?—**B.:** Auch das hat mir der Arzt verboten.—3. **A.** Nun zum Teufel, was dürfen Sie denn trinken?—**B.:**

1. UNPLEASANT STATE-OF-HEALTH.—**A.:** Drink a glass (of) beer with me! **B.:** *I regret* (does me grief) has to-me the doctor forbidden. 2. **A.:** Thou perhaps a bottle (of) wine? **B.:** Also that has to-me the doctor forbidden.—3. **A.:** *Well, in the devil's name* (now to-the devil) what are you allowed then really to drink? **B.:** Castor oil.

1. Lehrer: Die Weisheit der Vorsehung ist auch an den niederen Thieren zu bewundern. Seht, es ist dafür gesorgt, daß kein Tier ausstirbt. Die meisten Insekten legen noch, ehe sie sterben, ihre Eier. 2. Weshalb legen Sie ihre Eier noch vor dem Tode? Schüler: Weil sie nach dem Tode keine mehr legen können.

1. Teacher: The wisdom of (the) providence is also *in* (at) the lower animals to admire. See, it is for-it provided, that no animal dies-out. The most insects lay still, before they die, their eggs. 2. Why lay they their eggs yet before the death? Pupil: Because they after (the) death no more lay can.

1. Dame zu einem sich vorstellenden Dienstmädchen: Wenn Ihnen dieser leichte Dienst noch zu schwer ist, so bedaure ich, daß Sie umsonst gekommen sind. Aber ich will Ihnen das Fahrgehalt ersetzen. 2. Kamem Sie mit der Pferdebahn oder mit dem Omnibus? 3. O nein, Madame, ich kam in einer Droschke, und zwar mit meinem Better, der mein Bräutigam ist. Hin und zurück macht es gerade fünf Mark, wenn ich bitten dürfte.

1. Lady to a herself presenting servant girl. If to-you this easy service still too heavy is, so I regret, that you for-nothing come. But I will to-you the fare make-good. 2. Did you come *by* (with the) train or *by* omnibus? 3. Oh, no, madam, I came in a cab, and namely with my cousin, who my fiancé is. There and back makes it exactly five marks, if I might ask.

GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

What trees are these ?

The majority of them are elms,
and the others oaks and beeches.

Who has put (some) coal on ?

The carriage fell over.

Were you not able to hear it ?

The trees are in full bloom. [fade.

These flowers are beginning to

What are the four seasons called ?

Spring, summer, autumn and
winter.

Put (=set) your hat on. [on.

I am putting (=pull) my gloves

Do you hear the engine whistling?

The ship was driven against a rock.

I must buy *myself* a dictionary.

These pears are not yet ripe.

Why did you not pick it up ?

He pocketed it.

Has he arrived yet ?

The train *had* just started.

The house fell in.

Are you not going out to-day ?

Do get up!

Where have you copied it from ?

He himself sewed the button on.

Is that not an easier way to
do it ?

Why have you not written it down?

Cut the pages.

The book is already cut.

Open the window.

Please shut the door.

What book are you reading there ?

The drawer is locked.

Have you the key to-it ?

I am listening to you.

Listen to me.

Sit down there.

He has sat down.

Was für Bäume sind dies ?

Die Mehrheit davon sind Ulmen, und
die andern Eichen und Buchen.

Wer hat Kohlen aufgelegt ?

Der Wagen fiel um.

Konnten Sie es nicht hören ?

Die Bäume stehen in voller Blüte.

Diese Blumen fangen an zu verwel-

Wie heißen die vier Jahreszeiten? [ten.

Frühling¹, Sommer¹, Herbst¹ und
Winter¹.

Setzen Sie Ihren Hut auf.

Ich ziehe meine Handschuhe an.

Hören Sie die Lokomotive pfeifen ?

Das Schiff wurde gegen einen
Felsen getrieben.

Ich muß mir ein Wörterbuch kaufen.

Diese Birnen sind noch nicht reif.

Warum hoben Sie es nicht auf ?

Er steckte es ein².

Ist er schon angekommen ?

Der Zug war gerade abgefahren.

Das Haus stürzte ein.

Gehen Sie heute nicht aus ?

Stehen Sie doch auf !

Wo haben Sie das abgeschrieben ?

Er selbst nähte den Knopf an.

Ist das nicht eine leichtere Weise es
zu thun ? [geschrieben ?

Warum haben Sie es nicht auf-

Schneiden Sie die Seiten auf.

Das Buch ist schon aufgeschnitten.

Machen Sie die Fenster auf.

Machen Sie, bitte, die Thüre zu.

Was für ein Buch lesen Sie da ?

Die Schublade ist (ab)geschlossen.

Haben Sie den Schlüssel dazu ?

Ich höre Ihnen zu.

Hören Sie mir zu.

Setzen Sie sich dorthin.

Er hat sich gesetzt.

1. These four words are Masculine ; Spring is also called *das Frühjahr*, and Autumn
das Spätjahr, 2 or in *seine Tasche*.

GERMAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

1. *Fahrgast*: He, *Kutscher*! warum halten Sie denn an? wir sind ja noch nicht angekommen. 2. *Kutscher*, der vom *Box* steigt und die *Wagenthüre* aufmacht: Seien Sie, bitte, ganz still, mein Herr; Sie sehen es geht hier den Berg hinauf. 3. Weil ich nun angehalten habe, so denkt mein *Gaul*, die *Passagiere* seien ausgestiegen und die *Droschke* sei wieder leer. 4. Dann läuft er noch einmal so gut, denn sehen Sie, der *Gedanke* macht selig.

[1. PRON.: pahss-ah-zhee-re.

1. Passenger: *I say* (eh), coachman, why stop you then? we are *indeed* (yes) yet not arrived. 2. Coachman, who from the box descends and the carriage door opens: Be you, pray, quite still, (my) sir; you see it goes here the *hill* (mountain) up. 3. Because I now stopped here, so thinks my nag, the passengers *have* (be) got out and the cab *is* (be) again empty. 4. Then runs he once-again so good, for see you, the thought makes *happy*.

1. *Verdächtige Gewohnheit*. — Bauer (der im Sommer einen Stadtbewohner in Kost und Logis¹ genommen hat, zu seiner Frau): Du, Frau, mit unserem neuen Gast werden wir wohl nicht viel Profit haben, denn der scheint mir ein starker Esser zu sein. 2. *Bäuerin*: Warum denkst Du denn das? Bauer: Ja, ich bemerkte vorhin durch das Fenster, wie er gleich nach dem Aufstehen schon die Zähne wekete. — Der Fremde putzte nämlich seine Zähne.

PRON.: 1. lo-zhee.

1. SUSPICIOUS HABIT. — Peasant (who in the summer a town-inhabitant in board and lodging taken has, to his wife): *I say* (thou), wife, with our new guest we shall probably not much profit have, for he seems to-me a strong eater to be. 2. Peasant's wife: Why thinkest thou then that? — Peasant: Yes, I noticed just-now through the window, how he directly after the getting-up already the teeth sharpened. — The stranger was-brushing his teeth.

1. *Erfülltes Versprechen*. — Einem Herrn wird das *Zuhausebleiben* verleidet durch zwei unermüdlich übende Musiker, deren Zimmer nur durch einen schmalen Gang von seiner Wohnung getrennt sind. 2. Deshalb geht er eines Tages zu ihnen und bewegt sie durch Zahlung einer Summe zum Versprechen, ihre Wohnung zu verändern. Beide versprechen es, aber am nächsten Tag ist der Spektakel derselbe. 3. A.: Ich höre Sie ja immer noch üben! Haben Sie mir nicht Beide zugesagt, auszuziehen? 4. B.: Gewiß, — wir haben es auch Beide gethan und unsere Wohnungen mit einander vertauscht.

1. FULFILLED PROMISE. — To a gentleman becomes the stopping-at-home tiresome through two untiringly practising musicians, whose rooms only by a small passage from his residence divided are. 2. Therefore goes he one day to them and induces them by payment of a sum to the promising, their dwelling to change. Both promise it, but on the next day is the noise the same. 3. A.: I hear you *indeed* (yes) always still practise! Have you not to-me both promised, to remove? 4. B.: Certainly, — we have it also both done and our dwellings with one another changed.

EASY GERMAN IDIOMS.

1. They fetched the doctor. 2. One is not allowed to walk on the grass. 3. They do not even give one an answer. 4. They serve you very badly.

1. A serious accident has happened. 2. It is said that houses are to be built here. 3. Our chimney ought to be swept. 4. It is said she will arrive to-day².

1. May I call for you to take a walk (with you)? 2. I will willingly go for a walk with you, if the weather is fine.

1. It will seem strange to him, that he has to work. 2. He does not like it. 3. What are you thinking of? 4. You must not speak to him about it.

1. He strolls about all over the town. 2. Had he got a telescope with him? 3. No, only an opera glass, as far as I noticed.

1. His house stands in a garden, which is surrounded by a wall ten feet high. 2. Your garden is nearly as big as a park.

1. Is this to be burnt? 2. Yes, it is to be thrown away. 3. That was really to be marvelled at. 4. Smoking does not agree with everybody.

1. The trees in this meadow were cut down last year. 2. A new street will be laid out. 3. It will soon look just the same as in a town here.

1. I had my photograph taken. 2. Did you have your house built?

1. Man holte den Doktor. 2. Man darf nicht im Gras gehen. 3. Sie geben einem nicht einmal eine Antwort. 4. Man wird sehr schlecht bedient.

1. Ein großes Unglück ist geschehen¹. 2. Es sollen Häuser hier gebaut werden. 3. Unser Kamin sollte gepußt werden. 4. Sie soll heute ankommen.

1. Darf ich Sie zu einem Spaziergang abholen? 2. Ich will gern einen Spaziergang mit Ihnen machen, wenn das Wetter schön ist.

1. Es wird ihm merkwürdig vorkommen, daß er arbeiten muß. 2. Es gefällt ihm nicht. 3. An was denken Sie? 4. Sie müssen nicht mit ihm darüber sprechen.

1. Er läuft in der Stadt herum. 2. Hatte er ein Fernrohr bei sich? 3. Nein, nur ein Opernglas³, so viel wie ich bemerkte.

1. Sein Haus steht in einem Garten, der von einer zehn Fuß hohen Mauer umgeben ist. 2. Ihr Garten ist beinahe so groß wie⁴ ein Park.

1. Ist dies zum Verbrennen? 2. Ja, es ist zum Wegwerfen. 3. Das war wirklich zum Verwundern. 4. Das Rauchen ist nicht allen zuträglich.

1. Die Bäume auf dieser Wiese wurden letztes⁵ Jahr⁶ gefällt. 2. Es wird eine neue Straße angelegt. 3. Bald wird es hier wie in einer Stadt aussehen.

1. Ich ließ mich photographieren. 2. Ließen Sie Ihr Haus bauen?

1 or *Es ist ein großes Unglück geschehen*, 2 or *she is to arrive to-day*, 3 colloquially, *Opern-gucker* (m.). 4 or *als*, 5 or *im letzten Jahr*.

SPANISH CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	PRONUNCIATION.*
Has [it] ¹ rained to-day? Only a little. It ¹ is a beautiful ^b day ^a . The country needs rain.	¿Ha llovido hoy? Solamente un poco. Es un día hermoso. El campo necesita lluvia.	ah l'yo-vee-do o-e? so-lah-men-teh oonn po-ko ais oonn dee-ah air-mo-so el kahm-po neh-theh-see- tah l'yoo-ve-ah [bah-Ho- el bah-ro-meh-tro es-tah poo'eh-deh oos-ted veh- deh-beh-mossah-leer [neer ten-go oonn pah-keh-teh pah-rah ail-yah es-tah kar-neh es-tah deh- mah-se-ah-doko-thee-dah.
The barometer is low. Can you come? We ¹ must go-out. I ¹ have a parcel for her.	El barómetro está bajo. ¿Puede Vd. venir? Debemos salir. Tengo un paquete para ella.	mil bah-ro-meh-tro es-tah poo'eh-deh oos-ted veh- deh-beh-mossah-leer [neer ten-go oonn pah-keh-teh pah-rah ail-yah es-tah kar-neh es-tah deh- mah-se-ah-doko-thee-dah.
This meat is too-much cooked. Will you [have] veal? Many ³ thanks. I ¹ prefer mutton. I ¹ never eat pork. Take a chair. Fill the bag. It ¹ is nearly full. [out. My friends have gone-	Esta carne está de- masiado cocida. ¿Quiere Vd. ternera? Mil gracias. Prefiero carnero. Nunca como puerco. Tome una silla. Llene el saco. Está casi lleno. Mis amigos han salido.	ke-eh-reh oos-ted tair-neh- mil grah-the-ahs [rah? preh-fe-eh-ro kar-neh-ro noonn-kah ko-mo poo'air- to-meh oo-nah seel-yah [ko- l'yeh-neh el sah-ko es-tah kah-se l'yeh-no mis ah-mee-gos ahn sah- lee-do es-tahn en el mair-kah-do es-teh kwah-dro es-tah be-en pin-tah-do [ohn dee-gah-leh soo o-pe-ne- sah-beh-mos don-deh es- em-pe-eh-thehah-o-rah [tah foo-mah oos-ted ahl-goo- nah rehth?
They are in the market. This picture is well painted. Tell-him your opinion. We ¹ know where he ¹ is. Begin now. Do you ever ³ smoke?	Están en el mercado. Este cuadro está bien pintado. Dígale su opinión. Sabemos donde está. Empiece ahora. ¿Fuma Vd. alguna vez?	no moo'e ah-meh-moo-do gwar-deh es-tah moo'es trah deh-voo'el-vah lah o-trah ven-deh ahm-bahs kah- le-dah-dehs ah-e moo-chah de-feh-ren- the'ah en el preh-the'o so-lah-men-teh dos frahn- kos [bah-Ho kon-kloo-yah soo trah- no es-to-e lis-to-to-dah-vee- koo'ahl ais el mee-o? [ah- es-tah leh-Ho deh ah- kee [yahs thair-kah deh dos meel-
Not very often. Keep this sample.	No muy a menudo. Guarde esta muestra.	
Return the other. He sells both qualities.	Devuelva la otra. Vende ambas calidades.	
Is there much difference in the price? Only two francs.	¿Hay mucha diferencia en el precio? Solamente dos francos.	
Finish your work. I am not ⁴ ready yet. Which is mine? Is it far from here? Nearly two miles.	Concluya su trabajo. No estoy listo todavía. ¿Cuál es el mío? ¿Está lejos de aquí? Cerca de dos millas.	

*The stressed syllable is indicated by thick type; *H* to be pronounced in the throat; *th* always like *th* in *thief*; *s* like *ss*.

1 The Pronoun, when subject of the Verb, is frequently omitted when not required for clearness or emphasis, 2 thousand, 3 any time, 4 no (not) always precedes the Verb.

SPANISH ANECDOTES FOR BEGINNERS.

Un hombre fué un día alquilar un bote, y le dije-
A man went one day to hire a boat, and him they told
 PRON. oonn om-breh foo'eh oonn dee-ah ahl-ke-lar oonn bo-teh e leh de-*Heh*-
 ron que el precio era dos chelines por la primera hora,
that the price was two shillings for the first hour
 ron keh el preh-the-o eh-rah dos cheh-lee-nehs por lah pre-meh-rah o-rah
 y un chelin por cada hora después. Muy bien, dijo, en-
and one shilling for each hour after. Very well, he said,
 e oonu cheh-leen por kah-dah o-rah des-poo'ess moo'e be-en dee-*Ho* en-
 tónces empezaré por la segunda hora.
then I will begin by the second hour.
 ton-thehs em-peh-thah-reh por lah seh-goonn-dah o-rah.

Un avaro, el cual habia sido salvado de ser ahogado por un
A miser, who had been saved from be(ing) drowned by a
 marinero, le ofreció medio franco. Los que estaban mirando lo que
sailor him offered half franc. Those who were looking-at what
 pasaba protestaron contra este insuficiente regalo, pero el marinero lo
passed protested against this insufficient present, but the sailor
 tomó diciendo :—El caballero sabe bien cuanto vale su vida.
took saying: The gentleman knows well how much is-worth his life.

Comprador : ¿Puede Vd. recomendarme un buen medicamento
Purchaser: Can you recommend a good medicine
 para el romatismo? — Boticario : Ciertamente. Esta composición
for the rheumatism? — Chemist; Certainly. This mixture
 nunca falla. Cuesta solo cinco francos la botella. Le curará á Vd.
never fails. It costs only five francs the bottle. It will cure you
 en ménos de dos días. — Comprador : ¡ De véras ! Entónces
in less than* two days. — Purchaser: Indeed! Then
 tomaré una botella. — Boticario (cuando el comprador está saliendo
I will take a bottle. — Chemist (when the purchaser is going-out
 de la botica) : Dígame Vd. si le hace efecto, porque hace
of the apothecary's shop: Tell me if on you (to you) it has (makes) effect, because it is (makes)
 un mes que yo estoy padeciendo con el romatisimo, y no puedo curarme.
a month that I have been (am) suffering with the rheumatism and (I) not can cure myself.

Un caballero vió un día dos agujeros en un gallinero en el patio
A gentleman saw one day two holes in a fowl-house in the yard
 de una casa, el uno grande y el otro pequeño. El caballero preguntó
of a house, the one large and the other small. The gentleman asked (to)
 al propietario, ¿ Por qué ha hecho Vd. los dos agujeros de diferentes
the proprietor, For what have made you the two holes of different
 tamaños? El propietario respondió : El grande para los gallos y el
sizes! The proprietor replied: The large for the fowls and the
 pequeño para los pollos.
small for the little chickens.

*Translations which are not literal are printed in *Italics*, followed when necessary by the exact translations in parentheses ().

EASY SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

Students are supposed to have gone through the first few lessons in HUGO'S SPANISH SIMPLIFIED, 1s.

Has she lowered the blind?
 The window is not closed.
 Leave the window open.
 Do you sell portmanteaux?
 We can get one for you.
 What size do you want?
 I want it *immediately*.^{*}
 I cannot wait until to-morrow.
 You have made a blot.
 Here is the blotting paper.
 These pens do not please me.
 Write-it with a pencil.
 Do not spill the ink.
 The inkstand is not very full.
 Put a little coal *on* the fire.
 Carry-it carefully.²
 Do not let it fall.
 It would certainly break (itself).
 The parcel is too heavy to carry (it).
 I must take a cab.
 I shall follow your example.
 We shall get³ there much earlier.
 It is very probable.
 Which is the shortest way?
 The driver will know.
 Let us start immediately.
 Where is the refreshment-room?
 On the other platform.
 We must cross the bridge.
 I shall not have sufficient time.
 We shall arrive at L... in an hour.
 This carriage is reserved for smokers.
 It is forbidden to smoke in the station. [tion⁴!
 What an extraordinary⁴ regula-
 This carpet is very handsome.
 These curtains are dirty.
 The room was rather dark.

¿ Ha bajado ella la persiana?
 La ventana no está cerrada.
 Deje la ventana abierta.
 ¿ Vende Vd. maletas?
 Podemos conseguir una para Vd.
 ¿ Qué tamaño desea Vd.?
 La deseo en seguida.
 No puedo esperar hasta mañana.
 Vd. ha hecho un borrón.
 Aquí está el papel secante.
 Estas plumas no me gustan.
 Escríbalo con un lápiz.
 No salpique la tinta.
 El tintero no está muy lleno.
 Ponga un poco de carbon en el
 Llévelo con cuidado. [fuego.
 No lo deje caer.
 Ciertamente se rompería.
 El paquete es demasiado pesado
 para llevarlo.
 Debo tomar un coche.
 Seguiré su ejemplo. [prano.
 Llegaremos allí mucho mas tem-
 Es muy probable.
 ¿Cuál es el camino mas corto?
 El cochero sabrá.
 Partamos inmediatamente.
 ¿ Dónde está la fonda?
 En el otro anden.
 Debemos cruzar el puente.
 No tendré suficiente tiempo.
 Llegaremos á L ... en una hora.
 Este coche está reservado para
 fumadores.
 Está prohibido fumar en 'a es-
 tación.
 ¿ Que órden tan extraordinaria!
 Este tapete es muy hermoso.
 Estas cortinas están sucias.
 El cuarto estaba algo oscuro.

* Words and Phrases printed in *italics* are not translated literally.

² with care, ³ arrive, ⁴ order so extraordinary.

EASY SPANISH ANECDOTES;

with the English arranged so that a literal translation gives good Spanish.

Advanced students will derive great benefit by re-translating these stories into Spanish

1. Mi amigo es el hombre mas afortunado que yo he conocido. El se ha roto el brazo derecho la semana pasada.—2. Hombre, yo no veo ninguna fortuna en eso.—3. Pues yo si, porque él es zurdo.

1. My friend is the most lucky man that I have known. He broke *his* (to himself the) right arm last week.—2. Well, I don't see any luck in that.—3. *I do then* (then I yes), because he is left-handed.

1. Mamá, ¿cuál es la razón que Vd. tiene algunos cabellos blancos? —2. Creo que es á causa de tí, mi hija, la cual eres un poco traviesa y me enojas algunas veces. 3. Oh! mamá, ¡que traviesa ha debido Vd. ser cuando niña! El pelo de mi abuela es completamente blanco.

1. Mamma, what is the reason that you have some hairs white?—2. I think that it is on account of thee, my daughter, who art a little troublesome and worriest me some times. 3. Oh! mamma, how troublesome *you must have been* (have had you to be) when child! The hair of my grandmother is completely white.

1. Un caballero dijo á un turista entusiasta: No puedo comprender como Vd. puede gozar aquellos paseos tan largos solo. (2) Vd. debe sentirse muy triste sin tener con quien hablar. Yo nunca iría á divertirme sin compañía.—3. El turista le respondió: Vd. está muy equivocado. Yo amo el aire puro y la naturaleza. Esto es bastante compañía para mí. (4) Si Vd. viniera conmigo el verano próximo, Vd. vería entonces que feliz y alegre estoy solo.

1. A gentleman said to an enthusiastic tourist; I cannot understand how you can enjoy those *long walks* (walks so long) alone. (2) You must feel yourself very dull without having anybody to *speak to* (with whom to speak). I never should go to amuse myself without company. 3. The tourist answered him: You are very mistaken. I love the pure air and nature. This is enough company for me. (4) If you would come with me next summer, you would see then how happy and jolly I am alone.

1. Los habitantes de un pueblo en el sur de Francia desearon hacer un regalo á su cura. 2. Después de una discusión, se decidió de darle un barril de vino, en el cual cada feligrés echaría un cuartillo. 3. Cuando el barril se llenó, el regalo fué hecho con mucha ceremonia, y el cura, en la presencia de los principales aldeanos, sacó el primer vaso de vino. 4. A la sorpresa de todos, se halló que el barril no contenía mas que agua. 5. Cada suscriptor había echado agua en vez de vino, creyendo que no sería notado en tanta cantidad de vino.

1. The inhabitants of a village in the south of France wanted to make a present to their parson. 2. After a discussion, it *was decided* (decided itself) to give him a cask of wine, into which each parishioner should *pour* (throw) a pint. 3. When the cask was full, the present was made with much ceremony, and the parson, in the presence of the principal villagers, drew the first glass of wine. 4. To the surprise of all, it *was found* (found itself) that the cask *only contained* (contained not more than) water. 5. Each subscriber had poured water in place of wine, believing that it would not be noticed in such quantity of wine.

SPANISH CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

What do you intend¹ to buy?
 I have not yet decided.
 We will first *look at* the shops.
 I want² to buy a present for my daughter. [morrow.
 She will *be* fourteen years *old* to-
 She is younger *than* I thought³.
 Her brother is older, but not so tall.
 What are you doing?
 I am trying to mend it.
 I don't think I [shall] succeed.
 It is not worth the trouble.
 You can buy a new one for a few francs.
 He disputes all that we say.
 We are rarely *agreed*. [her.
 We will do our *best* to persuade
 They have invited us to the ball.
 We cannot accept the invitation.
 I already had an engagement for that evening.
 I am older than my brother.
 My sister is the eldest.
 It would be difficult to satisfy him.
 His offers are not reasonable.
 His demand is unjustifiable.
 When did you last⁴ see him?
 At the end of last week.
 Where did you meet them?
 You may depend on her promise.
 Why does he say that?
 He is *greatly* mistaken this time.
 I know nobody in this town.
 I will introduce you to some of my friends.
 We live opposite⁵ the cathedral.
 Give me your exact⁶ address.
 Tell the cook we shall dine at half past seven.
 I have already done *so*.
 We are going out to make some purchases.

¿Qué piensa Vd. comprar?
 No me he decidido todavía.
 Primero revisaremos las tiendas.
 Desearía comprar un regalo para mi hija.
 Mañana cumplirá catorce años.
 Es mas joven de lo que creía.
 Su hermano es mayor, pero no tan
 ¿Qué está Vd. haciendo? [alto.
 Estoy tratando de componerlo.
 No creo que lo consiga.
 No vale la pena.
 Vd. puede comprar uno nuevo por unos francos.
 Disputa todo lo que decimos.
 Raramente estamos de acuerdo.
 Haremos nuestro posible para per-
 Noshan invitado al baile. [suadirla.
 No podemos aceptar la invitación.
 Tenia ya un compromiso para esa noche.
 Soy mayor que mi hermano.
 Mi hermana es la mayor.
 Seria difícil de contentarle.
 Sus ofertas no son razonables.
 Su demanda es injustificable.
 ¿Cuándo le vió Vd. la última vez?
 Al fin de la última semana.
 ¿En dónde les encontró Vd.?
 Debe Vd. confiar en su promesa.
 ¿Por qué dice eso?
 Está muy equivocado esta vez.
 No conozco á nadie en esta ciudad.
 Le presentaré á algunos de mis amigos.
 Vivimos en frente de la Catedral.
 Déme sus señas correctas.
 Dígale á la cocinera que comeremos á las siete y media.
 Ya lo he hecho.
 Vamos á salir para hacer unas compras.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION FOR BEGINNERS;

with the Pronunciation of every word imitated.

ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	PRONUNCIATION*.
Who was that man ?	Chi era quell'uomo ?	kee ay-rah kwel-loo'o-mo?
We ¹ were in-the room.	Eravamo nella stanza.	ay-rah-vah-mo nel-lah stahnt-sah
Write to-the manager.	Scrivete al direttore.	skre-vay-tay ahl de-ret- to-ray
Here-is his address.	Ecco il suo indirizzo.	ek-ko il soo-o in-de-reet- [tso aht-chen-day-tayilfoo'o-ko
Light the fire.	Accendete il fuoco.	do-vay so-no l'ye tsol-fah- nel-le ?
Where are the matches ?	Dove sono gli zolfanelli ?	so-no sooll-lah tah-vo-lah lah skah-to-lah ay voo'o- spain-yay-tay il gahs [tah ke'oo-day-tay kwel-lah por-tah
They ¹ are on-the table.	Sono sulla tavola.	ail-ye ah ah-pair-to lah bot-teel-yah
The box is empty.	La scatola è vuota.	ah-vay-tay vo'e il kah- vah-too-raht-cho-le ? — ek-ko-lo
Put-out the gas.	Spegnete il gas.	ahn-dah-tay vee-ah
Shut that door.	Chiudete quella porta.	mahn-dah-tay-lo vee-ah kwahn-tay pah-je-nay ah ail-ye let-to?
He has opened the bottle.	Egli ha aperto la bot- tiglia.	tray sol-tahn-to
Have you the corkscrew ?	Avete (voi) il cava- turaccioli ? — Eccolo.	kwahl-koo-no peek-ke'ah en-trah-tay
—Here it is.		mo-vay-tay kwes-to, pair pe'ah-chay-ray non ay nos-tro
Go away.	Andate via.	eel prahnt-so ay pron-to
Send-him away.	Mandatelo via.	o bay-voo-to toott-to il mee-o tay
How-many pages has he read ?	Quante pagine ha egli letto ?	dah-tay-l'yeoonn ahl-trah taht-tah de kahf-fay
Only ^b three ^a .	Tre soltanto.	kwes - tah ay oo - nah strah-dah lar-gah
Some one is-knocking.	Qualcuno picchia.	non ay ben aht-chay-zah
Come-in.	Entrate. [cere.	o de-men-te-kah-to il no- may de kwes-tah kahn- tse-o-nay
Move this, please. ³	Movete questo, per pia-	dah kee foo kom-pos-tah?
It is not ours.	Non è nostro.	
(The) dinner is ready.	Il pranzo è pronto.	kwes-to kah-pee-to-lo ay loonn-ghee-se-mo
I have drunk all my tea.	Ho bevuto tutto il mio tè.	lahl-tro ay pe'oo loonn-go
Give him another cup of coffee.	Dategli un'altra tazza di caffè.	ahb-be-ah-mo shel - to kwes-to ko-lo-ray
This is a wide street.	Questa è una strada larga.	pray-fay-ris-ko il vair-day
It is not well lighted.	Non è ben accesa.	
I have forgotten the name of this song.	Ho dimenticato il no- me di questa canzone.	
By whom was it com- posed ?	Da chi fu composta ?	
This chapter is very- long.	Questo capitolo è lun- ghissimo.	
The other is longer ³ .	L'altro è più lungo.	
We have chosen this color.	Abbiamo scelto questo colore.	
I prefer (the) green.	Preferisco il verde.	

* See Pronunciation page 381.

1 the Pronoun, when subject of the Verb, is usually omitted in Italian, 2 by kind-ness, 3 more long.

ITALIAN ANECDOTES (*with literal Translation*).

Un giorno una vecchia signora ricevette da suo
One day an old lady received from her
 PRON. oon jor-no oo-nah vayk-ke'ah seen-yo-rah re-chay-vet-tay dah soo-o
 figlio in America, un dispaccio ch'era appunto stato tra-
son in America, a telegram which had (was) just been tran-
 feel-yo in ah-may-re-kah oon dis-paht-cho kay-rah ahp-poonn-to stah-to trah-
 scritto dall'impiegato postale del villaggio. Che maravigliosa
scribed by the clerk postal of the village. What (a) wonderful
 skrit-to dahlh-lim-pe'ay-gah-to pos-tah-lay del vil-lahj-jo kay mah-rah-veel-yo-sah
 invenzione! esclamò; Figurarsi! questo dispaccio ha percorso
invention! (she) exclaimed; Just fancy (figure to yourself) this telegram has come
 in-vent-se-o-nay es-klah-mo fe-goo-rar-se kwes-to dis-paht-cho ah pair-kor-so
 più di mille miglia, e l'inchiostro non è ancora asciutto.
more than thousand miles, and the ink not is yet dry.
 pe'oo de mil-lay meel-yah ay lin-ke'os-tro non ay ahn-ko-rah ah-she'oott-to

1. Impiegato all'ufficio* postale; Lei deve apporre un altro franco-bollo su questa lettera, signora; essa pesa già più d'un'oncia.—2. La signora(sorpresa); Come mai? Ciò non farebbe che aumentarne il peso.

1. Clerk at the post-office: You must put another stamp on this letter, madam; it weighs already more than an ounce.—2. The lady (surprised): What ever [for]? That would only (would not do but) increase of-it the weight.

*NOTE.—Stressed final Vowels are indicated in Italian by a grave accent; in other words the last syllable but one is usually stressed. When any other syllable takes the stress, or when students might be in doubt, the vowel will be printed as a CAPITAL LETTER.

1. Ebbene, Maria, disse un giorno la moglie d'un affittaiuolo alla sua domestica: Avete contato i pulcini, come vi dissi? 2. Si signora, rispose la domestica, il meglio possibile. Uno soltanto si muoveva in giro così presto, che non ho potuto contarlo.

1. Well, Mary, said one day the wife of a farmer to her servant: Have you counted the chickens, as you I told? 2. Yes, ma'am, replied the servant, as well as I could (the best possible). One only ran round (moved itself in turn) so fast that I have not been able to count it.

1. Un falegname disse un giorno al suo novizio:—Adesso debbo uscire, e non sarò di ritorno che dopo alcune ore. Durante la mia assenza affilate bene tutti i ferri che sono in questa sporta.—2. Tosto ch'egli fu ritornato chiese al novizio:—Ebbene, li avete affilati tutti, come v'ho detto? 3. Sì, padrone, rispose l'altro; Tutti ad eccezione della sega: non ho potuto toglierle tutti i denti!

1. A carpenter said one day to his apprentice; Now I must go out, and shall not be back (of return) but after some hours. During my absence sharpen well all the tools that are in this basket.—2. As soon as he was returned, he asked (to-) the apprentice: Well, then have you sharpened all, as you I have told?—3. Yes, master, replied the other; all with exception of the saw; I have not been able to get all the notches out of that (take away to it all the teeth).

ITALIAN CONVERSATION (*of medium difficulty*).

1. Tell her to come in. 2. She says that she cannot wait. 3. She seems in¹ a great¹ hurry. 4. Tell her I want to speak to him about it. 5. I shall probably see him to-morrow or Friday.

1. I am learning to swim. 2. When did you take your first lesson? 3. I *only*² began last week. 4. It is much easier to swim in the sea than in *fresh* water.

1. We have decided to let our house. 2. It does not suit us at all. 3. In future we *intend* to live in the country.

1. When is this periodical published³? 2. It comes out once⁴ a week. 3. Its circulation is very extensive. 4. You ought to advertise⁵ in it⁵ regularly.

1. The servant must sweep this room. 2. It is very much in disorder. 3. There is a great deal of dust on the furniture.

1. Let us go into the waiting room. 2. The door is locked⁶. 3. The train does not start before seven o'clock. 4. We *must* wait on the platform.

1. How much a metre is⁷ this silk? 2. It is generally sold at six francs a metre. 3. We have only a small piece left⁸. 4. We *will charge* you five francs a metre for it.

1. This quality is very durable. 2. The other appears to me stronger.

1. Ditele (le dica)* di entrare. 2. Essa dice che non può aspettare. 3. Essa sembra aver molta fretta. 4. Ditele (le dica) che voglio parlargli in proposito. 5. Lo vedrò probabilmente domani o Venerdì.

1. Imparo a nuotare. 2. Quando avete (ha Lei) preso la vostra (sua) prima lezione? 3. Ho cominciato appena la settimana scorsa. 4. È molto più facile nuotare in mare che nell'acqua dolce.

1. Abbiamo deciso d'affittare la nostra casa. 2. Non ci conviene affatto. 3. In seguito abbiamo intenzione d'abitare in campagna.

1. Quando si pubblica questo periodico? 2. Esce una volta la settimana. 3. La sua circolazione è molto estesa. 4. Dovreste (Lei dovrebbe) mettervi degli annunci regolarmente.

1. La domestica deve scopare questa camera. 2. È molto in disordine. 3. C'è molta polvere sulla mobilia.

1. Entriamo nella sala d'aspetto. 2. La porta è chiusa a chiave. 3. Il treno non parte prima delle sette. 4. Siamo obbligati ad aspettare sulla piattaforma.

1. Quanto costa al metro questa seta? 2. La si vende d'ordinario a sei franchi il metro. 3. Ce ne rimane soltanto un pezzettino. 4. Ve la (gliela) venderemo a cinque franchi.

1. Questa qualità è di molta durata. 2. L'altra mi sembra più forte.

*The polite form—i.e. the *Third Person*—is generally used in addressing equals and superiors (see Hugo's ITALIAN SIMPLIFIED, Lesson 12). On this page, the polite form will in future always be given in parentheses after the ordinary familiar form.

1 to have much, 2 hardly, 3 publishes itself, 4 one time, 5 put there some advertisements, 6 closed with key, 7 costs, 8 to us of it remains only, etc.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTERS

(with almost literal translation).

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que j'ouvre à M. C. R., auprès de vous, un crédit de £... que vous voudrez bien lui payer au fur et à mesure de ses besoins, et dont vous me débiteriez en me remettant ses reçus.

J'espère que, si je le recommande auprès de vous, vous voudrez bien l'aider de vos bons conseils sur le choix qu'il aura à faire parmi les maisons de premier ordre qui s'occupent de son genre d'affaires ; et je regarderai cela comme un service personnel.

I have the honor to inform you that I am opening for Mr. C. R., with you, *a credit of £ ...*, which you will kindly pay to him in proportion to his needs, and with which you will debit me in sending me his receipts. I hope that, if I recommend him to you, you will kindly assist him with your good advice on the choice which he will have to make among the first class houses which deal in his kind of business ; and I shall regard that as a personal favor.

Veuillez nous excuser de n'avoir pas répondu plus tôt à votre lettre d'introduction et de crédit datée du ..., et en faveur de Mr. ... de ...

Mais le fait est que Mr. ... a vu nombre de maisons avant de faire son choix et, en cela, il a fort sagement agi, vu l'importance des opérations qu'il se propose de faire.

Enfin, ce matin nous avons appris qu'il s'est décidé pour Mm. ..., de notre ville, choix que nous approuvons à tous égards, et nous nous empressons de réparer notre retard en vous communiquant la nouvelle.

Please excuse us for not having replied sooner to your letter of introduction and of credit dated the ..., in favor of Mr. ..., of ... But the fact is Mr. ... has seen a number of firms before making his choice, and in that he has acted wisely, *considering* the importance of the transactions that he intends to do. At last, this morning we have learnt that he has decided on Messrs. ..., of our town, a choice which we approve in all respects, and we hasten to make good our delay in communicating the news to you.

Eingeschlossen senden wir Ihnen einen Wechsel über £100 auf Herrn C. F. Braun dorten. Wollen Sie so gut sein, ihn acceptiren zu lassen und (ihn) dann an uns zurückzusenden.

Wir danken Ihnen im Voraus für die verursachte Mühe und halten uns stets zu Gegen diensten bereit. Hochachtungsvoll.

Enclosed we send you a bill of exchange for £100 on Mr. C. F. Braun *of your town* (there). Will you be so good, to *get* (let) it accepted and then return it to us. We thank you in advance for the trouble caused and hold ourselves always ready to *similar* (contrary) services.

Wir bedauern, Ihnen einliegend Ihre Anweisung über £25 auf die Firma ... hier protestiert zurückgeben zu müssen.

Sie wollen uns gefl. diesen Betrag nebst 14s. für Protest=unkosten gutschreiben.—Wir befürchten, daß diese Firma in starker Verlegenheit ist, und daß Sie sofortige Schritte thun müssen, um Ihr Guthaben zu retten.

Wenn wir Ihnen dabei behülflich sein können, so stehen wir gern zu Ihrer Verfügung.—Mit Hochachtung.

We regret to have to return to you enclosed your draft of £25 on the firm ... here protested. You will kindly credit us this amount inclusive of 14s. for expenses of protesting. We fear that this firm is in great embarrassment, and that you must take immediate steps, in order to save the amount due to you. If we can be of any use in this to you, then we are willingly at your disposal.

COMMERCIAL PHRASES.

FRENCH.

Le transport n'est pas compris dans les conditions stipulées.
Aucun des articles ne correspond aux échantillons.
Si vous en prenez une grosse à la fois, nous vous ferons un escompte de 2½ en plus.
Le bruit court que la banque a suspendu ses paiements.
Si ce vin se vend bien, je vous donnerai plus tard des ordres plus importants.
Ces articles ne sont pas demandés sur notre marché.
Nous venons d'ouvrir une succursale à B.
Ce petit ordre n'est qu'un essai.
J'ai été nommé seul agent pour la vente de cette machine.
Quant aux renseignements, vous pouvez vous adresser à la maison ...

GERMAN.

1 Die angegebenen Preise sind ausschliesslich der Fracht.
2 Keine von den Waren sind nach Muster.
3 Wenn Sie ein Gros auf einmal nehmen, (so) wollen wir Ihnen einen extra Sconto von 2½ Prozent bewilligen.
4 Es ist ein Gerücht im Umlauf, dass die Bank ihre Zahlungen eingestellt habe.
5 Wenn dieser Wein schnellen Absatz findet, werde ich Ihnen nachher grössere Aufträge geben.
6 Es ist keine Nachfrage für solche Artikel auf unserem Markte (vorhanden).
7 Wir haben vor kurzem eine Filiale (oder ein Zweiggeschäft) in B. eröffnet.
8 Dies ist nur ein Probeauftrag.
9 Ich bin zum Alleinvertreter für den Verkauf dieser Maschinen ernannt worden.
10 Um Auskunft über mich, können Sie sich an die Firma ... wenden.

SPANISH.

En las condiciones indicadas no se incluye el transporte.
Ninguno de los artículos está conforme con las muestras.
Si toma V. una gruesa de una vez, le concederemos un extra descuento de 2½ por ciento.
Corren noticias de que el banco ha suspendido sus pagos.
Si este vino halla buena salida, en lo futuro les haré pedidos de mayor consideración.
No hay salida para tales artículos en este mercado.
Acabamos de abrir una sucursal en B.
Este pedido no es mas que de prueba.
He sido nombrado agente exclusivo para la venta de esta máquina.
Para informes puede V. dirigirse á la casa de...

ITALIAN.

1 Il prezzo indicato non include il trasporto.
2 Non uno degli articoli corrisponde al campione.
3 Prendendo una grossa per volta, potremo bonificarvi un extra sconto del 2½ per cento.
4 Corre voce che la banca ha sospeso i pagamenti.
5 Se troverò ad esitare presto questo vino, vi darò in seguito ordini più rilevanti.
6 Non c'è domanda nel mercato per questi generi.
7 Abbiamo aperto, da poco tempo, una succursale in B.
8 Quest'ordine non è che un saggio.
9 Sono stato nominato agente esclusivo per la vendita di questa macchina.
10 Per informazioni, riferitavi a ...

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE PHRASES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The terms quoted do not include carriage.
2. None of the goods are according to sample.
3. If you take a gross at a time, we will allow you an extra 2½ per cent. discount.
4. There is a rumour that the bank has suspended payment.</p> | <p>5. If this wine finds a ready sale, I shall give you larger orders afterwards.
6. There is no demand for such articles in our market.
7. We have recently opened a branch in B.
8. This is only a trial order.
9. I have been appointed sole agent for the sale of this machine.
10. For references you can apply to the firm of...</p> |
|---|--|

